GAZETTEER OF INDIA

MYSORE STATE

HASSAN DISTRICT

MYSORE STATE GAZETTEER

HASSAN DISTRICT

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PREFACE

The previous Mysore Gazetteer pertaining to the former Mysore State had been brought out during the third decade of this century; it was in five volumes consisting, in all, of eight parts, seven of which dwelt on the State as a whole in general, while only the last one briefly dealt with Mysore by districts which were eight then. The work on those eight books, which had commenced in 1914, was concluded in 1930. The circmustances and scope, approach and outlook of those and other earlier works were different; none-the-less, one cannot but be deeply impressed by the remarkable studies they presented.

The significant and stupendous changes and developments that have taken place and are taking place in the various spheres in India, since the dawn of Independence, called for production of re-oriented gazetteers with a novel pattern to meet the new national requirements. A reappraisal of several of the other previous features, in the light of the fresh data, also became imperative. Because of the special position of the district as a unit of administrative organisation and in social and economic life of the people, a self-contained and comprehensive volume entirely devoted to each one of the districts became highly desirable.

The Union Government, accordingly, sponsored a scheme for publication of new gazetteers for all the districts in India, which number about 345, and asked the Governments of all the States and Union Territories to undertake the execution of this task of national importance and offered a grant-in-aid. In order to have a broad and basic uniformity in the pattern of the new gazetteers, so that one can lay one's fingers readily on the matters required and know the trends of developments, the Central Unit, in consultation with the State Units, devised also a common plan of contents encompassing a wide range of topics. Since the days when a gazetteer meant only a geographical index, the concept has vastly widened and the gazetteers of the present age, which are polymathic works, have to cover large dimensions and have to

give, in a new perspective, an integrated and objective picture, without losing sight of the greatly changed social values; this demands a great deal of caution and circumspection.

The modern gazetteers are extra-ordinary publications dealing with a myriad variety of features which unfold the panorama of the many aspects of the variegated life of the people and of the area they inhabit. Laborious and time-consuming processes are involved in their production. The District Gazetteers are the most comprehensive single source of knowledge about the districts. For the country as a whole and for the States, reference works on various subjects are available both for the specialist and general readers; but scarcely are there any reference works focussing on individual districts. The District Gazetteers fulfil this great need by delineating an all-round picture of individual districts. It is relatively more difficult to obtain required source-materials and isolate matters for a district than for a State as a whole. Particulars and data, if incomplete or inconsistent, do not lend themselves for treatment and persistent efforts are called for. A grave deficiency of many publications is that there is a yawning gap between the latest years of their facts and figures and the year of their actual production; this would be sharply felt all the more now when progressively more rapid and tremendous developments and changes are taking place in the many fields. Every possible effort has been made to avoid that lacuna here.

By mirroring the past and present achievements and contributions, joys and woes and by indicating the potentialities of development in the future, of the various parts of the country, these unique series serve as a harmonising factor and help to dispel prejudices and parochial tendencies and to promote understanding of one another and national and emotional integration of the people.

This is the tenth District Gazetteer for this State. The chapters in the volume, being correlated, complement one another: for instance, the chapter on history gets supplemented elsewhere when the relevant background of various aspects is traced, and particulars pertaining to places of interest can be found in chapters other than the 19th also. No pains have been spared to keep abreast of developments in the many spheres and to gather and

make use of the latest possible data from the diverse and scattered sources and to make the publication as accurate and self-contained as possible. Useful appendices, an alphabetical index, a considerable number of illustrations, an *addenda et corrigenda,* a detailed table of contents, a select bibliography and two maps of the district have been provided.

The State Advisory Committee for Gazetteers, consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore (Shri R. J. Rebello, I.A.S.) as the Chairman and the Secretary to Government, Education and Youth Services Department (Shri K. R. Ramachandran, I.A.S.), Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Prof. S. S. Malwad, Shri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, I.A.S. (Retd.), Prof. K. S. Haridas Bhat and Shri Annadanayya Puranik, as members, made many valuable suggestions in order to enhance the usefulness of the work. To all of them, hearty gratitude is due.

The Education and the General Administration Secretariats, a number of officers, at various levels, of the different Departments of the State Government and of the Union Ministries working in the State, as also many knowledgeable individuals and non-official institutions have been of help in a variety of ways, and the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, and his staff in charge of this work extended close co-operation in meeting the several requirements of printing of this voluminous work of an extra-ordinary character and warm thanks are due to all of them.

Further, I would be failing in my duty if I do not express grateful thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor (Gazetteers), and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinised the draft of this volume with great care and made a number of helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that a part of the expenditure incurred on the preparation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

A part of the preliminary work connected with this gazetteer had been done during the tenure of office of the former Chief Editor, Shri B. N. Sri Sathyan, who was assisted for the purpose by Shriyuths A. Ramakrishnan, Administrative Officer, P. B. Srinivasan, K. Puttaswamaiah, J. G. Alavandar Naidu and M. A. Narasimha Iyengar, Editors, who have since left this office. To all of them, I tender very cordial thanks. Shriyuths K. C. Bheemaiah, N. Venkataswamy, N. V. Ranganatha Rao and D. N. Nagabhushana Rao, Editors, and K. S. Narayanaswamy, Office Superintendent, who rendered sustained and useful service are sincerely thanked. Further, thanks are also due to Shriyuths G. V. Subba Ramu, Stenographer, K. R. Sathyabodachar and H. A. Krishnappa, Assistants, V. K. Narayanaswamy and H. L. Anantha, Typists, and other members of the staff.

Quality and thoroughness are of the highest value in an enduring work of this nature. A complex work of this magnitude, which is of abiding interest and importance to the society, cannot be hustled through. (It is noteworthy that Documentation Centres abroad are preparing and issuing microfiche editions of old and new Indian Gazetteers, since these works constitute an incomparable basic research literature). Within, however, several limitations, every strenuous endeavour has been made to attain the best possible quality and thoroughness, comprehensiveness and virtual up-to-dateness by bestowing constant and meticulous attention.

33, Kempanna Block,
Palace Guttahalli,
Bangalore-20.
25th November 1971.

K. Abhishankar,
Chief Editor,
Mysore Gazetteer.

N.B.—Dr. T. K. Seshadri and Shri B. S. Bhandari were also associated with the preliminary work of this Gazetteer as Editors.

—*Chief Editor.*

CONTENTS

HASSAN DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

HASSAN, which is one of the 19 districts of the new Mysore State, is situated in the south-western part of the State. The district has had an eventful and rich history. In the past, it reached the height of its glory during the rule of the Hoysalas who had their capital at Dorasamudra, the modern Halebid in Belur taluk. The district, noted for its enchanting natural scenery of *malnad* (a mainly forested, hilly region of heavy, reliable rainfall) is also a veritable treasure-house of the Hoysala architecutre and sculpture, the best specimens of which are at Belur and Halebid. Shravanabelgola, in Channarayapatna taluk, which is studded with Jaina monuments, is a renowned centre of pilgrimage for the Jains.

Origin of name

Like most of the other districts in the State, this district also derives its name from its headquarters town, Hassan. According to the *Sthalapurana*, the name 'Hassan' is a contraction or derivative of 'Simhasanapura', associated with Janamejaya, a great grandson of the Pandava hero, Arjuna.* But the popular belief is that the place is called Hassan after the goddess Hasan-amma or Hasanamba, the presiding deity of the local Hasanamba temple situated in the old town area. Hasanamma or Hasanamba means, in Kannada, a smiling mother or goddess. In this connection, a traditional story, as to how the goddess Hasanamba came to be established at this place, is narrated thus: The *Saptamatrikas* (seven mothers or goddesses), in the course of their journey from *Varanasi* (Kashi) to the South, were pleased with the scenic splendour of this area and decided to make it their abode. Accordingly, of the seven mothers, who were sisters, three settled at Hassan and another three in a tank called Devigere, also in Hassan proper, and were called Hasanamba, while the other one settled in a forest near Kenchammana-Hoskote in Alur taluk and was called Kenchamba.

**Mysore Gazetteer*, Vol. V, 1930, p. 1003.

Historically speaking, there was only a village called Channapatna, adjacent to the place where the Hassan town now stands. It was founded in the 11th century by Bukka Nayaka, an officer deputed by a Chola king to put down the neighbouring petty chieftains. After achieving success in his enterprise, he built a fort and a *petta* (town) on the site of his encampment and named the place Channapatna, meaning a beautiful town. He and his successors ruled here for well over a century, after which it passed into the hands of the Hoysala kings, one of whom conferred it on a chieftain, Sanjeeva-Krishnappa Nayaka. The latter is said to have founded the present Hassan town, sometime in the 12th century. In this connection also there is a story, again based on tradition, which traces the circumstances under which the new town was built.

It is said that once a hare entered the gates of the old town. Sanjeeva-Krishnappa Nayaka was much distressed at this bad omen ; then Hasanamma, the smiling goddess, appeared before him in a dream and directed him to build a fort on the spot from where the hare had started and where he would find her image. He did accordingly and named the place Hasana (later anglicised as Hassan) after the goddess. Though the legendary accounts have no historical basis or whatever, there appears to be some truth in the popular belief that the place is so named after Hasanamba, the presiding deity of the local temple of the same name. However, no inscriptional or historical evidence confirming this has come to light as yet. But the word 'Hassan' occurs in an inscription in a *Veeragal* dated in the year 1140 A.D. found at Kuduregundi village in Hassan taluk.

Location

The district, situated between 12°-31′ and 13°-33′ north latitude and 75°-33′ and 76°-38′ east longitude, is in the south-western part of the State. The greatest length of the district, from north to south, is about 80 miles or 129 kilometres, and its greatest breadth, from east to west, is about 72 miles or 116 kilometres.

General boundaries

It is bounded on the north by Chikmagalur district, on the east by Tumkur and Mandya districts, on the south by Mysore and Coorg districts and on the west by South Kanara district.

Area and population

The geographical area of the district, according to the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India, is 6,826.15 square kilometres, which works out to 2,635.60 square miles. But the reporting area of the district for land utilisation purposes, as worked out by the State Survey, Settlement and Land Records Department, is 6,940.4 square kilometres or 2,679.7 square miles. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed by them in measuring the area. The population of the district, according to the census of 1961, was 8,95,847, of which 4,55,055

were males and 4,40,792 were females. (According to the provisional population totals of the 1971 census, the population of the district has increased to 10,98,884). Hassan is one of the smaller districts in the State. In respect of area, as per the figures of the Central Statistical Organisation, it occupies the 16th place among the districts of the State, while in respect of population it gets the 15th place. It accounts for about 3.6 per cent of the total area and 3.8 per cent of the total population of the State. The density of population in the district in 1961 was 131 per square kilometre or 334 per square mile and this was above the State average, which was 123 per square kilometre or 319 per square mile. The district occupied the eighth place among the districts of the State in this respect.

History of district as an administrative unit

In the early period of the known history of this region of the State, parts of this district were included in the kingdoms of the Kadambas and the Western Gangas (from about the 4th century to the 11th century). The Kongalvas, according to their inscriptions dating from 1020 to 1177, ruled over a small kingdom situated mainly in the Arkalgud taluk, between the Cauvery and the Hemavathy rivers. The Changalvas also held sway over a part of the district for a long period from the 10th century. But the district is more particularly identified with the rise of the Hoysala power. The dynasty came into prominence in the 11th century and continued in power till about the middle of the 14th century. The Hoysala kingdom, which had been extended vastly, was very prosperous. The district next came under the rule of the Vijayanagara kings, who had eventually become paramount over all the regions south of the Krishna. They are said to have taken a particular interest in the province of Balam, the centre of which was the present Manjarabad, the area which was the former stronghold of the Hoysalas, and people of all castes were encouraged to settle there by granting them land at little or no rent. The wealthier among the immigrants were made patels and received large *inams*. Later, all the western portions of the district, along with the adjoining tracts above and below the ghats, were bestowed upon one Veena Ramappa, a court musician. Again, after some years, *i.e.*, in 1397, the entire province of Balam, then yielding a revenue of three lakhs of pagodas, was made over by the Vijayanagara rulers to Singappa Nayaka, one of their generals and son of an old *paleyagar*. The Balam *paleyagars* had their capital at Aigur, in the present Manjarabad taluk, and ruled for some generations.

In 1633, the Mysore Rajas gained possession of Channarayapatna from the *paleyagar* of Holenarsipur. But shortly afterwards, Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri occupied a part of Balam province and held it for 37 years. However, under a treaty concluded in 1694 between Mysore and Ikkeri, six *nads* or revenue circles of Manjarabad were ceded to the old chiefs and the remainder of the

Balam province was divided between the two contending parties. From this time, the whole of Hassan district, except Manjarabad, formed a part of the Mysore territory. The Arsikere taluk appears to have suffered considerably from the raids of the Marathas and at one time was even handed over to them as security for the payment of tribute. Krishnappa Nayaka was ruling Balam during Tipu Sultan's time. As a result of his joining the camp opposed to the Sultan, the former fled to Coorg fearing the Sultan's displeasure. But Tipu induced him to return and, however, gave him the government of Aigur-sime, forming the south of Balam. His son, Venkatadri Nayaka, was in possession of Aigur-sime during the fall of Srirangapatna in 1799.

Territorial changes

During the last century, the Hassan district first formed part of the Patnada Rayada, and was then called the Manjarabad Faujdari. From 1832, it was included in the Ashtagram Division, which was, however, abolished at the time of the Rendition in 1881.

The Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala taluks, which now form parts of Mandya district, were a part of the Hassan district upto 1882. Consequent on a revision of territorial divisions of the State, these two taluks were detached from the Hassan district during that year and included in the Mysore district. Till 1882, Banavar and Harnahalli were headquarters of two different taluks of the same name. While Banavar taluk was included in the Kadur district, Harnahalli taluk was in Hassan district itself. In 1882, Banavar taluk was abolished and was absorbed in the Arsikere taluk and transferred to the Hassan district. Similarly, Harnahalli taluk was also abolished and absorbed in the same taluk. The Arkalgud taluk, which initially consisted of ten hoblies (revenue circles), was also abolished in 1882 and its hoblies were distributed among the adjoining taluks. During the same year, the district was reduced to a sub-division under Kadur district, with only four taluks, *viz*., Arsikere, Belur, Hassan (with Grama sub-taluk) and Manjarabad. However, the Arkalgud taluk was revived in 1886, but with only six hoblies, and during that year, Hassan was re-established as a district with seven taluks, *viz*., Hassan, Manjarabad, Belur, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarispur and Arkalgud and a sub-taluk, *viz*., Grama, unedr Hassan taluk. In 1894, the Grama sub-taluk was abolished and in its place Alur, which was the headquarters of the old Maharajanadurga taluk till 1875, was made a sub-taluk under Hassau taluk. In 1904, the number of hoblies of the Arkalgud taluk was further reduced to five by distributing the villages of one hobli among the remaining hoblies. Later, in 1941, Alur was also made a full-fledged taluk, and, since then, the district came to have eight taluks as at present.

The eight taluks of the district were divided into three revenue sub-divisions, *viz*., Hassan Sub-Division, Holenarsipur Sub-Division

and Sakleshpur Sub-Division, for administrative purposes. While the Hassan Sub-Division consisted of Hassan and Alur taluks, the Holenarsipur Sub-Division had, under it, the taluks of Holenarsipur, Arsikere, Channarayapatna and Arkalgud. The Sakleshpur Sub-Division consisted of the remaining two taluks, *viz.*, Manjarabad and Belur. The Holenarsipur Sub-Division was, however, abolished in 1929, and since then there have been only two revenue sub-divisions in the district, *viz.*, Hassan and Sakleshpur. Now the Hassan Sub-Division consists of Hassan, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarsipur and Arkalgud taluks, while the taluks of Manjarabad, Belur and Alur come under the jurisdiction of the Sakleshpur Sub-Division. The following table indicates the area, as per the figures of the Survey of India, of each taluk and also the number of inhabited villages and the population of each as per the 1961 census :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Area in*		*No. of inhabited villages**	*Population (as per 1961 census)*
		Square kilo-metres	*Square miles*		
1.	Alur	446.87	172.54	236	49,182
2.	Arkalgud	679.51	262.36	259	1,06,786
3.	Arsikere	1,286.88	496.87	319	1.67,806
4.	Belur	836.10	322.82	337	1,02,769
5.	Channarayapatna ..	1,042.26	402.42	365	1,40,679
6.	Hassan	904.91	349.39	355	1,61,763
7.	Holenarsipur	602.43	232.60	200	89,340
8.	Manjarabad	1,027.19	396.60	220	77,522

*In addition, there were 186 uninhabited villages in the district.

These eight taluks have been further sub-divided into 38 hoblies or revenue circles, each of which, in turn, consists of about 40 to 80 villages on an average. The sub-joined statement shows the number and names of hoblies grouped under each taluk in the district for purposes of revenue administration :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*No.of Hoblies*	*Name of Hoblies*
1	2	3	4
1.	Alur taluk	4	1. Alur Kasaba
			2. Kenchammana-Hoskote
			3. Palya
			4. Kundur

1	2	3	4
2.	Arkalgud taluk	5	1. Arkalgud Kasaba
			2. Magge
			3. Mallipatna
			4. Ramanathapura
			5. Konanur
3.	Arsikere taluk	5	1. Arsikere Kasaba
			2. Kanakatte
			3. Banavara
			4. Javagal
			5. Gandasi
4.	Belur taluk	5	1. Belur Kasaba
			2. Biccodu
			3. Arehalli
			4. Madihalli
			5. Halebid
5.	Channarayapatna taluk ..	6	1. Channarayapatna Kasaba
			2. Dandiganahalli
			3. Bagoor
			4. Nuggihalli
			5. Hiresave
			6. Shravanabelgola
6.	Hassan taluk	5	1. Hassan Kasaba
			2. Kattaya
			3. Shantigrama
			4. Dudda
			5. Salagame
7.	Holenarsipur taluk ..	3	1. Holenarsipur Kasaba
			2. Hallimysore
			3. Halekote
8.	Manjarabad taluk ..	5	1. Sakleshpur Kasaba
			2. Belagodu
			3. Hanbal
			4. Hethur
			5. Yeslur

Natural divisions

The district lies partly in the *malnad* tract and partly in the southern *maidan* (plains) tract. Taking into consideration the physical aspects, climate, rainfall, etc., the district may be divided into three regions, *viz.*, (1) southern *malnad*, (2) semi-*malnad* and (3) southern *maidan*. While the western and north-eastern portions of the Belur taluk, western and central parts of the Alur taluk and the whole of the Manjarabad taluk constitute the southern *malnad* region, the central part of the Arkalgud taluk, the western portion of the Hassan taluk, the eastern portion of the Alur taluk, the central and eastern parts of the Belur taluk and the western part of the Arsikere taluk form the semi-*malnad* region. The southern *maidan* region includes the whole of the Holenarsipur and Channarayapatna taluks, eastern parts of the Arsikere and Hassan taluks and the south-eastern portions of the Arkalgud taluk.

The southern *malnad* is a forest-clad hilly region with a heavy rainfall. On the western periphery are the picturesque ghats extending from the pass at Bisle Ghat to the Jenkal-betta, with some lofty peaks in them. The following description of the *malnad* region of the district by Major Montgomery, by and large, holds good even to-day :—

" The character of the country is generally undulating till on approaching the ghats, when it becomes precipitous. Perhaps there is no scenery in India more beautiful than the southern part of this tract, adjoining the north-west of Coorg. It resembles for the most part the richest park scenery in England : hills covered with the finest grass or equally verdant crops of dry grain adorned and crowned with clumps of noble forest trees, in some instances apparently planted most carefully, and certainly with perfect taste ...The southern differs from the more northerly and westerly parts of the Manjarabad taluk, in the absence of that succession of dense jungles which obscure the view, and in the soft character of the hills, which are in most instances quite free from the stunted date.....But the whole taluk is beautiful and less wooded than Coorg or Nagar though greatly partaking of the features of both".*

The features of the semi-*malnad* region fringing the *malnad* area on the east are, more or less, similar to those of the *maidan*, but the climate, the forest vegetation and the economic situation have strong similarities with the *malnad* proper. The villages here are more compact than in the *malnad*, but somewhat isolated. The rainfall in this region is lower than in the *malnad* area.

The southern *maidan* is much larger in extent than the other two regions and is also the most populous region of the district

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**Mysore Gazetteer*, Vol. V, 1930, pp. 876-877.

It consists of an undulating plain country, generally cultivated, with some extensive *kavals* here and there. Patches covered with wild date palm are common and in some parts can be seen limited tracts of stunted jungle growing upon a gravelly or gritty soil. The high-lying lands, particularly in the Hassan, Channarayapatna and Holenarsipur taluks, present a bare and bleak appearance and are so stony that they are not fit for cultivation. They, however, serve as good catchment areas for tanks.

The general level of the district slopes with the course of the Hemavathy except in the ghat ranges. The statement given below shows the elevation, above the sea-level, of each of the taluk headquarter towns in the district :—

Sl. No.	*Name of place*	*Elevation*	
		in feet	*in metres*
1.	Alur	3,175	968
2.	Arkalgud	3,085	940
3.	Arsikere	2,666	813
4.	Belur	3,150	960
5.	Channarayapatna	2,771	845
6.	Hassan	3,084	940
7.	Holenarsipur	2,840	866
8.	Sakleshpur (Manjarabad)	2,998	914

Hills

The Manjarabad area of the district rests on the brow of the Western Ghats and comprises some of the most beautiful scenery in Mysore State. Elliot in his *Experiences of a Planter* has described this region thus :

> "....Even amongst the hills themselves the contrasts are very striking, and nature seems to have furnished in a single group every variety of mountain conceivable....From a piece of elevated land may be seen a complete amphitheatre of frontier mountains, presenting the greatest variety of character; one an overhanging precipice of rock, from which you may drop a stone thousands of feet into the gorge below; the next all grass, and softly rounded at the summit with cattle grazing on the slopes; a third rising abruptly into a pointed peak, with feathery strips of jungle clothing the lower ravines, and extending far up to the mountain-side; while to the north of the group stretches a barren, serrated, rocky range, which in turn is broken by hills of a milder type". (*Mysore Gazetteer, Vol.* V, 1930, p. 1019).

As already stated, the hills forming the western limit of the district extend from the pass at the Bisle Ghat to the Jenkal-betta and include peaks like Pushpagiri or Subramanya close to the south-west border rising to a height of 5,626 feet, or 1,715 metres, Devarabetta (4,206 feet or 1,282 metres), Murukangudda (4,265 feet or 1,300 metres), besides Jenkal-betta (4,558 feet or 1,389 metres). Apart from these mountains in the Manjarabad area, there are low ranges of granite hills running along the northern limits of the district through the Belur, Hassan and Arsikere taluks. Among the range of hills found in the Arsikere taluk is Hirekal-gudda, rising to a height of 3,784 feet or 1,153 metres in which is situated a temple called Malekal-Tirupati. Garudagiri, in the same taluk, is 3,680 feet or 1,122 metres high and is about seven miles north-east of Banavar. It was originally called Nonabankal and has an old fort on it.

Some low hills also pass through Holenarsipur taluk towards Hassan and Channarayapatna. The Indra-betta (Indragiri) in the south-eastern part of Channarayapatna taluk is 3,347 feet or 1,020 metres high and is noted for the 57-foot colossal statue of Gommateshwara on its summit. Among the hills in the Hassan taluk, mention may be made of Seegegudda (4,218 feet or 1,286 metres), Mukundur-betta (3,423 feet or 1,043 metres) and those in the Aidahalli Kaval (3,661 feet or 1,116 metres) and Kattaya Karle Kaval (3,458 feet or 1,054 metres). Hippli-betta (3,486 feet or 1,063 metres) in the western portion of the Arkalgud taluk, Mallappana-betta (3,488 feet or 1,063 metres) in the Holenarsipur taluk and Maharajanadurga (3,300 feet or 1,006 metres) in the Alur taluk are among the other hillocks in the district.

Rivers

Three important rivers, *viz.*, the Cauvery, Hemavathy and Yagachi flow through the Hassan district. While the Hemavathy is a tributary of the river Cauvery, Yagachi is a tributary of the Hemavathy. The Cauvery flows only through a small portion of the district in the Arkalgud taluk. The area of the district consists mainly of the Hemavathy river basin, the only exceptions being certain outlying tracts along the western border, namely, the western portion of the Manjarabad taluk which drains to the Netravathi in the South Kanara district, and also the Arsikere taluk whose waters run north to the Vedavathi in the Chitradurga district.

Cauvery

The river Cauvery rises at Tala-Cauvery in Coorg district in the Western Ghats; it enters the Hassan district at Kadavinahosa-halli, a village in the south of Arkalgud taluk. Continuing north-wards for a few miles through the taluk, near Konanur it turns to the south-east. It flows only for about 15 miles in the taluk and then enters Mysore district. An anicut called Khishnarajakatte has been constructed across this river in the taluk, from which two channels, *viz.*, Kattepura channel and Ramanathapura channel take off for a length of 14½ miles and 19 miles respectively to

irrigate, in all, about 2,920 acres. The Cauvery leaves the district near Keralapura in the south-eastern portion of the taluk.

A popular legend connected with the origin of this river has it that Brahma gave Lopamudre, a daughter of his, to Kavera-muni in fulfilment of the latter's prayer for a child. Thereafter, Lopamudre came to be known as Kaveri (Cauvery) after the name of her foster-father. In order to secure beatitude for him, she resolved to become a river and to " absolve the sins of all those who bathed in her holy waters." But when she became of age, Agastya proposed to marry her. Then Lopamudre or the mortal part of her nature became the wife of Agastya, while Kaveri or the celestial part flowed forth as the river.

Hemavathy

Hemavathy, meaning 'golden river', is also called, in Kannada, *Yenne-hole*, the oily or shining river. It is one of the chief tributaries of the Cauvery; it rises just beyond the limits of the district at Javali, near Melbangadi, in Mudigere taluk of the Chikmagalur district, and flowing south is joined by the Somavathi near the head of the Bund Ghat. It enters the district near Achanalli village in Manjarabad taluk. Flowing south through the taluk, past Sakleshpur, it receives from the south the Aigur river and the Kete-halla at the border of Coorg district. Turning east, it crosses a small portion of Coorg district and re-entering the Hassan district receives from the north the Yagachi river near Gorur. With an easterly course, it flows past Holenarsipur and then bending to the south leaves the district near Nagarathi and enters Mandya district in the north-western side of Krishnarajpet taluk. Flowing south further, it joins the Cauvery on the south-western side of the Krishnarajasagar waterspread. The river flows for a total length of 113 miles within the Hassan district.

The waters of this river are made use of for irrigation in the district by constructing an anicut called Sreeramadevara-katte, about five miles north-west of Holenarsipur. This anicut is said to be over 100 years old. Another major irrigation project, *viz.*, the Hemavathy project is now under execution with its head-works at Gorur in Hassan taluk for further utilising the waters of the river for irrigation purposes. The project, estimated to cost about sixteen crores of rupees, is designed to irrigate about a lakh of acres in Hassan and Mandya districts. (For more details, please see Chapter IV under Irrigation).

As in the case of every important river or holy place in India, there are legends relating to the origin of this river as well. The Hemavathy river is fabled to be Dakshayani, the daughter of Daksha and wife of Ishwara. Daksha once performed a sacrifice to which he did not invite her husband. Feeling insulted at this, Dakshayani cast herself into the fire. When rescued from the fire, she was of the colour of *hema* (gold). She performed penance

with a view to getting reunited with Ishwara, who appeared before her and directed her to take the form of a river for the good of the world.

According to another legendary version, one Ponnatha, who was ruling at Ponnathapura, now a village in Alur taluk, had two wives by name Hema and Honni. He had no issues from either of them for a long time. He, therefore, renounced everything and went to the forest after being initiated to asceticism by sage Agastya. After this, his elder wife Hema took the form of a river, *i.e.*, Hemavathy, for the good of the people and the other, Honni, became *Vahni-Pushkarani, i.e.*, the pond of fire-god at Ramanathapura.

The river Yagachi, also called Badari, rises in the Bababudan hills in Chikmagalur district. Yagachi in Kannada and Badari in Sanskrit means the jujube tree (*Zizyphus*). It is the chief tributary of the Hemavathy and it enters Hassan district near the Siraghatta village in Belur taluk. Flowing south, it receives the Biranji-halla from the west, passes the town of Belur and joins the Hemavathy river near Gorur in the Hassan taluk. The total length of this river in the district is about 41 miles. There are three smaller dams on this river in this district, *viz.*, Bomdihalli dam in Belur taluk, the Halavagil dam, three miles west of Hassan town and the Changravalli dam, three miles from the point of confluence with the Hemavathy, from which irrigation channels are led off. Vote-hole is one of the main tributaries of the Yagachi river and runs for about 19 miles. Yagachi

There are also several other minor streams and *nalas* in the district, but they are not of much importance in so far as the physical aspects of this district are concerned.

Geologically, the rocks of this district belong to a most ancient period of earth's history and consist of an older series of schists cut up and intruded by granitic gneisses, which occupy a major portion of the area. In the neighbourhood of Banavar and Arsikere, bold outcrops of coarse granite of a later age are found. The Holenarsipur taluk is important from the geological point of view on account of the different types of rock formations and economic minerals found there which are also very interesting. Geology

The schistose rocks occur in well-defined bands running in a north-northwest and south-southeast direction. The Seegegudda schist belt is a thin isolated mass of schists in the form of an irregularly-shaped spindle. It is composed mainly of hornblendic schists and quartzites. To the west of Bageshpur, is another prominent belt, called the Doddagudda schist belt composed mainly of ferruginous quartzites and schists. Another interesting belt of schists covering an area of about 100 square miles is seen to the north and Schists

east of Holenarsipur. It consists mostly of hornblendic schists, amphibolites and peridotites. This schist belt is considered to form a connecting link between the less altered schists in the northern districts and the more intensely metamorphosed strips and stringers of schists further south in the Mysore district. Some of the quartzites, kyanite-staurolite schists and micaceous chloritic schists are believed to represent altered phases of original sediments.

A narrow belt of schists extends from about Arsikere upto Nuggihalli in the Channarayapatna taluk, for a total distance of over 20 miles, with a maximum thickness of about a mile near Nuggihalli. This schist belt is economically important in that rich deposits of chromite are enclosed in the dunites and serpentinites of this schist belt.

Granitic gneisses

The gneissic rocks occupy a greater part of the district and consist mainly of a complex of banded gneisses, mainly biotitic, containing occasionally strips and stringers of the older schists. They generally form low hills and gently undulating mounds; this is a very characteristic feature of the landscape of Hassan district. The newer granites are seen especially around Arsikere and Banavar. They form bold hills and stand out as huge bosses with high peaks and consist of a medium even-grained granite or porphyritic granite, grading into granite porphyries, the colour of these several types varying from pink to grey. Surrounding these coarser-grained biotite granites, a finer-grained hornblende-mica-granite gneiss is found persistently and is developed typically at Garudagiri in Arsikere taluk.

The charnockites do not occur in any large mass in the district, but lenticular runs and long linear dyke-like exposures of intermediate to basic rocks of the nature of hornblende or pyroxene granulites are found to a certain extent to the south-west of Arkalgud and also to the south and south-west of Sakleshpur towards the western border of the district.

Dyke rocks

Dykes of dolerite are quite numerous in the district, striking generally east and west. They are particularly abundant in the neighbourhood of the newer granite massifs of Arsikere and Banavar. These dykes cut across all the earlier formations.

Building stones

The gneissic granites, which are found in many parts of the district, are excellent building stones. The material can be quarried from the surface and it preserves an extraordinary freshness. The coarse pink and grey granites of Arsikere and Banavar yield good size-stones. The fine-grained granite found at Shravanabelgola is of excellent quality. The famous monolithic statue of Gommateshwara on Indragiri is carved out of this granite.

Mines and minerals

A number of metalliferous and non-metalliferous minerals occur in the district. But, however, there are not many mineral-based industries of importance in the district except a few based on minerals like chromite at Byrapur, china clay at Bageshpur and asbestos at Holenarsipur.

Asbestos

Asbestos has been worked at a number of places in the Holenarsipur taluk. The workings are mostly concentrated at places like Idegondanhalli, Kabbur, Sunnakal, Kattekere, Bettada-Satenhalli, Mandagere, Thimmalapura and Yenneholeranganbetta. The asbestos available in the taluk is mainly of the amphibole variety and yields stiff fibres. It is mostly used for boiler lagging and as cover over steam pipes. Asbestos fibres are now being manufactured in the newly established factory at Holenarsipur.

Beryl

Crystals of beryl are also found in some of the mica-bearing pegmatites near Dodkadnur in the Holenarsipur taluk. Beryl is the chief source of beryllium, which metal is of great importance in atomic energy establishments. It is also used in the preparation of special alloys with copper.

Chromite

The district is known for its rich deposits of chromite. The mineral is found in lenses, shoots and pockets to a larger extent in the Nuggihalli schist belt. A large number of mines are found all along the belt from Pensamudra (near Arsikere) in the north to Jambur in the south. The mining activity is centred round Pensamudra, Byrapur, Bhaktarahalli, Chikkonahalli, Rayasamudra and Jambur. The production of chromite from these mines between the years 1916 and 1930 averaged about 20,000 tons per year, the bulk of the production being from the Byrapur and Bhaktarahalli mines. Since 1955, however, the production is reported to have fallen and most of the mines except Byrapur are reported to have closed down their operations. The diamond drilling explorations carried out in 1954 indicated that chromite lenses persist in depths and the reserves of high grade ore are estimated roughly at one million tons. The mines at Byrapur, which are worked by underground methods, have reached a depth of more than 300 feet from the surface.

Chromite also occurs to a small extent in the Holenarsipur schist belt, usually as grains and small lumps, in the serpentine rocks. But the ores are mostly of low grade and hence are not of economic importance.

Corundum

Corundum is next to diamond in hardness and is widely used in the manufacture of abrasives. There are deposits of this mineral in the Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks of the district. There are a number of workings for this mineral in the neighbourhood of Kalyadi and Undiganhal, about eight miles west of Harnahalli in the Arsikere taluk. The largest of the workings

is situated on the eastern slopes of the circular mound to the west of Kalyadi. The area also shows a large number of loose blocks of corundiferous rock containing 20 to 40 per cent corundum.

This mineral is also said to occur at several places in the neighbourhood of Bageshpur. Promising occurrences of this mineral are also reported from the neighbourhood of Basavapur and Agrahara in the Channarayapatna taluk. Again, boundary outcrops of corundum rock, showing pink corundum associated with kyanite, are found about half-a-mile east and north-east of Hardur in the Holenarsipur taluk.

Feldspar

A large number of pegmatite veins found between Holenarsipur and Krishnapur on the Arkalgud road contain feldspar and have even been worked in the past for ceramic purposes. The old workings at Kempinkote were very large, as much as over 600 feet in length. A good amount of prospecting work was carried out here during the period from 1893 to 1896. The ground beneath the old pit was later tested by sinking two shafts to a depth of about 500 feet and driving several thousand feet of cross-cuts. Though a wide zone of gold-bearing schists was intersected, the mine was not taken up for further development as the grade of the ore was considered to be low.

Copper

An old working for copper is noticed on a small mound near Kalyadi, ten miles south-west of Arsikere. Recent survey conducted on an intensive scale at the place and the drillings based on the survey have indicated good copper mineralisation in the quartzites. The survey has revealed the existence of over 1.5 million tonnes of high quality copper ore in the area. It is found from the experimental processing of the ore that it has about 1.5 per cent copper content as against the one per cent recovery required for economic extraction of copper.

Kaolin

Deposits of kaolin (china clay) of a pleasing white colour are found near Bageshpur in the Arsikere taluk. These deposits are being exploited since 1943. One or two washing plants have been constructed at the place for treating the mined clay and refining it for being used as a filler in paper and ceramic industries. The clay fraction obtained as a bye-product, which is rich in alumina, is used for the manufacture of refractory bricks.

Garnet

Loose crystals of garnet of a bright red colour and of sufficient transparency for being classified as gems are found strewn in the gravel and sand-beds of Kempuhole in the Manjarabad taluk. Apart from these isolated crystals, runs of hornblendic schists, showing large-sized crystals of garnet, are found to the north of Yenneholeranganbetta and in the Modlugudda hills of the Holenarsipur taluk. However, these deposits are not yet being exploited.

Kyanite, in association with staurolite, occurs in a wide band of micaceous schists to the east of Holenarsipur. Crystals of kyanite, often three to four inches in length, are found segregated in patches. Kyanite is also found associated with corundum near Hardur and Mavinkere. This deposit is being exploited for the production of both corundum and kyanite. **Kyanite**

Magnesite occurs in small reticulated veins in the altered peridotites and amphibole peridotites to the east north-east of Yennecholeranganbetta and to the west north-west of Idegondanhalli. The occurrences, however, are not much and are not worked anywhere in the district. **Magnesite**

A good deal of work for mica was carried on in the district near Kabbur in the earlier years, but at present not much is being done here, the open pits having reached a depth of 100 feet. The pegmatite veins near Mundoor and Chunchankatte are also known to be mica-bearing. Apart from these places, small blocks of mica are observed in some pegmatite veins in the Holenarsipur and Hassan taluks. **Mica**

Though deposits of pure white talc have not been noticed, there are numerous occurrences of the slightly grey and green varieties, which go by the name of soapstone or pot-stone, in almost all parts of the district. These have been quarried and used extensively in the past for the construction of temples of great architectural beauty. The world-famous temples of Belur and Halebid, with their innumerable intricate carvings, are fashioned out of this soapstone. In recent years, bricks of various shapes and sizes are cut out of the soft potstone and used for lining soda-recovery furnaces in paper mills. **Talc and soapstone**

Vermiculite is a micaceous mineral which exfoliates and expands 10 to 25 times on heating. The exfoliated product has a great many industrial applications. Deposits of this mineral occur near Malavanghatta in the Channarayapatna taluk and Bageshpur in Arsikere taluk. **Vermiculite**

The Hassan district has a rich and varied flora. The major contributing factors to this variety are the differences in rainfall and topography within the district. Some areas of the eastern *maidan*, a part of the Deccan plateau, may receive an average rainfall of less than 150 mm., while the western mountainous *malnad* gets about 2,500 mm. during the same period. There is, therefore, a rapid transition from scrub to the monsoon forests as **Flora***

*The section on Flora is contributed by Dr. Cecil J. Saldanha, Principal Indian Investigator, Hassan Flora Project and Vice-Principal, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

one moves from east to west. The intermediary stages of dry deciduous, wet deciduous and semi-evergreen form a continuous pattern as the rainfall increases and the plateau breaks up into the lofty peaks and deep valleys of the Western Ghats.

The following are some of the species of plants found in the district :—

Scientific Name	*Local Name*
Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br. ..	Halo ; Kodubale
Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb.) Bedd. ..	Bejjalu
Aporosa lindleyana Baill ..	Sarali
Arenga wightii Griff. ..	Dadice
Artocarpus hirsutus Lam. ..	Hebbalasu
Bombax ceiba L. ..	Kempuburago
Boswellia glabra Roxb. ..	Gugguladupa
Butea monosperma (Lam.) Tanb. ..	Palasa ; Muttaga
Calamus pseudo-tenuis Becc. ..	Halubetha
Callicarpa tomentosa (L.) Murr. ..	Ardri ; Rucipatri
Calophyllum elatum Bedd. ..	Poone ; Siruponne
Canthium parviflorum Lam. ..	Karegida
Careya arborea Roxb. ..	Hennumatti ; Guddadahippe
Caryota urens L. ..	Indu ; Bayne
Cassia auriculata L. ..	Avarike
Celtis tetrandra Roxb. ..	Aduva
Centella asiatica (L.) Urban ..	Brahmi ; Vondelaga
Clematis gouriana Roxb. ..	Telejadari
Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alston	Arasinaburuga
Dalbergia latifolia Roxb. ..	Bitemara
Dillenia pentagyna Roxb. ..	Kadukanigala ; Muccuhiri
Diospyros ebenum Koenig ..	Bale ; Kari-mara
Diospyros montana Roxb. ..	Jagalugante
Dipterocarpus indicus Bedd. ..	Dhuma
Dodonaea viscosa L. ..	Bandare
Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Mat. ..	Elakki
Emblica officinalis Gaertn. ..	Nelli
Entada pursaetha DC. ..	Hallekayiballi
Erythroxylum monogynum Roxb. ..	Devadaru ; Cembulikayimara
Euphorbia antiquorum L. ..	Jadekalli or Katak-kalli
Gmelina arborea Roxb. ..	Kulimara
Kingiodendron pinnatum (Roxb.) Harms	Ennemara
Lagerstroemia microcarpa Wight ..	Belmatti ; Bilinandi ; Venteak

Scientific Name		*Local Name*
Litsea floribunda Gamb.	..	Halmaddi
Lophopetalum wightianum Arn.	..	Balpale
Macaranga peltata M. Arg.	..	Bettadavare
Mallotus albus M. Arg.	..	Tambittu ; Uppala
Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) M. Arg.	..	Surahonne
Mesua ferrea L.	..	Nagasampige
Michelia champaka L.	..	Sampige
Myristica dactyloides J. Gaertn.	..	Ramapatra ; Kadujajikayi
Nelumbo nucifera Gaertner	..	Tavare
Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene	..	Nelahippali ; Kerehippalisoppu
Poecilonenron indicum Bedd.	..	Balgi
Pothos scandens L.	..	Adkebiluballi
Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.	..	Honne
Pterolobium hexapetalum (Roth.) Sant. & Wagh.		Badubakkenamullu
Rhus mysurensis Heyne ex Wight & Arnott		Sabale
Santalum album L.	..	Gandha ; Srigandha
Sarcostemma acidum (Roxb.) Voigt	..	Soma
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.	..	Karigeru
Tectona grandis L.f.	..	Saguvani ; Jadi
Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn) Roxb.	..	Shantimara
Terminalia chebula Retz.	..	Hardekayimara ; Alalekayimara
Trema orientalis Blume	..	Bende ; Kadubaja
Vateria indica L.	..	Dupa
Vitex altissima L.f.	..	Mairole ; Nevaladimara
Wagatea spicata Dalz.	..	Gajjigaballi

Associations of scrub can be found in the Ramanahalli and Belavathalli State Reserves and along the lower slopes leading to Nagpuri in Arsikere taluk. *Canthium parviflorum* Lam., *Cassia auriculata* L., *Dodonea viscosa* L., *Erythroxylum monogynum* Roxb., *Pterolobium hexapetalum* (Roth.) Sant. & Wagh, *Rhus mysurensis* Heyne and *Tarennia asiatica* (L.) Alston are among the common shrubs in this region. The succulents *Caralluma attenuata* Wt., *Coleus spicatus* Bentham, *Euphorbia antiquorum* L., and *Sarcostemma acidum* (Roxb.) Voigt are admirably adapted to the xerophytic conditions prevailing here. The gravelly soil is sparsely covered by a few prostrate herbs with well-developed rootstocks among which *Andrographis serpyllifolia* Wight and *Stylosanthes mucronata* Willd. might be mentioned.

As climatic and soil conditions improve, a number of deciduous trees establish themselves. The Acacias are early colonisers and are soon replaced by better representatives of the dry deciduous flora. *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb.) Bedd., *Boswellia glabra* (Roxb.), *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub., *Cochlospermum religiosum* (L.) Alston, *Diospyros montana* Roxb. and *Semecarpus anacradium* L.f. are characteristic of these communities. A further transition towards a richer flora occurs with the advent of several species of *Terminalia* especially *T. bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb., *T. chebula* Retz., and *T. crenulata* Roxb. *Tectona grandis* L.f. is rather limited in distribution but *Santalum album* L. and *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. are common and of considerable economic value. Patches of these forests may be observed at Nagpuri in Arsikere taluk and in the Byaba and Bourdalbore State Reserves in Hassan taluk.

Aquatic Flora

The *maidan* is dotted with numerous irrigation tanks often supporting an interesting aquatic flora. In deep standing water *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn., *Nymphaea nouchali* Burm., *Nymphoides cristatum* (Roxb.) O. Kuntze and *N. indicum* (L.) O. Kuntze spread their rounded leaves and raise their attractive flowers. As the depth of water decreases *Cyperus pangorei* Rottb., *Limnophyton obtusifolium* (L.) Miq. and *Typha angustata* Berry & Chaub begin to establish themselves. The grassy meadows around the tanks are interlaced with *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban and *Phyla nodiflora* (L.) Greene, or studded with the red of *Drosera burmanni* Vahl. Aquatics like *Vallisneria spiralis* L. and *Ottelia alismoides* Pers. usually grow in the canals draining the irrigation tanks.

Rolling green hills with narrow paddies in their shallow valleys are typical of the areas around Archalli, Sakleshpur and Hethur. Where the soil is rich and humidity high, wet deciduous trees form compact associations especially along streams and on steep slopes. These wooded patches have often been cleared and replanted with coffee and the accompanying shade trees. But where the rainfall is higher and water assured, the canopy has been left standing and the undergrowth cleared and replanted with *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Mat. Common among the native trees are *Apodytes beddomei* Mast., *Aporosa lindleyana* Baillon, *Careya arborea* Roxb., *Celtis tetrandra* Roxb., *Gmelina arborea* Roxb., *Litsea floribunda* Gamble, *Mallotus albus* M.Arg., *M. philippensis* (Lam.) M. Arg. and *Walsura trijuga* (Roxb.) Kurz. Shrubs and climbers may be noticed in the uncleared areas. The white of innumerable Jasmines and Mussaendas stands out against the green of the seasonal foliage. The dark coriaceous leaves and large flower bunches of *Shefflera venulosa* Harms and *S. roxburghii* Gamble drape the larger trees in summer. Epiphytes also abound in this zone. As the cold season ends and

the dry hot summer commences, the pale lavender of *Dendrobium barbatulum* Lindl. is replaced successively by the orange of *D. nutans* Lindl., the scented pink of *Aerides crispum* Lindl. and the speckled white of *Rhynchostylis retusa* Bl. · The long scarlet flowers of *Aeschynanthus perrottetii* A.DC. and the white bell-shaped corollae of *Fragraea ceylenica* Thunb. enhance the attractiveness of this area during the monsoon.

Soft-wood Species

It is, however, in the larger valleys opening on to the plains that the flora of the district attains its real splendour. The Kabbinala, Kempuhole, Kenchenkumri, Kageneri and Bisle forests, situated in these valleys, receive the full force of the south-east monsoon. They offer good examples of seasonal rain forests. The canopy trees may be over 40 m. tall and are festooned with innumerable climbers and epiphytes. Due probably to regular lumbering operations, the canopy tends to be open. Possibly for the same reason, distinct stratification is not conspicuous. The area abounds in soft-wood species. *Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br., *Artocarpus hirsutus* Lam., *Calophyllum elatum* Bedd., *Dipterocarpus indicus* Bedd., *Kingiodendron pinnatum* (Roxb.) Harms, *Lophopetalum wightianum* Arn., *Michelia champaka* L., *Myristica dactyloides* Gaertn. and *Vateria indica* L. are some of the larger and commercially valuable soft-woods. The hardwoods are represented by *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb., *Diospyros ebenum* Koenig, *Lagerstroemia microcarpa* Wight. and *Vitex altissima* L.f. It is interesting to note that *Mesua ferrea* L. and *Poeciloneuron indicum* Bedd., so common in the other parts of the Western Ghats, are extremely rare in the Hassan district. As for palms, *Arenga wightii* Griff., *Calamus pseudo-tenuis* Becc., *Caryota urens* L. and *Pinanga dicksonii* Bl. are frequent. Among the common woody climbers are *Phanera phoenicea* (Heyne ex Wt. & Arn.) Bentham., *Entada pursaetha* DC., *Gnetum ula* Brong.and *Wagatea spicata* Dalz. Natural forest glades are usually dotted with *Bombax ceiba* L., *Emblica officinalis* Gaertner, and *Dillenia pentagyna* Roxb. *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume, *Callicarpa tomentosa* (L.) Murr. and *Macaranga peltata* M. Arg. establish themselves along road cuttings and clean felled areas. The epiphytic *Pothos scandens* L. and *Raphidophora laciniata* (N. Burman) Merr. clothe many tree trunks right through the year.

The herbaceous monsoon flora of these forests is rich and interesting. Besides liverworts, lichens, mosses and ferns, innumerable flowering plants thrive during the wet season. The ground orchids *Nervilea* and *Eulophia* sprout with the first rains. At the peak of the rainy season even the rocks are covered by *Epithema carnosum* Bentham, *Impatiens scapiflora* Heyne, *Sonerila rheedii* W. & A. and *Utricularia striatula* Smith. *Clematis gouriana* Roxb., *Merremia vitifolia* Hallier f., *Naravelia*

zeylanica DC. are some of the climbers appearing as the monsoon wanes. Most of the herbs disappear during the long dry spell but bud forth again with the early showers in May.

Hassan district, with over 1,500 species of vascular plants, affords a good cross-section of the flora of the entire Mysore State.

Forests

The total area under forests in the district is a little over 510 sq. kilometres, which works out to about 200 sq. miles. Thus the percentage of the forest area to the total area of the district is only about 7.5, which is far below the State average of 18.4 per cent. But according to the national forest policy, the forest area should not be less than 33 1/3 per cent, the limit being 20 per cent in the case of *maidan* areas and 60 per cent in respect of *malnad* areas. The district's contribution to the total forest area of the State is only 1.5 per cent.

The chief sources of forest revenue in the district are the sandalwood and some other soft and hard woods exploited for commercial purposes. Besides, there are also minor forest products like *thangadi* and *kakke* barks, tupra leaves, myrobalans, gum, honey and wax, tamarind, *honge* seeds, bark of gulmaver and cinnamum, canes and, to a certain extent, bamboos from the evergreen, which also add to the forest revenue of the district.

The continuous demand for more land for cultivation of coffee and cardamom estates has resulted in the denudation of vast forest areas in the western portions of the district. Of late, it has been the policy of the Government to release lands with unprofitable forest growth for cultivation. Thus, large extents of unproductive forest areas are being cleared and assigned to the landless and other needy persons for agricultural purposes. In the *maidan* areas, it is a difficult problem for the people to meet their requirements of timber, firewood, charcoal and such other requisites. The problem of finding fodder for the cattle in such areas is also severe. However, the State Government, who are alive to these and other relative problems of the people of the district, have taken up several schemes aimed not only at preserving but also developing the forest wealth of the district in all its aspects, under the successive Five-Year Plans (*See* also Chapter IV).

Fauna*

The fauna of Hassan district is rich and varied on account of the three forest types of the district, *viz.*, (i) tropical semi-evergreen, (ii) tropical moist and (iii) sub-tropical wet forests.

*The section on Fauna is contributed by the Zoological Survey of India, Western Regional Station, Poona.

More than fifty species of mammals, approximately two hundred and fifty species of birds and about thirtyfive species of snakes are commonly met with in the district.

Beasts of Prey: Cat-tribe

Major groups of Indian mammals, *i.e.*, cats. civets, mongooses, dogs, bears, otters, rodents, deers, antilopes, etc., are well represented in the district. Of these, the most important ones are the tiger—*Panthera tigris* (Linnaeus), and the panther or leopard—*Panthera pardus* (Linnaeus). The former is comparatively rare and only met with occasionally in heavier forested areas where it preys upon the wild hoofed animals and occasionally on domestic cattle. Panthers, on the other hand, are quite common. They mostly prey upon the smaller deer, pigs, rodents, village dogs and occasionally goats or other smaller domestic animals. The other noteworthy members of the tribe are the leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis* Kerr) and the jungle cat (*Felis chaus* Guldenstaedt). These are smaller in size, *i.e.*, only a little bigger than the domestic cats, and they prey on smaller rodents and birds.

Civets

The civets are closely related to the cat tribe. They have narrow pointed muzzles, long bodies and short legs. Only two civets, *viz.*, the small Indian civet—*Viverricula indica* (Geoffroy) and the common palm civet or toddy cat—*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* (Pallas), are met with in the district. The former shelters in holes or under-rocks or lies up in grass or under bushes, often near villages; it seeks its food at night, preying upon rats, squirrels, small birds, lizards, insects and their grubs. The palm civets, as the name implies, live generally in the trees. They too seek their food at night and prey upon birds and small mammals; they also feed on fruits.

Mongooses

A long body, short limbs, bright eyes, a sharp snout and a trailing bushy tail are the characteristics of the mongooses. Two species of mongooses are commonly met with in the district: they are the common mongoose—*Herpestes edwardsii* (Geoffroy) and the stripe-necked mongoose (*Herpestes vitticollis* Bennet). The common mongoose is not essentially a creature of the forest. It prefers a scrub jungle for its habitat. It takes shelter in rocks or bushes, hollows of trees and embankments and holes in the ground. It hunts singly, in pairs or in families, preying upon small rodents, snakes, lizards, frogs, insects, scorpions, centepeds, wild birds, their eggs and poultry. It also eats fruits, roots and carrion. The stripe-necked mongoose prefers forests, where it preys on small rodents, birds, reptiles and ground-dwelling invertebrates.

Striped hyena

Hyenas resemble the dog family in general appearance and build. Their legs and feet are typically those of a dog; but the

structure of the skull, the teeth and other points of the anatomy are more like that of the cat family. Only one species of hyena, *i.e.,* the striped hyena—*Hyaena hyaena* (Linnaeus), is found in the district. It is a large dog-like animal with a massive head and longer front legs of buff colour with black stripes. It frequents the cultivated areas, lies hidden in caves, holes and hollows during the day. It is mostly active at night and is a well-known scavenger, living chiefly on animal carcases. Occasionally it may carry off dogs, goats or sheep from the vicinity of the villages.

Dog Tribe: Wolf

Four members of the dog-tribe are found in the district. They are (i) the wolf (*Canis lupus* Linn), (ii) the jackal (*Canis aureus* Linnaeus), (iii) the Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis* Shaw) and (iv) the wild dog (*Cuon alpinus* Pallas). The Indian wolf (*Canis lupus* Linnaeus) is seen rarely. It is a large dog-like animal with a sandy-fawn coat stippled with black. It prefers a more bare and open region for its habitat and lies in fields or patches of scrub. It hunts by day as well as by night and mostly preys upon young ones of the bigger hoofed-animals, and larger rodents.

Bears, particularly the Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus* Shaw), are also found in the district.

Jackal

The jackal (*Canis aureus* Linnaeus) is the most commonly met member of the dog-tribe in the district. It is of the size of a pariah dog. Its long-drawn eerie howling at dusk or just before dawn is a familiar sound of the wilderness. The jackals live about villages, sheltering in holes in the ground among ruins, or in dense grass and scrub. They usually come out at dusk and retire at dawn, but in cloudy weather they may be met with during the day time also. They go about singly, in pairs or in small packs in search of food. The jackals are versatile in their feeding habits. They enjoy sugarcane, small berries, melons, carrion and offal equally. Occasionally they may prey upon the small, helpless or sick smaller animals.

Fox

The Indian fox—*Vulpes bengalensis* (Shaw) likes the open country and rarely enters forests. It lives in burrows dug by itself in open ground or in scrub. Like the jackal, it is also active during the hours of darkness. It preys upon small mammals, reptiles and insects. By its consistent destruction of rats and land crabs, it does real service to the farmer. Like the jackal it too turns vegetarian on occasions.

Wild dog

The Indian wild dog—*Cuon alpinus* (Pallas) resembles very much the domestic dog, but has shorter legs and muzzle and a distinctive red coat. The wild dogs keep entirely to the forests

and hunt in packs during the day. They prey upon deer, both large and small, wild pig and young ones of larger hoofed-animals. While on scent of their intended or injured prey, they do not tolerate any interference even by the larger beasts of prey l ke the panther, bear or the tiger.

The other notable members of the dog-tribe found in the district are the otters, *i.e.*, the Indian otter and the clawless otter.

Bats

More than half a dozen species of bats are met with in the district. Three out of these, *viz.*, (i) the Indian flying fox (*Pteropus giganteus* Brunnich), (ii) the fulvous fruit bat (*Rousettus leschenanlti* Desmarest) and (iii) the short-nosed fruit bat (*Cynopterus sphinx* Vahl) are notable on account of their nocturnal and much destructive raids on fruit trees and orchards.

Primates

In so far as the primates are concerned, two species of monkeys, *viz.*, (i) the bonnet macaque—*Macaca radiata* (Geoffroy), and (ii) the lion-tailed macaque (*Macaca silenus* Linnaeus), two species of langurs, *viz.*, (i) the common langur—*Presbytis entellus* (*Semnopithecus entellus*) (Dufresne), and (ii) the Nilgiri-langur (*Kasi johnii* Fisch) and one species of loris, *viz.*, slender loris—*Loris tardigradus* (Linnaeus), are found in the district. The lion-tailed macaque, the Nilgiri-langur and the slender loris have, of late, been drastically reduced in numbers.

Rodents

Numerous species of mice, rats, porcupines, rabbits and squirrels are found in the district, both in the open cultivation areas and the forests. Rodents are known for their destruction of crops and fruits. Of the squirrels, the Indian giant squirrel (*Ratufa indica* Erxleben) and the large brown flying squirrel (*Petaurista phillipensis*) are worth a special mention. They keep to well-wooded areas and live in holes and hollows of the large trees. In addition to these, the Indian hare (*Lepus nigricollis* F. Cuvier) and the Indian porcupine—*Hystrix leucura* (Gray & Hardwicki) are also commonly met with.

Hoofed Animals: Wild Boar

A number of hoofed animals, *i.e.*, oxen, antelopes, deer and pig, etc., are found in the district. The Indian wild boars (*Sus scrofa* Linnaeus) live in high grass, scrub and sometimes in forests. They are omnivorous, living on crops, roots, tubers, insects, snakes, offal and carrion. They feed early in the mornings and late in the evenings. No animal is more destructive to crops than this boar.

Bison

The Indian bison (*Bibos gaurus* H. Smith) is the only representative of the oxen found in the district. Of late, their

numbers have dwindled considerably. It is essentially an animal of the thick forests. It grazes early in the mornings; during hot hours it retires to shady spots in the seclusion of the forest. The food of the bison is chiefly grass. Occasionally it browses on leaves also.

Antelopes: Black Buck

Three species of antelopes are met with in the district. The black buck—*Antelope cervicapra* (Linnaeus), though essentially an animal of the open plains, has entered the open forests which contain wide expanse of grass to seek refuge from ruthless persecution. Of late, their numbers have also gone down considerably. They are usually seen in herds. They feed on grass and various crops in the mornings and again in the afternoons.

Four-horned antelope

The four-horned antelope—*Tetraceros qudricornis* (Blainv) as the name implies, is the only antelope which has four horns. It is a small, shy animal keeping to cover in undulating or hilly country. It shelters in tall grass and scrub. It is seen both singly and in pairs and is active both at dusk and dawn.

Nilgai

The nilgai or the blue bull—*Boselaphus tragocamelus* (Pallas)—is largest of the Indian antelopes. It avoids dense forests; hills sparsely dotted with trees or undulating plains covered with scrub and grass are its favourite haunts. They are generally found in herds. They enter cultivated fields and damage the crops, their feeding times being both mornings and evenings.

Deer

The sambar (*Rusa unicolor* Kerr), the spotted deer—*Axis axis* (Erxleben), the barking deer—*Muntiacus muntjak* (Zimmermann), and the mouse deer—(*Moschiola meminna*) are the four species of deer met with in the district. Of these, the spotted deer are less nocturnal than the other three. While the sambar, barking deer and mouse deer are met with either singly or in pairs, the spotted deer are mostly found in herds. They live on grass and leaves, occasionally going in for berries.

Birds

More than 250 species of birds are found in the district. About fifty of these are migratory in nature, *i.e.*, summer and winter visitors. The species of birds that live in or near water for food and protection are chiefly the moorhens, pelicans, cormorants, darters, herons, bitterns, egrets, storks, ducks, jacanas, snipes, plovers, curlews, sand-pipers and terns. Most of the storks, ducks, plovers and sand-pipers are migratory, visiting the district in winter, *i.e.*, from October to March.

Among the birds of prey, eagles, hawks, buzzards, kites, vultures and owls are commonly met with in the district. Most of these also are migratory in nature, visiting the district in winter. Pigeons, doves, pheasants, patridges, fowls and quails

are among the game birds which are well-represented in the district. Besides, perching birds like larks, swallows, shrikes, orioles, drongos, fly-catchers, minivets, bulbuls, babblers, warblers, wrens, thrushes and sunbirds are also found in good numbers throughout the district. Many of them are good songsters.

In addition to the above-mentioned groups of birds, parrots, cuckoos, king fishers, rollers, bee-eaters, horn-bills, barbets and wood-peckers also adorn the forested tracts of the district.

Out of the four poisonous groups of Indian snakes, *viz.*, the cobras, vipers, kraits and sea-snakes, only the first two are found in the district. Although more than 30 types of snakes are commonly met with, only four of them are poisonous. They are (1) the Indian cobra (*Naja naja* Linn), (2) the king cobra (*Naja hannah* Cantor), (3) the humb-nosed viper (*Ancistrodon hynale* Merrem) and (4) the pit-viper (*Trimeresurus malabaricus* Jerdon). The rest of the species are non-poisonous and harmless in bite. A good number of them are useful as they prey upon the smaller vermin. While the common rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus* Linn) is the most common and important member of this group, there are also quite a few others, some of them quite colourful, such as (1) the golden tree snake (*Chrysopelea ornata* Shaw), (2) the green keel back (*Macropisthodon plumbicolor* Cantor), (3) the bronze-back snake (*Ahaetula grandoculis* Boulenger), (4) the brown whip snake (*Dryophis pulverulentus* Deen & Bile), (5) the coral snake (*Callophis nigrescens* Gunther), and (6) the common Indian coral snake (*Callophis bibroni* Jan). Snakes

Shooting of animals in the State forests is strictly prohibited. However, licences are issued for shooting game or dangerous animals in special circumstances, in accordance with the provisions of the Shooting and Game Rules framed by the State Government.

Hassan being a *malnad* district, mortality from reptiles and wild animals is to be expected. According to the 1961 Census figures, deaths due to snake-bites in the district during the five year period from 1955 to 1960 numbered 99, the taluks of Arsikere and Holenarsipur accounting for the highest number of deaths, *viz.*, 20 and 19 respectively. Similarly, during the period from 1961 to 1967, 35 deaths due to snake-bites and four from wild animals were reported in the district. According to the police reports, there were three such deaths in the district during 1968, while there were none during the years 1966 and 1967. There were, however, 14 deaths due to snake-bites during 1969 and 5 during 1970. The latter year also saw four deaths due to wild animals.

Climate

The district has an agreeable climate. The year may be divided into four seasons according to the climatic conditions. The summer season is from March to the end of May and it is followed by the south-west monsoon season lasting up to about the end of September. October and November may be termed the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The period from December to February is the dry season with generally clear and bright weather.

Rainfall

There were 34 rain-gauge stations in the district in 1969 in working condition, and records of rainfall are available for eight stations for periods ranging from 63 to 80 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2 at the end of the chapter. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,040.7 millimetres or 40.97 inches. The western part of the district in the vicinity of the Western Ghats gets heavy rainfall. The rainfall decreases rapidly from the west to the east. It varies from 2,348.7 millimeters or 92.47 inches at Sakleshpur in the west to 673.1 millimetres or 26.50 inches at Arsikere in the east. Most of the rainfall in the district is confined to the period from May to October, July being the rainiest month. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon months, *i.e.*, from June to September, constitutes only about 59 per cent of the annual normal rainfall. The rest of the rainfall is received mainly during the pre-monsoon months of April and May and the post-monsoon season. The rainfall during the pre-monsoon months is mainly in the form of thunder-showers.

The variations in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. In the 50-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 140 per cent of the normal occurred in 1933, while the lowest annual rainfall which was 68 per cent of the normal was received in 1908. In this 50-year period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in five years, none of them being consecutive. However, considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations, two consecutive years of such low rainfall have occurred thrice at Channarayapatna, twice at Sakleshpur and once each at four out of the six remaining stations. It will be seen from Table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 900 and 1,200 millimetres or 35.43 and 47.24 inches in 31 years out of 50.

On an average, there are 68 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with a rainfall of 2.5 millimetres or 10 cents or more) in a year in the district. This number varies, as in the case of rainfall, from 109 days at Sakleshpur to 48 days at Arsikere.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 228.6 millimetres or 9.0 inches at Sakleshpur on July 11, 1941. A statement showing the raingauge station-wise annual rainfall in the district for the period from 1951 to 1969 is given at the end of the chapter as Table 3.

There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Hassan. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the climatic conditions prevailing in the district in general. From about the beginning of March, temperature increases steadily. April is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 33.5°C. (92.3°F) and the mean daily minimum at 19.7°C. (67.5°F.). During the summer season, on individual days, the temperature sometimes goes over 35°C. (95.0°F). With the advance of monsoon early in June, there is an appreciable drop in temperature. Towards the close of the monsoon season by about the end of September, there is a slight increase in day temperature, and a secondary maximum in day temperature is reached in October. Later, the weather becomes progressively cooler. December is generally the coldest month with the main daily maximum temperature at 26.9°C. (80.4°F.) and the mean daily minimum at 14.3°C. (57.7°F.). **Temperature**

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Hassan was 37.8°C. (100.0°F.) on May 5, 1906, while the lowest minimum was 6.7°C. (44.1°F.) on December 5, 1907.

Relative humidities are generally high in the south-west monsoon and the post-monsoon seasons. February and March are the driest months of the year when the relative humidities in the afternoon are less than 35 per cent. **Humidity**

The skies are heavily clouded or overcast during the monsoon season. During the post-monsoon season, the skies are moderately clouded. In the rest of the year, the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded. In the summer season, there is some increase in the cloudiness in the afternoons. **Cloudiness**

The winds are, in general, light with some increase in force during the late summer and early monsoon seasons. During the period from April to September, winds blow mostly from directions between south-west and north-west. Winds are variable in directions during October. During the post-monsoon and winter seasons, the winds blow mostly from directions between north-east and south-east. In March, the winds are variable in direction. **Winds**

During October and November, some of the depressions and cyclonic storms, which originate in the Bay of Bengal, cross the **Special weather phenomena**

east coast and move across the peninsula. Such depressions and storms pass through regions to the south of the district causing widespread heavy rain and high winds. Thunder-storms occur during the period from March to October, April and May having the highest incidence. Occasional fogs occur during the cold season.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 appended at the end of the chapter give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena respectively for Hassan.

TABLE 1

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall in Hassan District

(Average for 50 years from 1901 to 1950)

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* (Amount mm.)	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hassan	50 a	4.3	7.6	10.7	52.8	115.3	84.1	150.4	99.3	100.1	160.3	76.3	17.3	878.9	147	58	163.2	1958 Oct. 8
	b	0.3	0.5	0.8	4.0	7.4	8.7	13.5	9.6	7.3	9.4	4.8	1.2	67.5	(1903)	(1908)		
Sakleshpur	50 a	5.6	5.1	9.9	51.8	113.5	397.3	859.0	452.1	170.2	182.4	81.5	20.3	2348.7	153	66	228.6	1941 Jul. 11
	b	0.4	0.5	0.8	3.9	7.0	18.4	25.9	21.9	13.6	10.6	4.8	1.1	108.9	(1932)	(1949)		
Arkalgud	50 a	4.1	7.1	8.1	57.9	109.2	98.5	221.0	127.0	77.5	143.3	75.4	18.8	947.9	162 (1924)	57 (1938)	183.4	1911 Jul. 19
	b	0.3	0.4	0.8	4.2	7.1	9.5	17.2	13.1	6.8	8.6	4.7	1.1	73.8				

Table 1 (*concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Belur	50 a	6.6	4.8	8.9	55.6	122.7	125.0	248.4	102.6	84.8	146.1	74.2	21.3	1001.0	148 (1902)	54 (1938)	145.5	1899 Apr. 18
	b	0.6	0.4	0.8	3.8	7.5	9.5	14.6	9.6	7.0	8.4	4.7	1.2	68.1				
Channarayapatna	50 a	4.3	2.3	10.2	49.8	118.1	56.6	66.3	68.6	102.9	147.6	72.9	13.5	713.1	156 (1946)	50 (1908)	147.1	1944 Sep. 20
	b	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.3	7.2	4.4	6.8	5.9	6.0	9.4	4.3	0.9	48.5				
Arsikere	50 a	5.8	5.8	6.9	34.8	96.8	54.4	67.8	77.2	106.9	136.9	67.3	12.5	673.1	163 (1933)	43 (1908)	143.5	1935 Oct. 19
	b	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.6	6.3	4.5	6.3	6.3	7.3	8.2	4.2	0.9	48.0				
Holenarsipur	50 a	5.1	5.3	10.4	53.9	104.9	56.9	98.5	70.4	77.5	147.6	65.3	12.9	708.7	153 (1933)	64 (1936)	142.2	1887 Oct. 9
	b	0.3	0.3	0.8	3.6	7.0	5.3	8.6	6.3	5.6	8.7	4.7	1.0	52.2				
Alur	50 a	4.3	5.1	7.6	65.3	109.7	126.0	252.5	128.3	93.2	166.9	76.7	18.3	1053.9	142 (1912)	56 (1938)	170.9	1887 Oct. 9
	b	0.3	0.4	0.7	3.7	7.0	10.6	17.3	12.4	7.7	9.1	4.5	1.2	74.9				
Hassan District	a	5.0	5.4	9.1	52.7	111.3	124.9	245.5	140.7	101.6	153.9	73.7	16.9	1040.7	140 (1933)	68 (1908)		
	b	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.6	7.1	8.9	13.8	10.6	7.7	8.9	4.6	1.1	67.8				

(*a*) Normal rainfall in millimetres. (*b*) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more). *Based on all available data upto 1958.
** Years given in brackets.

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Hassan District

(Data 1901—1950)

Range in mm.	*No. of years*	*Range in mm.*	*No. of years*
701— 800 ..	4	1,101—1,200 ..	7
801— 900 ..	6	1,201—1,300 ..	5
901—1,000 ..	9	1,301—1,400 ..	2
1,001—1,100 ..	15	1,401—1,500 ..	2

TABLE 8

Statement showing the annual rainfall recorded in the various raingauge stations in Hassan District during the period from 1951 to 1959

(In millimetres)

Name of raingauge station	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Hassan Taluk					
1. Hassan Observatory ..	780.5	756.4	1,079.7	882.5	860.8	562.9	804.9	1,058.6	1,062.5
2. Dudda ..	451.6	594.1	626.1	560.6	686.3	452.4	678.7	878.2	571.3
3. Salagame ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kattaya ..	477.5	770.1	798.8	780.5	769.6	1,034.8	884.7	1,083.9	739.2
5. Hassan (S.Rly.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Shantigrama ..	714.3	767.6	931.2	763.5	389.9	671.3	486.4	565.5	704.5
				Sakleshpur Taluk					
1. Sakleshpur ..	1,938.1	1,893.0	2,454.4	2,006.7	1,455.8	2,024.0	1,880.7	2,994.0	2,891.6
2. Yeslur ..	1,844.3	1,661.7	2,351.3	2,228.9	1,307.3	2,946.7	2,167.1	3,910.3	904.9
3. Hanbal ..	3,173.7	2,821.9	3,758.7	3,136.9	2,321.6	3,265.4	2,809.2	3,877.9	3,895.9
4. Maranahalli ..	5,147.8	4,608.2	5,798.3	5,947.4	4,695.7	6,608.3	5,782.8	7,235.0	7,642.2
5. Ossoor Estate ..	1,755.4	..	3,304.8	2,732.5	1,693.2	2,328.4	..	2,743.0	2,859.9
6. Sukravarasanthe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ubban Estate ..	1,385.1	1,259.8	2,108.2	1,650.2	..	1,863.6	..	2,106.6	2,055.4
				Alur Taluk					
1. Alur ..	901.2	721.5	1,099.6	890.8	796.7	869.2	907.6	1,067.3	1,306.1
2. Kenchammana-Hoskote	1,922.8	1,717.3	2,637.8	2,261.4	1,442.0	2,440.4	2,098.8	2,298.3	2,303.6
				Belur Taluk					
1. Belur ..	1,107.8	706.1	1,233.4	750.1	879.9	942.0	967.2	1,036.9	1344.9
2. Halebid ..	706.4	465.1	339.6	311.9	562.6	622.1	794.3	783.7	296.0
3. Gundehalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Arehalli ..	1,624.3	1,484.9	2,514.6	1,565.4	946.4	1,891.0	1,707.1	2,274.7	2,197.3

TABLE 5 (contd.)

(In millimetres)

Name of raingauge station	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hassan Taluk										
1. Hassan Observatory ..	701.3	1,234.6	1,171.1	795.6	1,323.7	363.9	837.4	598.3	490.2	682.6
2. Dudda ..	381.2	650.5	566.4	395.2	788.9	..	619.9	379.0	..	..
3. Salagame ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476.0
4. Kattaya ..	618.4	838.9	661.7	614.2	1,019.1	..	..	..	..	420.4
5. Hassan (S.Rly.) ..	..	..	1,177.3	757.4	1,208.0	..	745.2	636.8	481.1	642.4
6. Shantigrama ..	614.4	973.7	427.1	369.2	635.2	..	466.2	410.2	..	..
Sakleshpur Taluk										
1. Sakleshpur ..	2,057.5	4,075.7	2,639.8	2,114.9	2,174.9	1,896.2	2,127.4	1,995.3	1,904.0	1,909.6
2. Yeslur ..	1,968.1	3,549.1	..	..	..	..	1,345.2	..	..	1,616.0
3. Hanbal ..	3,033.2	6,270.8	..	..	..	..	1,875.0	..	..	620.2
4. Maranahalli ..	5,540.0	7,504.3	5,160.9	4,198.3	6,828.2	880.9	..	4,644.3	..	3,218.8
5. Ossoor Estate ..	2,218.6	3,699.6	2,347.1	1,915.7	1,869.3	..	1,821.2	1,805.1	1,857.2	1,653.2
6. Sukravarasanthe ..	..	..	..	..	464.0	2,631.7	..	3,009.2	..	2,491.6
7. Ubban Estate ..	1,644.6	2,353.7	2,072.9	1,670.3	..	..	..	1,362.6	..	1,528.2
Alur Taluk										
1. Alur ..	1,660.6	1,408.7	890.0	648.9	1,318.6	..	1,065.9	986.3	833.8	942.5
2. Kenchammana-Hoskote	1,511.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belur Taluk										
1. Belur ..	993.2	1,540.6	1,186.0	961.5	1,377.9	311.7	1,052.2	899.4	804.1	878.6
2. Halebid ..	582.8	969.8	982.9	759.9	1,014.9	..	679.6	475.5	303.0	129.1
3. Gundehalli ..	..	..	..	..	1,793.7	673.7	1,160.6	1,389.8	..	..
4. Arehalli ..	1,127.5	..	1,966.0	2,516.1	2,666.2	..	1,699.4	2,333.3	..	..

TABLE 3—*contd.*

(In millimetres)

Name of raingauge station	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Channarayapatna Taluk						
1. Channarayapatna ..	692.3	696.4	992.8	937.6	791.4	795.5	637.0	851.7	796.3
2. Hiresave ..	688.3	562.4	1,108.2	816.6	612.9	793.0	736.3	733.7	672.4
3. Bagur ..	629.4	627.9	838.5	766.1	669.5	821.9	602.6	789.2	..
4. Nuggihalli ..	592 6	621.8	932.4	903.4	710.7	708.7	414.5	660.7	548.6
			Arsikere Taluk						
1. Arsikere ..	556.3	619.7	830.3	624.9	602.0	386.1	792.1	796.0	739.7
2. Banavara ..	480 3	182.6	782.3	645.9	648.5	421.4	259.8	672.2	292.1
3. Kanakatte ..	419.3	362.5	621.4	325.4	500.1	472.2	492.0	427.4	675.9
4. Arsikere (S. Rly.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gandasi ..	..	531.1	652.0	471.7	674.9	..	295.9	584.9	499.6
			Holenarsipur Taluk						
1. Holenarsipur ..	661.9	603.9	..	751.4	753.3	878.8	750.2	1,231.6	997.4
2. Sriramadevara Dam ..	664.2	732.5	756.7	839.7	604.9	531.1	332.5	533.8	449.9
3. Hallimysore ..	515.9	..	930.4	819.7	688.1	566.9	492.6	486.4	671.8
4. Konanur ..	..	..	828.8	400.1	..	707.9	639.6	729.9	972.0
5. Mallipatna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Arkalgud Taluk						
1. Arkalgud ..	852.4	572.0	1,083.0	838.7	676.4	799.6	932.9	1,182.0	1,159.5

(In millimetres)

Name of raingauge station		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
				Channarayapatna Taluk							
1. Channarayapatna	..	496.8	774.6	725.1	659.6	741.1	318.3	691.6	492.1	614.9	492.3
2. Hiresave	..	843.4	1,052.3	1,039.7	807.3	1,062.8	593.5	1,004.3	515.6	701.3	605.1
3. Bagur	..	..	..	..	1,123.4	733.6	350.8	900.9	418.7	..	445.8
4. Nuggihalli	..	363.0	436.1	365.9	340.7	751.0	178.1	442.5	324.5	..	..
				Arsikere Taluk							
1. Arsikere	..	664.8	728.9	975.3	677.2	554.7	265.5	858.9	579.9	537.6	835.7
2. Banavara	..	457.2	488.6	530.7	129.4	260.3	..	403.3	199.3	..	462.8
3. Kanakatte	..	351.0	332.8	582.5	276.6	403.9	..	776.7	..	..	387.7
4. Arsikere (S.Rly.)	..	..	..	896.8	606.0	534.2	..	..	..	493.8	726.6
5. Gandasi	..	595.2	162.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Holenarsipur Taluk							
1. Holenarsipur	..	672.4	865.7	958.9	590.3	745.5	182.9	764.9	545.9	786.1	567.9
2. Sriramadevara Dam	..	506.7	509.1	585.3	275.7	798.1	266.1	298.9	538.4	600.8	663.6
3. Hallimysore	..	110.2	471.6	702.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Konanur	..	673.2	968.3	942.5	944.2	1,006.2	510.4	..	..	..	859.0
5. Mallipatna	..	..	..	..	..	1,242.5	686.2	..	..	..	1,459.7
				Arkalgud Taluk							
1. Arkalgud	..	779.9	1,092.5	1,164.7	620.7	924.3	613.9	770.6	..	674.9	717.5

(*Source*: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Mysore, Bangalore).

TABLE 4

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity (Hassan)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature	Highest maximum ever recorded		Lowest minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity 0830*	Relative Humidity 1730*
	%	%	%	Date	%	Date	%	%
January ..	28.1	14.0	32.2	1955 Jan. 17	7.8	1899 Jan. 28	73	40
February ..	30.4	15.4	35.0	1906 Feb. 23	8.3	1898 Feb. 2	69	33
March ..	33.0	17.5	36.7	1934 Mar. 31	9.4	1898 Mar. 12	67	31
April ..	33.5	19.7	37.2	1942 Apr. 21	14.4	1905 Apr. 1	72	48
May ..	31.8	19.9	37.8	1906 May 5	14.4	1923 May 7	76	63
June ..	27.1	19.2	34.4	1953 Jun. 6	16.1	1936 Jun. 4	83	77
July ..	25.2	18.7	31.1	1905 Jul. 5	15.0	1918 Jul. 8	86	82
August ..	25.8	18.6	31.1	1932 Aug. 24	15.6	1925 Aug. 20	85	80
September ..	27.1	18.2	32.2	1905 Sep. 30	13.9	1906 Sep. 28	83	77
October ..	27.8	18.2	32.2	1905 Oct. 1	11.7	1897 Oct. 30	81	69
November ..	27.1	16.4	31.1	1927 Nov. 6	8.3	1904 Nov. 22	76	58
December ..	26.9	14.3	31.1	1926 Dec. 8	6.7	1907 Dec. 5	75	47
Annual ..	28.7	17.5					77	59

* Hour I.S.T.

TABLE 5

Mean Wind Speed in Kilometre per hour (Hassan)

January	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Annual*
5.0	4.8	5.5	6.9	9.3	12.1	12.2	10.8	8.9	5.6	4.7	5.0	7.6

TABLE 6

Special Weather Phenomena (Hassan)

Mean No. of days with	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sep.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Annual*
Thunder	0.1	0.5	1.5	5.7	8.0	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	21.5
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Dust-storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Squall	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1
Fog ..	2.9	2.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.7	13.4

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Legends

THERE are a few legends current in the district. According to one of them, Shukracharya, the guru of the Asuras, is said to have meditated at Ramanathapura, situated on the bank of the river Cauvery, in Arkalgud taluk, to realise the "Mrutasanjivini Mantra". Another legend says that Vahni, the fire-god, who was once cursed by Bhrigumuni, began to wander as a 'Sarva Bhakshaka' (eater or destroyer of everything) and then in order to get released from the effect of this curse, he performed penance to propitiate Swayambhu Shiva at Ramanathapura. The name 'Vahni Pushkarani', given to a pond at this place, is said to commemorate this event. Another traditional story narrates that in the *Treta Yuga,* Sri Ramachandra worshipped the Shivalinga of this place to rid himself of the 'Brahmahatya Dosha' (sin of killing a Brahmin), on his way back to Ayodhya from Lanka, and that thereafter, this Shivalinga began to be called Rameshvara.

A rock here is pointed out as the spot where the sage Vishwamitra meditated and realised the greatness of the 'Gayatri Mantra'. Another Rishi named Soubhari is said to have consecrated here the image of Pattabhirama. This place is also associated with the great sage Agasthya who is stated to have installed the Agasthyeshwara Linga. Banavar, a town in the district, is said to derive its name from Bana (arrow), Ramachandra having there carried the arrows which Lakshmana had dropped owing to fatigue. Yet another sage called Gautama is believed to have performed penance to propitiate the sun-god at Arkapuri, the city of sun-god (Arkalgud). Janamejaya, a great grand-son of Arjuna, the Pandava hero, is said to have stayed for sometime at Simhasanapura (Hassan). These legendary accounts, however, seem to be of little historical value.

Pre-History

The pre-history of the district is the same as that of the Mysore State. Palaeolithic remains found in the State show that man was resident in the region in those early times. One or two palaeolithic implements were discovered at Karadigudda, a minor site in Alur taluk of the district, while a large number of palaeolithic artifacts were found at Kibbanahalli at a short distance from the

district's boundary. (*See* Chapter II of Tumkur District Gazetteer, 1969). The Holenarsipur belt in the district forms a part of one of the groups of the Dharwars which occur in the Mysore State in three geographic groups. Bruce Foote did pioneering work in the study of the Dharwar rock system identified with Archaeans.[1] It has been established that the Dharwars provided the early man with various good raw materials for the manufacture of his tools. The Arsikere and Banavar hill ranges in the district belong to the younger series of the granitic complex. The early man could set up crude industries of stone and they were the palaeolithic and microlithic industries and later he developed megalithic culture. Sites in the neighbouring districts of Tumkur, Bangalore and Chitradurga have yielded a good number of microliths.

Megaliths

Many megalithic sites have been discovered in the Mysore State, some of which lie in the Hassan district. Writing about the megaliths in relation to raw material, Dr. M. Seshadri writes: "In fact, megalithic monuments are even more numerous than mediaeval temples for which Mysore is equally famous. Sometimes, both occur side by side, a fact which illustrates the control the raw material exercises on the location of such activities as temple building and megalithic construction"[2]. People of megalithic age detached granite slabs from the nearby hillsides and boulders and shaped them roughly. Dr. M. Seshadri is of the view that some of the mounds which Captain J.S.F. Mackenzie noticed above the ground in the district may not be megaliths as their edges are not marked by the usual stone circles. Some menhirs and stone-circles were also found.

Recently, some more stone circles were discovered at Gunni, Halebid, Honnavara, Pumgame[3], Kondajji, Sompur, etc., in the district. At Pumgame, a few menhirs were also noticed. At Sompur, small mounds were found enclosed by stone circles some of which had a pit or cavity in the centre[4].

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1. It is curious to note that two ancient tribes had their names as Ashmakas and Shilaharas which show connection with rock or stone. (Ashma and Shila mean rock or stone). A. P. Karmarkar says that the accounts of these tribes mentioned in the epics, Puranas and epigraphic records "should throw light on the Dharwar rock system which is of hoary antiquity. . . . . . . " (*vide* his article "The early man in Karnatak", in "Karnataka Darshana", Bombay, 1955, p. 25).

2. "The stone-using cultures of prehistoric and protohistoric Mysore" by Dr. M. Seshadri (p. 59), London, 1956.

3. About 'gamve', what A. P. Karmarkar says would be of interest in this context. He writes: "The Kannada expression 'gamve' (cave) seems to be responsible for the Sanskrit rendering 'guha', thus indicating the early habitat of man". *Ibid*, his article, p. 26.

4. *Ibid*, p. 61.

Cromlechs

At Kondajji about a furlong to the west of the Allalanatha temple, there are two dozen cromlechs. Their average diameter is of about 25 feet[1] and they are surrounded by single rings of large boulders and they have no headstones. The cromlechs have picturesque surroundings. To the west lies the Sigegudda hill and to the south-west the Garada-gudda hill, while the Bababudan hills rise in the background far away. There are more hill ranges in the north, north-west and east also at a distance.

Iron Age

Long after the palaeolithic men, came another race of men whose remains are also found in the State. These were the people of the Neolithic Age. They polished stone, made pottery and drilled stone and other hard materials. Their implements were still predominantly stone ones. Probably, the direct descendants of these people were the people of the Iron Age whose remains are found widely scattered in the State. In this age, stone implements were almost entirely displaced by iron ones and the art of iron smelting was widely known and practised. Wheel-made pottery was also in general use and metals other than iron also began to be worked. The crafts generally made great progress during this period. From the people of this age are descended the present inhabitants of the State and generally of Southern India, throughout which their remains have been discovered.

Chandragupta's Migration

The earliest event in the annals of the Mysore State in general and of the Hassan district in particular that may be regarded as historical is connected with Chandragupta Maurya, the first Mauryan emperor[2]. It refers to his abdication and migration to this region in about 298 B.C. According to the traditions of the Jains, which are supported by literary and inscriptional evidence[3], Bhadrabahu, the last of the Shrutakevalis or hearers of the first masters, foretold the occurrence of a dreadful famine in the north, which would last for twelve years. On its approach, a number of his followers left the northern regions and migrated to the south under his guidance. *Rajavali-Kathe* mentions the number as twelve thousand[4]. When they had journeyed as far as the place which later came to be known as Shravana-belgola. (which means the white tank of Jaina ascetics) in the present Hassan district, Bhadrabahu, feeling that his end was drawing near, sent a group of his disciples under the leadership of Vishakhacharya to the Chola and Pandya countries and remained behind at the smaller hill, where he died in 297 B.C. attended by only a single disciple.

1. M.A.R. (1942), p. 35.

2. Probably, this region formed a part of his empire ("Karnataka through the Ages", 1968, p. 99).

3. Mysore Gazetteer. Vol. II, Part II, 1930, pp. 466-474.

4. "Inscriptions at Shravana-belgola" by B. L. Rice, 1889, p. 5.

That disciple, it is stated, was no other than the famous Maurya emperor Chandragupta, who had assumed the name of Chandraprabha on becoming a Jaina ascetic. Probably, there were already some followers of the Jaina faith in the region.[1] Chandragupta had abdicated the throne in favour of his son and renounced the world in order to prepare for salvation by acts of penance under the direction of a spiritual guide. For this purpose, he had attached himself to Bhadrabahu, the most distinguished professor of the faith at that time living, and had accompanied him to the south. He continued to be with Bhadrabahu, his *guru*, to the last and was the only witness to his death at Shravana-belgola. According to tradition, Chandragupta survived his *guru* for twelve years which he spent in ascetic rites at the same place and died there after welcoming back Vishakhacharya and his disciples who had returned from the farther south.

Bhadrabahu's Cave

In testimony of these events, not only is Bhadrabahu's cave, in which he expired, pointed out on the hill at Shravana-belgola but the hill itself is called Chandragiri after Chandragupta. On its summit, surrounded by several other temples, is the Chandragupta-*basadi* (Chandragupta temple), the oldest there, and its facade is minutely sculptured with ninety scenes from the lives of Bhadrabahu and Chandragupta, though these belong probably to the 12th century A.D. Evidence about their migration to this place is contained in the rock inscriptions on the hill dating from the seventh century A.D. Similar testimony is borne by two inscriptions of about 900 A.D. found near Srirangapatna (E.C.-I, Srirangapatna 147 and 148). The summit of Chandragiri at Sharavana-belgola is described as having been marked by the impress of the feet of the great sages Bhadrabahu and Chandragupta. Inscriptions at Shravana-belgola, dated in the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, also support the same traditions. The *Bhadrabahu-Charita* by Ratnanandi (15th century), the *Munivamshabhyudaya* by Chidanandakavi (17th century—this author says also that Bhadrabahu was killed by a tiger) and the *Rajavali-Kathe* by Devachandra (of about 1800) confirm that Bhadrabahu and his disciple Chandragupta migrated to Shravana-belgola.[2] That Chandragupta was a Jaina by creed may be inferred from the statement of Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador in his court, who, writing on the Shravanas distinguishing them both from the Brahmins and the Buddhists, says: "They communicate with kings, who consult them by messengers regarding the causes of things, and who through them worship and supplicate the deity."

1. "Jainism in South India and some Jaina epigraphs" by Desai, P.B., 1957, p. 2.

2. Vincent Smith, who did not at first believe the story of advent of Chandragupta Maurya to Shravana-belgola, later agreed that the tradition had a solid foundation (4th edition of his 'Early History of India').

There is, however, another traditional story among the Jains, according to which it was Samprati Chandragupta, a great patron of Jainism and grandson of Ashoka, who migrated to Shravanabelgola[1]. But this lacks corroborative evidence and it is difficult to believe it as against the story of the migration of the first Mauryan Emperor.

Kadambas

It is not known as to who were ruling the area of the present Hassan district as a whole or parts of it at the time of the migration of Chandragupta Maurya, Bhadrabahu and the party of the Jains accompanying these two leaders to Shravanabelgola and later upto about the fourth century A.D. But that migration and the inscriptions found in the neighbouring districts and other evidence pertaining to the early history of Karnataka point to the possibility of this area also being a part of the Mauryan, Satavahana and Pallava empires. The first dynasty that is yet clearly known to history which ruled this region was that of the Kadambas. The Kadambas exercised their power mainly all over the central and western parts of Karnataka as independent rulers from about the last quarter of the third century to about the last quarter of the sixth century until the rise of the Chalukyas.

The main line of the Kadambas had its capital at Banavasi situated on the border of the present Shimoga and North Kanara districts. According to Professors L.T. Sharma and B. H. Sridhar, who recently made a special study of the Kadambas of Banavasi[2], Mayurasharman, the founder of the Kadamba dynasty, was crowned at Banavasi about 280 A.D. As a Brahmin youth desirous of prosecuting higher studies, he had been to Kanchipuram, the capital of the Pallavas. There, resenting the ill-treatment meted out to him by the Pallava officers, he made up his mind to take to the sword. He organised armed bands, rebelled against the Pallavas, and carved out a kingdom which extended from the west coast to the Krishna river. It may be said that the independent political career of Karnataka began with the rise of the Kadambas.

Mayurasharman was followed by Kangavarman, Bhageerathavarman and Raghuvarman (their family name was later changed from Sharman to the Kshatriya surname Varman). Raghuvarman was succeeded by his younger brother Kakusthavarman (*circa* 425-450 A.D.) who extended the kingdom considerably. Kakusthavarman's four daughters were married to the princes of distinguished ruling families of the period, namely, Madhava II of the Gangas of Talakad, Kumaragupta of the imperial Guptas, Narendrasena of the Vakataka dynasty and Pashupati, the Alupa ruler of the present South Kanara district.

1. "Karnataka through the Ages", 1968, p. 107.

2. "Banavasiya Kadambaru", by L. T. Sharma and B. H. Sridhar, Banavasi, 1966, p. 2.

Halmidi Inscription

An inscription relating to the reign of Kakusthavarman was discovered at Halmidi (its old name was Palmidi) in Belur taluk of this district. It is considered to be of about 450 A.D. and records mainly the grant of Palmidi and Mulivalli villages by Mrigesha and Nagendra who were governing Naridavilenadu to a hero named Vija Arasa who had defeated the combined forces of the Kekayas and the Pallavas. (The Kekayas seem to have been a minor dynasty of Karnataka and Mrigesha mentioned above was grandson of Kakusthavarman and he later came to the throne of the main line of the Kadambas at Banavasi in *circa* 475 A.D.). It is the oldest lithic record found in this district, and being the earliest among the hitherto known Kannada inscriptions, great importance is attached to it from the linguistic point of view. It starts with a Sanskrit invocation and runs into 16 lines. It is inscribed in " a very late form of the cave alphabet which has not yet fully developed into the early Kannada of the Chalukyan and Ganga inscriptions "[1]. From this inscription we get a glimpse of early Kannada, the vocabulary of which was already considerably influenced by Sanskrit.

Krishnavarman I

Krishnavarman I, a son of Kakusthavarman, defeated the distant feudatories in the southern part and began to govern the southern province of the Kadambas from Tripura (probably Halebid in Belur taluk) where he stayed from about 475 to 480 A.D.[2] He is stated to have performed an Ashvamedha sacrifice. It appears that he acknowledged the suzerainty of the Pallavas, after being defeated by them, who, after his death enthroned his son Vishnuvarman Kadamba as the chief of the southern province. The latter was killed in a battle by Ravivarma Kadamba of Banavasi in *c.* 497 A.D. when he attempted to vanquish Banavasi with the support of the Pallavas. He was succeeded by his son Simhavarman who had a long reign of 43 years from c. 497 to 540 A.D. Simhavarma's son Krishnavarma II ascended the throne of the main line of the Kadambas at Banavasi about 547 A.D., after fighting with and slaying Harivarma (son of Ravivarma) who had no issues[3]. By this time, the Chalukyas of Badami, who had been subordinate to the Kadambas, had grown stronger.

Two copper plate inscriptions in Sanskrit (Bannahalli plates and Bennur plates[4]) relating to the reign of this Kadamba king were discovered in this district. Both of them record grant of

1. M.A.R. (1936), p. 76.
2. "Banavasiya Kadambaru" by L. T. Sharma and B. H. Sridhar, 1966, p. 6.
3. Ibid, p. 7.
4. Numbered Belur-121 and Belur-245 respectively in E. C. V (Part I), 1902, pp. 1-3, 79-80, 183, 184, 276, and 594).

villages to learned Brahmins. The first inscription mentions that Krishnavarma acquired the kingdom by his courage, strength and valour and that he was skilled in protecting his subjects. Through the second inscription, a royalty *dashabandha* of six *nivarthanas* was also given. (*Dashabandha* was a land granted for constructing or repairing a tank and the grantee had to pay one-tenth of the produce of that land). The second inscription seems to make a curious reference to the king as 'Dosharashivarma'. This king also performed an Ashvamedha sacrifice.

Keertivarma I, son of Pulikeshin I Chalukya (c. 540-566), as a prince, seems to have vanquished Krishnavarma II Kadamba in 565 A.D. In an inscription found at Aihole in Bijapur district, Keertivarma I Chalukya, who ascended the throne of Badami in 566 A.D. is described as the "Might of destruction" to the Nalas, Mauryas and Kadambas. Ajavarman, son of Krishnavarma II, became a feudatory of the Chalukyas, with only a small area under his control. Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Jainism and Buddhism flourished during these Kadamba times. Prakrit and Sanskrit and then Kannada and Sanskrit were used as official languages. "Some of the characteristic features of Karnataka culture in the realms of religion and literature owe a good deal to their patronage", says Dr. S. Srikanta Sastry[1], with reference to the role played by these early Kadambas. The beginnings of the Chalukya-Hoysala or Vesara style of architecture can be traced to these early Kadamba times.

Later Kadambas

After their decline at Banavasi, the Kadambas did not disappear from political history, but their minor branches held on in various parts as feudatories; notably those of Goa and Hangal survived right upto the beginning of Vijayanagar. So far as this district is concerned, there is clear local inscriptional evidence about the rule of the later Kadambas over this area during the 10th and 11th centuries A.D. Their eleven lithic records beginning with *circa* 950 A.D.[2] and ending with 1005 A.D.[3] (HN 66) and (MJ 18) have come down to us in this district and were found in Holenarasipur, Hassan and Manjarabad taluks. The first one mentions that Kadamba Rachaya renounced the world and performed penance. From the second one (HN 38) we gather that Bammaya, a hero, who was honoured by the Kadamba king, constructed a lofty Shiva temple. This inscription, which, according to B. L. Rice belongs to c. 1000 A.D., specifically says that the king was ruling at Banavase (Banavaseya beedina (li). The third (MJ 28, c. 1000) is about a grant of land by a Kadamba and the fourth (HN 45, 1025 A.D.) about conferment of a title and

1. "Karnataka through the Ages", 1968, p. 111.
2. E. C. Vol. XV, 1943.
3. E. C. Vol. V (Part I), 1902.

estate on a hero by the ruler who is called Malapa Raja, performer of 18 horse sacrifices.

The next seven inscriptions which are very short records dating from *c.* 1026 to 1035 A.D. relate to the reign of Neeti Maharaja Kadamba and mostly record grants, while one of them (MJ 55) of about 1035 A.D. says that Neeti Maharaja performed *sannyasanam, i.e.*, a Jaina rite and died. After these, there is a long inscription (MJ 18) of 1095 A.D. which records that Maha-Devi, mother of Tribhuvanamalla Dayasimha Maharaja, who was the youngest of the three sons of Dudda[1] Maharaja, constructed a tank and a temple dedicated to god Vasudeva, and forming two villages into Arasiyapura (queen's town), she gifted it to five Brahmins. The record says that the Maharaja was a critical examiner of poems and dramas and that his court resounded with the sound of songs, drums, dances, flutes and guitars. The cognomen Tribhuvanamalla borne by him indicates that these Kadamba chiefs of the Manjarabad area were subordinate to the Chalukyas.

The Kadambas divided their territory into *nadus*, each *nadu* being sub-divided into groups of villages. The villages were administered by an assembly of elders called *Mahajanas* who looked after the affairs of the villages under their charge without interference from the king's officers, except for a general supervision.

The central, southern and western parts of the old Mysore State, including the Hassan district, were ruled by the Gangas, an illustrious dynasty. The Gangas of Mysore are sometimes called the Western Gangas as distinguished from the Eastern Gangas of Kalinganagara who were an off-shoot of the former. The region ruled by them was known as Gangavadi-96,000. The name Gangadikara by which a section of the Vokkaligas residing in the area are known is obviously derived from Gangavadi. A good number of inscriptions of the Ganga kings have been found all-over the area. These inscriptions mostly refer either to grants of land to some persons or to the construction of temples. There are also some *viragals* of the period which are stone slabs erected in memory of the heroes who died fighting. **Gangas**

There is much controversy and uncertainty about the early chronology of the Gangas and it is also not clear as to when exactly their rule began, the inferred dates ranging from the second to the fourth century A.D. In the beginning, the chief city of the kingdom was Kuvalala, the present Kolar town, but later the capital was shifted to Talavanapura or Talakad on the banks of the Cauvery in the south-east of Mysore district. This remained their permanent capital, although the royal residence was fixed at

1. There is a place named Dudda in Hassan district which perhaps commemorates this king.

Mankudo, west of Channapattana in the seventh century A.D., and Manyapura which is identified with Manne, north of Nelamangala in the Bangalore district, in the eighth century A.D.

The Gangas claimed descent from the Ikshvaku dynasty. It appears that two Ikshvaku princes marched south and halted for a while at Perur which is still called Ganga-Perur in the present Cuddapah district, for finalising their plans. Tradition has it that they were helped in the achievement of their ambition by the Jain Acharya Simhanandi[1]. *Madagajendra Lanchhana* (crest of the lordly elephant in rut) was their crest, while *Pinchadhwaja* (banner of the peacock feathers) was their banner.

The two brothers had to encounter the opposition of Bana or Mahabali kings east of the Palar river and they carried an expedition into the Bana territory. Another expedition is stated to have been later led into the Konkan coast. The name of the first king appears to have been Konganivarma whose son was Madhava I. The name 'Konganivarma' (Konguniyarma, Kongulivarma, Kongonivarma, Konginivarma or Konkanivarma) was used as a surname or title by the later kings of the line. Madhava I seems to have been succeeded by Harivarma *alias* Aryavarma or Krishnavarma.

Madhava II and his successors

The next king was Madhava II (400-420 A.D. ?) who was the son of Harivarma[2]. Madhava II was a scholarly king who was well-versed in the Shastras and the Upanishads. Being the author of a *vritti* or commentary on the *sutra* of Dattaka, this ruler set before himself a high ideal of kingship. The Nandi plates describe him as having accepted kingship only for advancing the welfare of the people. He was succeeded by Vishnugopa (420-440 A.D. ?) who had the title of Shakratulya Parakrama.' It is not definite whether Tadangala Madhava (440-469 A.D. ?) was the son or grandson of Vishnugopa. He was a great warrior "skilled in the use of 32 weapons." He gave liberal grants to Buddhist and Jaina institutions and to Brahmin scholars. He is also stated to have been crowned king by the Pallavas which shows that the influence of the Pallava power over Gangavadi had continued during that period.

Avinita

Avinita was an illustrious sovereign [469-529 A.D. ?]. His mother was a Kadamba princess. He was crowned when he was still an infant on his mother's lap. He was a man of valour, skilled in managing the elephants, horsemanship and archery and of liberal ideas. He married the daughter of Skandavarman of Punnata (South Mysore). The inscriptions describe him as devoted

1. "The Gangas of Talakad" by Krishna Rao, M. V., 1936, pp. 5-7.
2. "A History of Karnataka", Desai, P. B. (Ed.), 1970, p. 81.

to the protection of the country and maintenance of *Varnashrama-dharma* and to have made large grants of land to the Jaina temples and Brahmins.

Durvinita

Among the Ganga kings who ruled from Talakad, Durvinita was perhaps the most remarkable personality. His long reign (from about 529 to 579 A.D.) has rightly been described as one that marked a transition from an inert period to one that teemed with the exuberance of life. He waged a successful war on the Pallavas. He maintained friendly relations and had matrimonial alliance with the Chalukyas of Badami. He put an end to the conspiracy of his step-brother, who being supported by the Pallavas had opposed his claims to the throne. Durvinita seems to have tried to extend the Ganga dominion to the south and east, for he is said to have waged sanguinary wars for the possession of Andheri, Alattur (in the present Coimbatore district), Poralare (in the present Chinglepet district), and other places and is described as a ruler of the whole of Pannad and Punnad. Several inscriptions referring to Durvinita have been found in Doddaballapur, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Uttanur which lie across this district.

In addition to being a great soldier, Durvinita was an eminent scholar and a liberal patron of learning. Though he personally favoured Vaishnavism, he extended patronage to other faiths also. He is said to be the author of 'Shabdavatara' and of a commentary on the 15th *sarga* of *Kiratarjuneeya* of Bharavi who is stated to have enjoyed his patronage. He is also credited with having translated into Sanskrit the *Brihatkatha* which was originally in the Paishachi dialect. He is also mentioned in Nripatunga's *Kavirajamarga*, the earliest extant Kannada work belonging to the 9th century as one of the previous distinguished writers in Kannada. Indeed there seems to have been in him a rare combination of warrior, king, statesman and scholar. He has been hailed as "one of the great South Indian monarchs who deserves an honoured place in Indian History"[1].

Mushkara and his successors

Mushkara was the son and successor of Durvinita and was followed by his brother Polavira after whom Mushkara's son named Srivikrama came to the throne. These three kings seem to have ruled from 579 to 654 A.D. Srivikrama had two sons who in turn succeeded him. Of them, the elder Bhuvikrama, who came to the throne in *circa* 654 A.D., was the son of a daughter of a Chola king, who was married to Srivikrama. He was apparently a great warrior and is said to have defeated the Pallava king in a great battle at Vilande. During his fairly long rule of about 25 years, the Kadambas made encroachments upon the Ganga territory. The Chalukyas, who subdued the Kadambas, came into contact with the Gangas. The conflicts between the Chalukyas,

1. Krishna Rao, M. V., op. cit., p. 45.

Pallavas and Gangas continued for over a century and a half. Bhuvikrama was tolerant of all creeds.

Shivamara-I

Bhuvikrama was followed by his younger brother Shivamara-I. His period may be taken to be between about 679 and 725 A.D. He is mentioned as Shivakumara in his Kulagana copper plates, which might be assigned to about 725 A.D. He is described as *Shishtapriya* in the Keregode-Rangapura plates, meaning a learned man of good character. According to this grant, he had two Pallava princes in his charge, perhaps as hostages, or as his wards.

Sreepurusha

Sreepurusha (725-788 A.D. ?), who was one of the most distinguished rulers of this dynasty, was the grandson of Shivamara I. The Ganga kingdom reached its zenith during his rule and came to be called *Sree Rajya i.e.*, fortunate or prosperous kingdom. An inscription, belonging to the reign of Sreepurusha, dated about 750 A.D. in the form of a *viragal* or hero stone has been found in Arsikere taluk[1]. Before he came to the throne, he had governed, under the personal name of Muttarasa or Prithvikongani, over Kerekunda-300, Elengarnad-70, Avanyanad-300, Ponkonda-12, and other areas in the east of Gangavadi. From the beginning of his rule, he had to face the gradual encroachments of the Rashtrakutas and of the Pallavas against whom he was forced to wage wars. An inscription, dated about 770 A.D., says that when Sreepurusha was ruling, Niggundarasa was ruling, as his feudatory, the Niggundanad-three hundred, situated in the south-west of Chitradurga district where Niggunda still exists.[2] The last days of Sreepurusha's reign seem to have been unhappy owing to continuous wars with the Pallavas and the Rashtrakutas.

Sreepurusha is credited with having written an authoritative treatise on elephants called *Gajashastra* and was considered an authority on elephant warfare. Besides being learned, he encouraged men of letters and he personally seems to have been a Jaina but he patronised other creeds also.

Shivamara-II

Shivamara-II (788-812 A.D. ?) succeeded Sreepurusha about the year 788 A.D. During his reign, the prosperity of the Gangas declined. The Rashtrakuta king Dhruva seized and imprisoned the Ganga king. Dhruva's son, Kambarasa, is mentioned in an inscription as governing the 96,000 (a common designation of the Ganga territory) under his father. After Dhruva, when his younger brother, Govinda Prabhutavarsha Rashtrakuta, was on the throne, Ganga Mandala was under his occupation. However, Govinda, on the death of his elder brother, moved by reasons of compassion or

1. E. C. V, Part I, 1902, AK 176. dated 750 A.D.
2. E. C. V, Part I, 1902, CN 208, dated 770 A.D.

policy, released the Ganga king from his "long and painful confinement." But the Ganga king, during the period of his release, seems to have attacked the Vallabha or Rashtrakuta army encamped at Mudugundur in the Mandya district. Though he was perhaps victorious for a time, he was again defeated and consigned to prison. Eventually, however, Govinda reinstated him in his kingdom. Shivamara II was also a learned man. He is stated to have been a master of several subjects like logic, philosophy, dramatics and grammar. He wrote a book called *Gajashataka* in Kannada.

After the death of Shivamara II, the Ganga kingdom seems to have been virtually divided between his son Marasimha and the latter's uncle named Vijayaditya. Both were subordinate to the Rashtrakutas. Marasimha and his three successors ruled over Kolar and north-eastern portions of Gangavadi. But after a few years, this collateral line came to an end.

Rajamalla- I

Genealogists mention Rajamalla I Satyavakya Permanadi (also known as Rachamalla) [816-843 A.D. ?], the son of Vijayaditya, as the successor in the main Ganga line after Vijayaditya. The Ganga kingdom, by now, had much shrunk in size, owing to the annexations of large portions of Gangavadi by the Rashtrakutas. Rajamalla entered into matrimonial alliance with the Nolambas. Taking advantage of the disturbed conditions and confusion in the Rashtrakuta dominions, Rajamalla recovered most of those areas which had been lost during the time of Shivamara II.

Neetimarga-I

Neetimarga I (Ereyaganga) who ruled from about 843 to 870 A.D., was the son and successor of Rajamalla-I. He continued the heroic efforts of his father in recovering the lost territory. In a battle waged at Rajaramadu in 868 A.D., he beat back the Rashtrakuta forces. He fought against the Banas also and is stated to have captured "Banarasa Maharajaranad" [1]. The Rashtrakutas and the Gangas were now reconciled to each other, and Amoghavarsha, the Rashtrakuta emperor, gave his daughter Chandrabbalabbe in marriage to the Ganga prince Butuga. At the head of a stone at Doddabundi is a rude but interesting bas-relief depicting the death of Neetimarga–I, the date of which event was 870 A.D.[2] Personally he was following the Jaina religion. He was a great statesman and an administrator and was liberal in his patronage of art and literature.

Rajamalla-II Satyavakya

Neetimarga-I was succeeded by his elder son Rachamalla-II (Rajamalla) Satyavakya (870-919 A.D. ?). According to Kudlur and Keregode–Rangapura plates, Rachamalla II's younger

1. E.C. X, Mulbagal-228.
2. E.C. III, T.-Narasipur-91.

brother Butuga, who was a great warrior, assisted him in his military conquests which extended the boundary limits of the kingdom. Butuga died before his elder brother in the course of these operations. Ereganga, the son of Butuga, was made the Yuvaraja in 887 A.D.[1] Rachamalla-II associated him in the government of the country and crowned him under the name of Ereyappa. An inscription dated *circa* 890 A.D. affirms: "While Satyavakya. .. Permanadi was ruling the earth and Ereyapparasa was ruling the whole kingdom, Samanta Sri Muttara was governing the Assandinadu. Samanta Muttara of Balivamsha fought and fell at Kalikatti in the battle with the Nolambas".[2] Kalikatti is the present Kalikatte or Kanikatte in Arsikere taluk.

Ereyappa or Neetimarga-II

Ereyappa appears to have ruled the kingdom jointly with his uncle for about 32 years (*i.e.*, up to 919 A.D.) and survived his uncle for only about a year thereafter. An inscription dated about 915 A.D., which has been greatly defaced, records granting of Kalnad to a scholar[3]; this shows that the Ganga dominion had included this area of Hassan district also at this time. Two other lithic records dated 895 and 903 A.D. respectively make mention of the Nolamba king Mahendra, who was defeated and killed in a battle by Ereyappa. Therefore, Ereyappa was called Mahendrantaka. Ereyappa captured Surur, Nadugani, Midige, Sulisailendra 'the lofty Tipperu', Penjeru and other fortresses. Several records and plates, especially the Kudlur plates of Narasimha, speak of Ereyappa as a great warrior, fearless in battle, a Bharata in the art of singing and dancing and an authority on grammar and politics. Ereyappa had three sons, Narasimhadeva, Rajamalla-III and Butuga-II who succeeded him one after another. Very little is known about the reign of the first.

Rajamalla-III and Butuga-II

Rajamalla III (or Rachamalla) appears to have ruled from 933 to 936 A.D. During this short time, wars with the Nolamba princes and Rashtrakutas were continued with great losses to both the sides. The Rashtrakuta king Krishna III defeated Rajamalla III. There was also rivalry between the two brothers (Rajamalla-III and Butuga-II). Eventually, Rajamalla was slain in a battle whereafter Butuga-II came to the throne. Rajamalla's sons were, however, assigned a small area in the north-western part of the Shimoga district. Butuga-II (936-961 A.D.) was also known as Ganga Narayana, Ganga Gangeya and Nanniya Ganga. He followed a policy of friendship with the Rashtrakutas. King Amoghavarsha of the Rashtrakutas had given his daughter Revaka

1. E.C. III, Srirangapatna-147.

2. E.C. Supplementary Inscriptions in Hassan District, Vol. XV, Ak. 215 dated 890 A.D., p. 3.

3. E.C. V, Part I, 1902, Ag. 11 dated 915 A.D.

in marriage to Butuga with a dowry of some of the present areas of Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. Like the previous Ganga kings, Butuga used the titles of Maharajadhiraja, but acknowledged the suzerainty of the Rashtrakutas. He made grants to *basadis* and Brahmins. After him, his elder son Marula ruled for only two years.

Marasimha-II Marasimha II (963-974 A.D.) succeeded his elder brother Marula. He was also known as Guttiya Ganga and Nolambantaka. His reign was full of military engagements. Krishna-III of the Rashtrakutas appointed him as the leader of an expedition to Gujarat, to protect the Kalachuris. Marasimha defeated the Gurjaras and came to be known after this success as *Gurjaradhiraja*. An elaborate account of the achievements of Marasimha has been given in one of the inscriptions of Shravanabelgola. A lithic record dated 971 A.D. records a grant of five *Khandugas* as a *Kadange* for Bhasagaunda who fought and fell in a battle with Rajaditya for the possession of Uchchangi fort[1]. Marasimha in the last days of his life had to face a dangerous situation. The Nolamba feudatories were menacing the Ganga territory and were making encroachments on it. Marasimha led a large army against them and seems to have put them down irretrievably. An inscription dated 971 A.D. records a grant of the village Neralige to Butuga, son of Annavasayya, who fought for the king and died.[2]

By this time, the power of the Rashtrakutas was on the decline. The Malwa ruler advanced right up to their capital Manyakheta and captured it. Marasimha II rushed to the aid of the Rashtrakuta king Khottiga and helped him to regain his capital. Consequently, a part of the present Raichur area came under the control of this Ganga king, as evidenced by a copper plate grant dated in the year 968 A.D. which was recently discovered at Kuknur. The successor of Khottiga, Karka II, was dethroned by Taila II Chalukya. Marasimha II, who was related to the Rashtrakuta family, made a futile attempt to revive the Rashtrakuta power by setting on the throne Indra IV.

The Kudlur plates state that Marasimha II was delighted in doing good to others, and praise " his aversion in the matter of giving ear to evil reports regarding the good, his diligence in making gifts to the sages and Brahmins, his solicitude for those who sought his protection."

Rajamalla-IV Taking advantage of the extinction of the Rashtrakuta power on the one hand and the death of the Ganga king on the other,

1. E.C. XV, Supplementary Inscriptions in Hassan District, 1943, Belur 308 dated 971 A.D., p. 4.

2. *Ibid*, AK 237, dated 971, p. 4.

two feudatories named Panchaladeva and Mudu-Rachayya tried to set themselves up as a paramount power. They were soon effectively put down by the heroic efforts of Chaundaraya, the faithful Ganga minister, who cleared the way for the assumption of the Ganga power by Rajamalla IV, the son of Marasimha II. For this service Chaundaraya earned the title of *Samara Parashurama*.

Minister Chaundaraya

The reign of Rajamalla IV (974-985 A. D. ?) who succeeded Marasimha II, is better known on account of his great minister Chaundaraya, who was a devout Jaina, a famous general, a master of Kannada, Sanskrit and Prakrit and the author of the well-known work 'Chaundarayapurana', an account mostly in prose of the 24 Teerthankaras. By this time, Shravanabelgola in Hassan district had become very famous as a place of pilgrimage for the Jains. The Ganga kings of Talakad and Chaundaraya were the patrons of the Jaina institutions of this holy place. Chaundaraya got constructed in about 982 A. D. Chaundaraya *Basadi* and got executed in about 983 A.D. the colossal, world-famous monolithic statue of Gommateshvara in Shravanabelgola.

Chaundaraya devoted himself to the service of the State and subdued the provinces that had separated themselves from the control of the Ganga king. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of Marasimha-II and showed great valour and strength particularly in the war against Nolamba Pallava and captured the fortress of Uchchangi. He punished many chieftains who showed signs of insubordination. For his great service to the king in the battle-field, Chaundaraya earned the titles like *Veeramarthanda, Ranarangasimha, Samaradhurandhara*, etc. Although a great warrior and statesman, Chaundaraya loved scholarship and is stated to have been well versed in logic, grammar, mathematics, medicine and literature. He was a contemporary of Adi Mahakavi Pampa.

Rakkasaganga

Rajamalla IV was succeeded by his brother Rakkasaganga (985-1024 A.D.), who, before ascending the throne, was a general in the army of his brother and the governor of a province on the bank of the Peddore. The first few years of his reign were peaceful, when he devoted his time for constructive works. Chaundaraya continued to be the minister and so long as he was the minister encroachments by the other kings were successfully prevented and the integrity of the Ganga dominion was preserved. But later the Ganga sovereign had to face the Cholas and the Chalukyas who had launched upon a career of territorial expansion. There followed a gradual encroachment upon the Ganga territories, especially by the Cholas, which ultimately resulted, in 1004 A.D. in Rajendra Chola, son of the reigning king Raja Raja Chola, capturing Talakad, and extinguishing the Western Ganga sovereignty. From 1004 A. D. to 1024 A. D. Rakkasaganga ruled, however, as a feudatory of the Cholas.

Ganga administrative system

From lithic and other records we have a fairly clear picture of the pattern of administration of the Gangas. Their kingdom was divided into provinces which were sub-divided into *nadus* and *vishayas*, comprising groups of villages and towns, the village constituting the last administrative unit. There were organised administrative departments and graded officials with defined duties. Each province was under the charge of a viceroy who was either a prince of the royal family or a powerful noble of the State. He maintained his own army and held his own court. The *Heggades*, also known as *Rajadhyaksha Heggades* or *Rajadhyaksha Karanams*, were in charge of districts and they also combined civil and military functions in them, but in financial matters were subject to the control of *Srikarana Sarvadhikari*, who was one of the ministers, supervising the revenue and financial departments of the kingdom. Of the several other officers who were subordinate in authority to the *Heggade* were *Sunkaveggade* and *Srikarna Heggade*. This latter was an important officer of the district and was assigned work of writing down, in the *sevadi* (register), the amount of taxes due from each individual to the government and such of the remissions as the king had ordered. There were also *Ganakas* or accountants placed under the control of *Pattagaras*, *Nada Prabhus* and such other officers at various levels. The authorities at the village-level were the *Gaunda* (headman), the *Senabova*, the *Manigar* and the *Gramalekhaka*. The *Gaunda* was responsible for the collection of revenue and he also exercised judicial authority as well as that of the police magistrate. Each village had also an assembly (Mahajana) which had both deliberative and executive functions.

Kongalvas

The Kongalvas ruled a kingdom situated chiefly in the Arkalgud taluk between the Cauvery and Hemavathy rivers and the Shanivarasanthe hobli of Coorg district. They were apparently a branch of the Alva or Aluva kings, the main line of which ruled over Aluvakheda or South Kanara from an early period. Their rule lasted for about two centuries—the 11th and the 12th centuries. Their territory was called Kongalnad-8000. The Kongalva State came into existence after the Cholas conquered the Western Gangas of Talakad in about 1004 A.D. Before that the Ganga prince Ereyappa was its governor. The Kongalva inscriptions date from about 1020 A.D. to 1177 A.D. in this district. The Kongalvas were, judging from their names, at one time Chola feudatories in this part. In fact they claim to be Cholas, but we know that the Cholas imposed their names upon the provinces they conquered, while the vassal kings whom they left in the government of them took the Chola names as for example the Changalvas[1]. But here the Kongalvas go further and claim actual descent from them.

1. E.C. V, Part I, 1902, p. VII, Ag. 99, dated 1079 A.D., p. 263.

Raja Raja Chola bestowed upon Panchava Maharaya the title of " Kshatriya Shikhamani " for his bravery in the battle of Hanasoge against the Changalvas. The Kongalva ruler was ranked as Mahadandanayaka for Vengimandala and Cholamandala.[1] He is stated to have defeated the chiefs of the areas corresponding to present South Kanara, North Kanara, Malabar, Travancore, North Mysore, Dharwar and Belgaum. When the Hoysalas over-powered the Cholas, the Kongalvas were subjected to the Hoysala suzerainty.

Though the Kongalvas were first subdued by the Hoysalas about 1006 A.D., we have Prithvimaharaja Kongalva fighting with Nripakama of the Hoysala dynasty in 1022 A.D. In one of the lithic records, it is stated that Rajendra-Chola-Prithvimaharaja-Kongalva made war on Nripakama Hoysala, the father of Vinayaditya, whose life was apparently saved by his general Jogayya who died on the battle-field. He made a grant of land to his *hegadiga sasa.*[2] Another inscription dated 1026 A.D. narrates the encounters between the Kongalvas and the Hoysalas. Rajendra-Chola-Kongalva mentioned in this inscription is said to have been victorious in a battle fought at Manne.[3] This Kongalva victory over the Hoysalas is also recorded in an inscription at Honnur of the year 1026 A.D. By this time, the Western Chalukyas of Kalyana had become powerful. The Chalukya emperor sent his general Mallideva southwards to enlarge his sphere of influence. We hear that this Mallideva took tribute from the Kongalvas, Changalvas and Cholas (probably of Henjeru) and also over-powered a garrison of the Hoysalas. The fact that the name of the Kongalvas does not appear in any inscription for thirty years after the Kongalva victory at Manne shows that they might have suffered a decline during this period. According to an inscription of the year 980 of the Shalivahana era (1058 A.D.), Rajendra-Chola-Prithvi-Kongalva II granted some villages to a *basadi* (a Jaina place of worship) which his father had built at Mallur in the Shanivarasanthe hobli in memory of his mother Pochabbarasi in 1050 A.D.

Conflict with Kadambas

Rajendra-Chola-Prithvi-Kongalva II was apparently succeeded by Rajendra-Prithvi-Kongalvadeva-Adataraditya who had also the title of Tribhuvanamalla Chola Kongalva and ruled from 1066 to 1100 A.D. He defeated the Changalvas who had attacked Saligrama. An inscription considered to be of the 11th century A.D. mentions a Kongalva ' who was a Yama ' to the Kadamba family [4], which indicates that there was a conflict between the Kongalvas and the Kadambas. King Duddamallarasa, who was probably a

1. "Karnataka through the ages", 'The Kongalvas', p. 408.
2. E.C. V, Part I., 1902, MJ. 43, dated 1022 A.D.
3. *Ibid*, Ag. 76, dated 1026 A.D.
4 E.C. XV, Supplementary Inscriptions in the Hassan District, 1943, HN. 64, 11th century A.D., p. 15.

Kongalva, while residing at Hennegadanga granted the village of Aybavalli to Prabhachandradeva for the erection and occasional repairs of a Jaina temple.[1] In 1089 A.D. Vikramaditya VI of the Western Chalukya dynasty defeated the Kongalvas along with the Changalvas. In this campaign Vikramaditya VI was helped by the Hoysala king Vinayaditya. Lithic records found in the Hassan district claim Rajendra Prithvi Kongalvadeva Adataraditya (1066—1100 A.D.) to be a Jaina. Praise is given in a lithic record[2] to Prabhachandra Siddhantadeva who had the title of Ubhaya Siddhanta Ratnakara. This inscription mentions that Rajendra Prithvi Kongalvadeva Adataraditya made a Chaityalaya for Gandavimukta Siddhanta Ratnakara in 1079 A.D. It was composed by the minister for peace and war, Nakularyya, who says that he was able to write in four languages.

After this, we hear of Veera Kongalvadeva who was a contemporary of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana. The former seems to have attacked the Hoysala forces. But he was defeated by the Hoysala general Punisha. After this victory, Hoysala Vishnuvardhana called himself "the burning fire of the forest of the Kongalvas" and married Chandaladevi, the Kongalva princess, in 1115-1116. From this time, the Kongalvas became the feudatories of the Hoysalas.

Two inscriptions both dated *circa* 1150 A.D. refer to the reign of Mahamandaleshvara-Veerachola-Kongalva, disciple of Prabhachandra Siddhantadeva, who was in turn the disciple of Meghachandra Traividyadeva, and say that he caused the Satyavakya-Jinalaya to be built and granted the village of Hennegadalu to the same temple.[3] This Kongalva ruler is specifically mentioned as a Mahamandaleshvara, *i.e.*, a feudatory. Another inscription dated 1150 A.D. indicates that there was a conflict between the Kongalvas and the Changalvas in which the former claim to have won a victory[4].

Veera Dodda Kongalva Deva

The last Kongalva king of whom we have any knowledge was Tribhuvanamalla Veera Dodda-Kongalva Deva (1171-1177 A.D.) who was one of the most important rulers of the Kongalva dynasty. In 1171 A.D., the Kongalvas seem to have risen against the Hoysalas under this Kongalva ruler, for in that year, it is recorded that the Hoysalas laid siege to Molateya Beedu in the Kongalva

1. *Ibid*, HN. 61, dated *circa* 1100 A.D., p. 15.

2. E.C. V, Part I, 1902, Ag. 99, dated 1079 A.D.

3. E.C. XV, Supplementary Inscriptions in Hassan District, 1943, HN. 26 and 27 both dated *circa* 1150 A.D.

4. *Ibid*, HN. 130, dated 1150 A.D.

territory. A lithic record dated 1171 A.D. belonging to the reign of this Kongalva informs us that during an attack on Molateya Beedu by the Hoysalas, Tammadi Rudra, by the order of the king, killed the horses of the Hoysalas and went to heaven. The Kongalva ruler who was at the place granted the village of Kotehalu to Rudra's family. A memorial stone was set up there by Somajiya and others [1]. In another inscription, the Kongalva ruler is mentioned along with the Changalva as coming to do homage to the Hoysala Veera Ballala (1173-1220 A.D.)[2].

There is no mention of any Kongalva ruler after Tribhuvanamalla Veera Dodda Kongalva Deva. The Changalvas seem to have defeated the Kongalvas, for in the 13th century, the Changalvas were in possession of all the territory formerly ruled by the Kongalvas. The Kongalvas were Jains. They built *basadis* and endowed them with lands. Many of their subjects were also Jains. In an inscription dated about 1050 A.D., it is said that one Jakkiyabbe, the wife of Edayya, resolved to obtain *mukthi* by the performance of *sallekhana* and expired in about 1050 A.D. The Kongalva kings assumed the titles like 'Panchamashabda', 'Sun of the eastern mountain', 'Cholakula Jatajuta' and 'Crest-jewel of Suryavamsha'. They continued to rule upto about the end of the twelfth century A.D.

Changalvas The Changalvas were a line of chiefs who ruled in a western portion of the State including parts of Hassan district. Their inscriptions are found in several taluks of Hassan district. Their original territory was Chenganad corresponding to the present Periyapatna and Hunsur taluks of the Mysore district. They claimed to be Yadavas and of the lunar race. These chiefs were generally styled as Mahamandalika or Mahamandaleshvara, which indicated their subordinate position to the strong and powerful kings who ruled the plain country to the east or the north of their own principality. They were originally Jains and in the beginning of the thirteenth century they adopted the Veerashaiva creed.

A lithic record dated 1090 A.D. refers to the reign of Nigalankamalla Madeyarasa Changalva. (He was also called Madevanna). The site of this record shows that the Changalva territory was not confined to the south of the Cauvery river[3]. The first Changalva is said to have defeated Bijjalendra. It has not been possible to identify the latter. Though the earlier Changalvas had established themselves as kings during the time of the Gangas, we have no certain knowledge of any Changalva ruler of the Ganga period. The first Changalva of whom we have

1. *Ibid*, HN. 90, dated 1171.
2. E.C. V, Part I, 1902, Bl. 86, dated 1177 A.D.
3. E.C. V, Part I, 1902, Ag. 65, dated 1090 A.D.

any knowledge is Nanni Changalva and as he had the cognomen as 'Rajendra Chola', he must have been a feudatory of the Cholas and belonged to the beginning of the eleventh century A.D. He rebuilt a Jaina *basadi* at Panasoge which had been endowed by the Ganga king Marasimha.

It is not possible to give the correct genealogy of these kings, as they are mostly mentioned only as Changalvas, without any individual names. The successors of Nanni Changalva assumed the title of 'Kulottunga Chola' as long as they were the feudatories of the Cholas. The subjugation of the Changalvas by the Cholas seems to have resulted from their defeat at Panasoge by the Chola general, Panchavan Maharaja, and the subsequent rulers for more than a century continued to bear the Chola Cognomens. The following are the names of the Changalva rulers who owed allegiance to the Cholas :—

(i) Nanni Changalva Rajendra Chola, living about 1034 A.D.

(ii) .... name not known.

(iii) Mahadeva Changalva Kulottunga Chola [1090 A.D.].

(iv) Udayaditya Changalva Rajendra Chola [1097 A.D.].

(v) Annadani Changalva-Kulottunga Chola [1106 A.D.].

Hoysalas and Changalvas

The Chola suzerainty over the Changalvas lasted for a little more than a hundred years from 1004 to 1106 A.D. Even before the Cholas were expelled from the Mysore territory by the Hoysalas in 1116 A.D., the latter had brought the Changalvas under their control. The Changalvas did not, however, easily acquiesce in their subordinate position to the Hoysalas. The actual date of the Hoysala conquest of the Changalvas is not certain, but two inscriptions found in the Someshvara temple at Gudda Hiranya in Ponnathapura hobli, Hassan taluk, seem to suggest the date as 1104 A.D. A lithic record with a doubtful date (*circa* 1180 A.D. ?) tells us that when Tribhuvanamalla Ballala Hoysaladeva was leading an expedition against Annadani Changalvadeva, he made a grant of Sindur to provide for the Monday ceremonies and perpetual lamp of the Someshvara temple[1]. Another inscription, the date of which is 1104 A.D., mentions that while Ballala I was ruling, Rama Gaunda of Changanad caused an image of the god Someshvara to be erected[2]. In an inscription, we find a Changalva king helping the Coorg hill chiefs against the Hoysala army in about 1124 A.D.[3].

1. E.C. V, Part I, 1902, HN. 162, dated about 1180 A.D.
2. *Ibid*, HN. 161, dated 1104 A.D.
3. *Ibid*, Belur 178, dated 1145 A.D.

At this time we find that the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana (whose victorious career was marked by the epithets such as **Veera Ganga, Vikrantha Chola, Vijaya Nolamba and Sahasa** Kadamba), who had driven out the Cholas was reducing to submission those who had been feudatories to them. In 1130 A.D. Hoysala Vishnuvardhana is described as "a submarine fire to the ocean of the Changalva king", and in 1139 A.D. the Changalva *Puranika* (probably, the bard or the poet of the court of the Changalvas) had to apply to the Hoysala king for a grant. Two inscriptions both dated 1139 A.D. (?) refer to the Changalva king's *Puranika* Janardanabhatta, who and the Brahmins of the place obtained grants for a temple and *matha* the former had built at Anati, where the inscriptions were found, from Vishnuvardhana who at the time was at Bankapura [1]. In 1143-44 A.D. when Hoysala Narasimha was engaged in a struggle with the Kadambas, he was harassed by the Changalva. The latter raised an army and taking advantage of Hoysala Narasimha's preoccupations, started operations close to his hilly domain. In the latter part of 1145 A.D., the Hoysalas fitted out an expedition to deal with a general insurrection in the Bayal Nad and along the whole length of their southern frontier. The rebel Changalva ruler was defeated and slain in the battle.

Defeat of Mahadeva

In a lithic record dated 1155 A.D. we are informed that Hoysala Narasimha-I's general Bokana conquered the Changalva territory. In the same year, this Narasimha's another general, Chokimayya, brought the Changalva territory completely under the control of the Hoysalas[2]. Another record dated 1169 A.D. says of Govideva, the younger brother of Bitti Deva, who was governing Huligere region under the Hoysala king Narasimha, that the wounds he inflicted with his spear on the face of the elephant on which the Changalva chief was seated resembled the characters of an inscription recording his valour. In the Sorab inscription No. 345, it is stated that in 1171 A.D. Sovideva, the Kadamba governor of Banavasi, took the Changalva chief a prisoner, and put him in irons as he had vowed he would do. In a lithic record, it is stated that when Narasimha's son Veera Ballala made a tour through the hilly regions in the west, the Changalva ruler had to pay homage to him. This Changalva king seems to be Mahadeva. He shifted his capital from the plains of Hunsur taluk to Palpare in Kiggatnad of the Coorg district for reasons of safety.

At Palpare, he built a fort and tried to assert his independence against the Hoysalas. To this place, Ballala sent an expedition in 1174 A.D. under his governor Bettarasa to punish Mahadeva. Bettarasa defeated and killed Mahadeva in a battle. The Changalvas, though defeated by Bettarasa, were not completely

1. *Ibid*, Cn. 199 and 200, both dated 1139 A.D.
2. *Ibid*, HN. 69, dated 1155 A.D.

beaten. Changalva Pemma Veerappa, perhaps the son of Mahadeva, put up a resistance against Bettarasa at Palpare and was assisted by Badaganada Nandideva Udayadityadeva of Kuruchi in the south of Coorg and the Kodagas of all *nads*. The constant fights between the Hoysalas and the Changalvas carried through generations show that the Changalvas did not easily submit to the Hoysalas, but were striving to assert their independence at every available opportunity.

The Changalvas appear to have been under the suzerainty of the Hoysalas for a fairly long time. Somadeva and Boppadeva, the two Changalva princes, who were jointly ruling, came to receive the Hoysala king at Ramanathapur which they had rebuilt in 1245 A.D. Probably Ramanathapur was the boundary of their kingdom. At this time, the Changalvas had changed their capital from Palpare in Kiggatnad to Kodagu—Srirangapatna, south of the Cauvery river near Siddapur. An inscription dated 1252 A.D. relates to Somadevarasa and Boppadevarasa. They are represented as possessed of considerable power; Somadeva is described as a lion to the deer Kerala chief Kulottunga Chola, a submarine fire to the ocean of the Kerala forces, and a wild fire to the forest Mukkanna Kadamba, while Boppadeva is described as the devotee of Sriranga; they are both said to have had the royal city of Srirangapatna as their residence, and to be ruling the *patta-rajya* or crown kingdom.[1]

Perhaps the Hoysala king Someshvara had committed the government of Srirangapatna to these Changalva princes. To them the priests called Kailasas of the Ramanatha temple at Ramanathpur on the north bank of the Cauvery went with consecrated food and made a petition regarding the funds of the temple. These priests, seven years later, approached the Hoysala king Someshvara for obtaining confirmation of the grant of Mavanur which they had received from the Changalva princes. Then this Hoysala king and the Changalva princes and their royal children came with a retinue to this place and set up a Nandi pillar as also a stone inscription relating to their visit in the temple of Ramanatha. There are three more inscriptions relating to the last two rulers of the early Changalva line. These inscriptions are of the years 1280 A.D., 1296 A.D. and 1300 A.D. respectively. According to these lithic records, the Changalva chief Mallideva, and his son Hariharadevarasu gave grants of land, cattle, etc.

Later Changalvas

About two hundred years later, i.e., at the end of the 15th century we hear of a new Changalva line. It is not known whether the later Changalvas were the direct descendants of the earlier

1. *Ibid*, Ag. 52, dated 1252 A.D., p. 253.

Changalvas. The later Changalvas also were adherents of the Veerashaiva creed and their family deity was Mallikarjuna whose temple was on the Bettadapura hill in the Periyapatna taluk. Nanjaraja of these later Changalvas ruled, from 1502 to 1533, from his capital at Nanjarajapatna.

Mangarasa in his *Jayanripakavya* written about 1509 A.D. says that his father was descended from a minister of the Changalva kings and the latter derived their origin from Krishna, thus claiming to be Yadavas. The number of chiefs of the later Changalva line that can be gathered from the inscriptions is twelve as follows :—

Naga
Ranga
Piriyanna
Nanjaraja (1502-33 A.D.)[1]
Nanjunda Raja
Srikantha Raja (1544 A.D.)
Veera Raja Wodeyar (1559-1580 A.D.)
Periya Raja Deva Rudragana (1586-1607 A.D.)
Nanjunda Deva
Nanja Rajaiya Deva (1612 A.D.)
Krishna Rajaiya Deva (1617 A.D.)
Veera Rajaiya (1619-1644 A.D.).

The first three ruled from Kodagu—Srirangapatna, while the fourth Nanjaraja founded Nanjarajapatna or Nanjarayapatna, his new capital, also in Coorg and named it after himself. Srikantha Raja seems to have been an important chief and is given supreme titles in the Hunsur inscription No. 24. He made a gift of a land belonging to Bhakthana-kote Village as *sarvamanya* to Linganna Wodeyaru. During the time of Srikantharasu, a beautiful Jain *basadi* was built of stone slabs, stone pillars and stone ceiling and flat roofing in Anjanageri-Bettageri village near Suntikoppa. The *basadi* stands even now in a solitary grandeur in the middle of a small jungle. Srikantharaja was succeeded by Veeraraja Wodeyar (1559-1580). An inscription, Ag. 44 (E.C. Volume V, Part I, 1902, Ag. 44, dated 1579 A.D., p. 252) informs us that Mahamandaleshwara Ramaraju-Ramarajayya-Deva-arasu, the representative of Vijayanagara, granted Basavapatna and Konanur as an *umbli* (rent-free estate) as a marriage gift to the daughter of Veera Raja Wodeyar. There seems to be a discrepancy between the figure of the Shaka year and the name of the *samvatsara* mentioned in the epigraph (E.C. Vol. V, Part I, 1902, Ag. 44,

1. 'Nanjunda Kavi' by D. Javare Gowda, p. 24.

p. 557). The equivalent Shaka year for the *Pramathi samvatsara* mentioned in the inscription would be 1502 and not 1520. It appears that the *lipikara* while engraving the epigraph made a mistake and put the figure as 1520 in place of 1502 (i.e. 1579 A.D.). Periya Raja Deva who was a reputed ruler replaced the mud fort which was constructed by Nanjundaraja or Nanjundarasu by one of stone and established a *pete* or bazaar street. He rebuilt Singapatna and encouraged merchants to settle there. He renamed the place as Periyapatna after himself. He then seems to have shifted his capital from Nanjarajapatna to Periyapatna in Mysore district.

These Changalvas were subordinate to the Vijayanagara emperors who had appointed viceroys to represent them at several places such as Srirangapatna, Vellore, Guindy, and Madurai. The Vijayanagara empire was on the decline by the time of Periya Raja. But there still remained a viceroy at Srirangapatna, named Tirumala Raja II, representing Venkataraja I of Penukonda. It is said in the Hunsur inscription No. 36 that Tirumala Raja, the viceroy at Srirangapatna, made a grant of the Malalavadi area in Hunsur Taluk in 1607, to Periya Raja Rudragana "in order that the worship of the god Annadani Mallikarjuna should not fail as long as the Nanjarajapatna kings of the Changalva family continued." At this time, Tirumala Raja also exempted those villages from paying a tax to his government at Srirangapatna.

After the death of Periya Raja, four chiefs ruled in Periyapatna. In 1644. Veera Raja, the last of the Changalvas, was ruling. His father Nanja Raja, though alive, was old and had given up the reins of government in favour of his son. In the same year, Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar of Mysore laid siege to Periyapatna and held control over it for a period of one year. At that time, Nanja Raja, the aged father of Veera Raja had gone to Haleri, to ask for military assistance from Muddu Raja of Coorg against the Mysore ruler. The Changalvas of Periyapatna and the Haleri kings were cousins. But before any assistance could come, the Mysore forces had captured Periyapatna. Muddu Raja entertained the aged Nanja Raja as his guest at Nanjarajapatna in Coorg. It is stated that Veera Raja Changalva, putting all his family and children to death, died fighting. The later Changalva line thus became extinct with the death of Veera Raja Changalva.

Nadalvas

A partly legible inscription found on a *viragal* (hero-stone) at Uddur in Holenarsipur taluk (HN 17, dated 1141 A.D., p. 243, in Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. V, Part I, 1902) refers to chiefs of a Nadalva family. Its date can be inferred as about 1141 A.D. from the fact that it mentions the coronation festival of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana's son Narasimha I. It invokes the protection of Cholakalagala or Choleshvara of the village for the family of Nadalvas who are stated to be the residents of Uddur,

which was an *agrahara* town. This lithic inscription gives the genealogy of the Nadalva family. The first chief was the celebrated Mayi-Nadalva. His first son was Narayana whose son was Choli Nadalva whose son was Padmanabha, whose son was Mayi-Nadalva who erected this *Viragal* for his father. They seem to have been petty local chiefs exercising authority over a few villages.

Chalukyas

It has been said earlier that in the sixth century A.D., the Kadambas became the feudatories of the Chalukyas who were ruling from Badami in the Bijapur district. Besides an effaced inscription of *circa* 700 A.D., there were found in the district 23 other lithic records of the later Chalukyan period dating from 1073 to 1174 A.D.[1] In fact they are early Hoysala inscriptions which have in their introduction an acknowledgement of Chalukyan supremacy during the period. In them, the ruling Chalukyan monarchs are just mentioned and no further information about them and their rule is given. There seems to have been no direct rule of the Chalukyas of Badami or Kalyana over the Hassan district. It appears that there was a branch of the early Chalukyan dynasty ruling from Varuna in the present Mysore District[2]. This family seems to have exercised some authority also over the south eastern part of the Hassan district including Shravanabelgola; this is surmised from the Chalukyan-like names mentioned in two inscriptions found on the Chikkabetta at Shravanabelgola.[3]

Hoysalas

The Hassan district is particularly identified with the rise and growth of the Hoysala power and formed the core of their kingdom. After the conquest of the Gangas of Talakad by the Cholas of Tamilnad in 1004 A.D., the Hoysalas rose to power at first in the hilly region comprising parts of the present Chikmagalur and Hassan districts. They expelled the Cholas in 1116 A.D., and continued in power upto about the middle of the 14th century. To start with, the Hoysalas were a family of hill chiefs. They subdued the Malepas and assumed the title of *Maleparol-Ganda*. They claimed to be Yadavas and of the lunar race and bore the title of Lord of Dwaravatipura.

An interesting story is told about the founding of the dynasty by Sala and how the family derived the name 'Hoysala'. It is stated that while Sala, a scion of a princely family, was going through a forest accompanied by his Jain Acharya to worship at the temple of goddess Vasantikadevi at Sosanur in

1. E. C. V, Part I, 1902, p. ix.

2. Mysore Gazetteer, Volume II, Part II, 1930, pp. 720–723.

3. Inscriptions at Shravanabelgola, New Edition, 1920, Nos. 35 and 152, dated 600 and 950 A.D. respectively, p. 8 and 77.

the present Chikmagalur district, a tiger hounded out of the forest glaring with rage and approached the teacher. The latter hastily snatched up an iron rod and handed it to Sala saying **'Poy, Sala' which meant 'Strike Sala' in old Kannada. Sala hit the** tiger and killed it. (E. C. V, Part I, 1902, p. 100, Belur 171, dated **about 1160 A.D.) While substantially this same story is narrated** in all the accounts of the origin of the dynasty, a few details differ in them. For instance, Belur 171, dated 1160 A.D. and found at Belur, which is the earliest Hoysala inscription, says that when Sala was hunting along the slopes of the Sahya mountains on the Western Ghats, he was astonished to see a hare pursuing a tiger. Coming along and saying to himself that that was a heroic soil, a Jaina teacher named Sudatta called out 'Poy, Sala'. Before the tiger could step a span, Sala slew it with his dagger (Epigraphia Carnatica, Volume V, Part I, 1902, pp. ix-x). While the Hoysala crest, which is exhibited on temples, shows Sala killing a tiger, the seal on the copper plate grants and coins shows a dead tiger and a rod. Another inscription Hn. 65, dated 1149 A. D. (E.C. V, part I, 1902 omits the hare and states that the Muni wanted to test the bravery of Sala. Inscription Ak. 71, dated 1173 says that Yogendra Sudatta who was an adept at incantations was performing certain rites to bring the goddess Vasantika of Sasakapura into his power, when in order to break the spell, she sprang forth in the form of a tiger. Thereupon, the Yogi uttered the exclamation, 'Poy, Sala' and Sala killed it with his 'cane'.

Inscription Ak 108 dated 1255 A.D. says that Sala killed the tiger with *Kunchada sele,* the rod of the yogis (fan or whisk) which is properly a bunch of peacock feathers. It also adds that the teacher had uttered a spell into it. Epigraph Bl 74 dated 1261 A.D. calls it a *Salaki,* properly an iron rod which may also mean a pointed stick. J.D.M. Derrett in his work "The Hoysalas" says that the story about Sala killing a tiger is only a charming myth invented in Vishnuvardhana's day to account for the odd name of Hoysala. William Coelho in his book "The Hoysala Vamsa" (pp. 13-14) says that from a relief of the Hoysala crest and an inscription found on a slab in the Tripurantaka temple of Belgame in Shimoga district, it is gathered that "the King, when out hunting with his dogs, speared a wild boar and brought it to the earth. At the same moment a lion, not a tiger, for it has a flowing mane, sprang out of the jungle to seize it, when the King attacked the lion single handed and on foot.. Beneath the lion is the wounded boar with the spear or sword cut shown on its flank, the dogs having left it to worry the lion. There is no ascetic in this group, nor is there in the groups upon the towers of the temple here and at Rattihalli. Though this version is not popular, yet it seems

more rational than the other and perhaps marks the original of that poetical story".

According to J.D.M. Derrett, the Hoysalas started their career as "successful brigand chiefs" in the tenth century. They then rose rapidly to the status of feudatory chiefs, first under the Rashtrakutas and later under the Chalukyas. The Hoysalas under the Rashtrakutas seem to have ruled parts of the Hassan district, for in an inscription at Marale, a village to the north of Belur it is stated that a grandson of a certain Arkella, Poysala Maruga by name, fought at Sirivur with Anniga who is known to have been a Nolamba contemporary of the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III. Derrett says that "the style of the record and that of another in the same region which likewise mentions Arkella as well as their palaeographical characteristics support this dating and indicate that the Hoysala was very well known in the middle of the tenth century". Arkella's son had the title "Samanta", and from this, apart from the situation of the inscription, it can be seen that his grandson was a kind of warden of the marches under the sovereignty of the Rashtrakutas.

Powerful feudatory

The Hoysala rose rapidly from the status of a petty border chief to that of a powerful feudatory under the Chalukyas within half a century. The southern parts of the State were ruled by the Gangas till they were overcome by the Cholas by the year 1004 A.D. In the north of the State, the later Western Chalukyas had established their power with their capital at Kalyana in the present Bidar district. Neither the Cholas nor the Chalukyas seem to have ruled directly the region of what is now known as the Hassan district which was an isolated area. By about the beginning of the eleventh century, the plains of this area were occupied by the Hoysalas who marched to it from their hill fortresses in the west. At this time, several battles seem to have been fought between the Hoysalas on the one side and the Chola generals and the Chola feudatories, the Kongalvas and the Changalvas on the other side as gathered from the inscriptions. In the spring of the year 1006 A.D. the Hoysala fought against Aprameya who was either the Chola general or an important feudatory of the Cholas, at the village of Kavalur (the modern Kaliyur) on the south bank of the Cauvery immediately opposite to the town of Talakad. But in this battle, the Hoysala was defeated though it was conceded that he was a formidable opponent, "fierce with pleasure and safety". "He had a force of cavalry and an ocean of a lofty army of elephants". He could not have attacked the Chola forces there with such a large army without the co-operation of the rulers between the hills and Aprameya's camp.

Before long, the Hoysala was engaged in a struggle with the Kongalva, whom he had temporarily subdued in or before 1006

A.D. The latter had been extending his territory at the expense of his northern neighbour, the Kadamba. He thereby drew nearer to the homeland of the Hoysala. An inscription of 1022 A.D. at Rajendrapura on the fringe of that region refers to Rajendra Chola Prithvi Maharaja Kongalva's making war on Nripakama Hoysala, while one at Honnur of 1026 A.D. shows him marching upon the latter and being victorious at Manne. But the final outcome was not in the Kongalva's favour as is evident from the lapse of thirty years before his name reappears in an inscription. The collapse of the Kongalva was not the result of the Hoysala pressure alone. The Chalukyas who had become powerful in the northern part of the State sent a *Dandanayaka* or general a little before the year 1024 A.D. southwards to enlarge their sphere of influence in the area. The attack of the Chalukyas had weakened the rivals of the Hoysalas. But the Hoysalas also had to submit to the overlordship of the Chalukyas.

Even during the period of enforced submission to the Chalukyas, the Hoysalas were speedily and firmly establishing themselves. They defeated the Kadambas in the north and entered into an alliance with the Gangas in the south of their territory. From these activities of the Hoysalas, it is evident that their rule by now was not confined to the Hassan district, but had extended to the regions south and north of the Hassan district.

As already stated, Sala was perhaps the first ruler of the dynasty. Much is not known about him. According to the Halebid Kaifiyyat, Sala came from the north and settled at Sasakapura. The capital of Sala, also according to an inscription of about 1220 A.D., was called Sasakapura. This Sasakapura, Sasakapuri or Sasapura was later known as Sosayur. B. L. Rice has identified this place with Angadi in Mudigere taluk of Chikmagalur district on the Western Ghats. Sala seems to have conquered a small area round about Sasakapura. This beginning of the Hoysalas as chiefs is indicated in one of their titles *Maleparol-Ganda*. A later Hoysala king Someshvara even signed the Tamil inscriptions as "Maleparol Ganda" in bold Kannada latters. ("The Hoysala Vamsa" by William Coelho, p. 22-23).

Nripa Kama or Kama Hoysala

Nripa Kama or Kama Hoysala (c.1022-1045 A.D.) too is described as a Mahamandaleshwara from his inscription dated 1022 A.D. He appears to have repelled an attack by Rajendra Chola—Prithvi Maharaja Kongalva. Kannama, the general of the Kongalvas, was killed in the battle by the Hoysala general

Jogayya, but the latter too lost his own life in the battle. (E. C. V, Part I, 1902, Manjarabad 43, dated 1022 A.D.) According to the Arkalgud inscription No. 76, dated 1026 A.D. Rajendra Chola Kongalva fought Nripa Kama and claimed a victory over him at Manne in Nelamangala taluk (Bangalore district). In December 1027 A.D., Nripa Kama defeated the Kadambas at Banavasi and Rajendrapura. He seems to have been a man of considerable valour and ability and assumed the title *Rajamalla Perumanadi.*

Vinayaditya

Nripa Kama was succeeded by Vinayaditya (c. 1045-1098 A.D.). The Arsikere inscription Nos. 141 and 157 dated 1159 A.D. and 1154 A.D. say that he was the son and successor of Nripa Kama. According to the first inscription he captured Tulunad, Male-nad and Tale-kad and extended his conquests right upto Kanchi. The name of this king appears also as Binayayata and Vinayata (E.C.V, Part I, 1902, Arsikere 179 and 102a dated 1098 A.D. and 1100 A.D. respectively). He was also a feudatory of the Chalukyas and bore the cognomen of Tribuvanamalla. The boundaries of his kingdom are thus mentioned: Konkana (North Kanara), Alvakheda (South Kanara), Bayalnad (Wynad) and Talakad (south-west of Mysore district), and Savimale in the north. But it is doubtful if some of these areas were under his sway at all.

A minister of his was Mahasandhivigraha Dandanayaka Pochimayya, who was the son of Dandanayaka Echimayya. This Pochimayya built a Shiva temple near Arsikere. (E.C.V Part I, 1902, Arsikere 194, dated 1083 A.D.). The king was a devout Jaina and he respected and patronised the other sects also. A lithic record at Shravanabelgola dated 1129 A.D. states that he became a great king by the blessings of the Jaina teacher Shantideva. According to another record, he built a number of tanks, temples and Jaina shrines. "The pits dug for bricks became tanks, the mountains quarried for stone became level with the ground, roads by which the mortar carts passed became ravines"—thus did king Hoysala cause the Jaina temples to be built.

Vinayaditya changed his capital from Sasanur or Sasakapura in the present Chikmagalur district to Belur in Hassan district. By about 1062 A.D., he seems to have again shifted his capital from Belur to Dwarasamudra (Dorasamudra) for strategic reasons. Belur which is about ten miles to the north-west of Dwarasamudra, seems to have been used from time to time as a subsidiary seat of the Hoysalas. Belur and Dwarasamudra were linked by a good channel, which carried the waters of the Yagachi river to Dwarasamudra.

"The reign of Vinayaditya was glorious with regard not only to the conquests he made and to his governorship of the much disputed Gangavadi Ninety-Six Thousand, but also to the constructive nature of his work. The large number of edifices and the erection of several towns and villages speak eloquently of the prosperous condition of his Kingdom", says William Coelho is his "The Hoysala Vamsa" (p. 44). It appears that about 1093 A.D. with the connivance of the Chalukyan emperor, the Paramara Chief Jagaddeva, who was also a feudatory of the Chalukya, carried out a raid right upto Dorasamudra which was repulsed successfully by Vinayaditya's grandsons Ballala and Bittideva.

Ereyanga

Ereyanga (c.1098-1100 A.D.), son Vinayaditya, who was the crown prince for a long time, succeeded his father and ruled for about two years. He was already sixty years old when he succeeded to the throne. He seems to have won laurels as a general, for he is described as a powerful right arm of the Chalukya king. He was a feudatory of Vikramaditya VI. He was the first Hoysala ruler to assume the title of *Veera Ganga* which indicated the Hoysala claim as heirs to the Ganga kingdom. Ereyanga had a Jaina guru named Gopanandi to whom he made a grant in 1094 A.D. (E.C. V, Part I, 1902, Channarayapatna 148, dated 1094 A.D.). One of his queens named Mahadevi seems to have hailed from a Chola family which ruled over a part of Tumkur district.

Ballala I

By queen Echaladevi, Ereyanga had three sons, namely, Ballala I, Bittiga (Bittideva) and Udayaditya. Ballala I succeeded to the throne in 1100 A.D. Soon thereafter he and Bittideva marched to Uchchangi of the Pandyas and after overcoming the latter carried on an unsuccessful expedition across the Tungabhadra from where they were beaten back by the Sindas of Erambarage. These campaigns indciate the first attempts of the Hoysalas to become independent. In the year 1104 A.D., Ballala I led an expedition against the Changalvas and defeated them. In 1103 A.D., Ballala I married the three accomplished daughters of a general named Mariyane Dandanayaka, on the same day in one pavilion. This unusual event has been referred to in the inscriptions. It has been also recorded that their father was confirmed in the lordship of Sindagere as the wages for their "wet-nursing". According to a tradition, Ballala's life was threatened by a spirit and he was helped to get over it by a Jaina guru named Charukirti Pandita. Ballala died by about 1108 A.D. without issue.

Bittideva or Vishnuvardhana

Ballala I was succeeded by his younger brother Bittideva better known as Vishnuvardhana who proved to be a great king. As a prince, Bittideva seems to have been the governor of

Tonnur (in present Mandya district) where he met the celebrated Srivaishnava teacher Ramanujacharya and became a lay follower of his[1]. As a prince he had already gained considerable experience of leading the armed forces and cherished ambitions of becoming an independent ruler of a great kingdom. Inscription Bl 58 (E. C. V, Part I, 1902) dated 1117 A. D. gives a glowing account of the conquests of this king. He drove away the Cholas from Talakad and Kolar where they were entrenched for long. Such was the terror he created in the camps of his opponents that even Yama (god of death) was afraid to straighten his moustaches, says the epigraph referred to above. In the campaign, the Hoysala army was under the command of Ganga Raja and prince Udayaditya (younger brother of the king). It is stated that the fleeing Chola army was pursued right upto Kanchi. The various areas of Gangavadi in the east which had been taken by the Cholas from the Gangas were recovered by this campaign. Nangli, Kongunad (Salem—Coimbtore region), Kovatur and Nilgiris in the south also came under the sway of the Hoysalas. The conquest was also extended as far south as the Chera frontier in the Annamalai hills.

The Kongalvas and Changalvas were also subdued and they became feudatories of the Hoysalas. Tuluva or Aluvakheda (the present South Kanara) and Bayalnad were also taken over. Having thus disposed of the possible interference from east, west and south, Vishnuvardhana commenced his operations in the north aiming at the Chalukya's weakest subordinate, the Pandya of Uchchangi. A pitched battle was fought in which the Pandyas were defeated at Dumme on the border of Shimoga and Chitradurga districts. Several other conquests of Vishnuvardhana are also mentioned in the inscriptions. Nolambavadi came fully under the Hoysala control and the title 'taker of Nolambavadi' is found in several records of Vishnuvardhana's reign. Using Uchchangi as a convenient base, he moved across the Tungabhadra and entered Hanungal which was under the Kadambas and took it over.

Inscriptions of the later period state that Rachavoor (modern Raichur) was one of the numerous forts Vishnuvardhana captured and that the Perddore (the Krishna river) was the northern boundary of his kingdom. A Chalukyan force that had encamped at Kannegal was also beaten off by general Gangaraja. All these successes enabled Vishnuvardhana to become practically an independent ruler. It is stated that he had a handsome personality and was inspired by the heroic deeds of the kings of Samvira, was well versed in the science of polity, skilled in training the horses and very generous. While his chief

1. M.A.R., 1944, p. 57.

queen, Shantala, was known for her accomplishments in fine arts, another queen Bammaladevi was a governor of Asandi and Nirgunda areas. Dwarasamudra was his main capital and there were also provincial capitals such as Tonnur or Yadavapura (in present Mandya district), Bankapura (in the present Dharwar district) and Talakad (in the present Mysore district) in which he resided occasionally.

Vishnuvardhana had many able generals and ministers. Five ministers are collectively mentioned as *Pancha Pradhanar* who were advising the king on all important questions. Heroic exploits of Ganga Raja who was the foremost among his generals are mentioned in glowing terms. He had a significant title as *Droha-gharatta* (a millstone to traitors). Punisha, Boppana, Mariyane Dandanayaka and his brother Bharata were other eminent commanders of Vishnuvardhana who led his campaigns. During the reign of Vishnuvardhana, a great impetus was given to the building of temples and *bastis* not only by the king and his generals, but also by the rich merchants. The Channakeshava temple at Belur (1117 A.D.), the Kappe-Channigaraya temple at Belur (1117 A.D.), Siddheshvara temple at Marale (1130 A.D.), and Parshwanatha *basti* at Halebid (1133 A.D.) are some of the outstanding monuments assigned to his reign.

Vishnuvardhana was the first Hoysala ruler to issue a coinage of his own. Three different coins seem to have been introduced by him. One of them bears, on the reverse, the legend as *Maleparol Ganda* (lord of the hill chiefs). The other two bear the legend each in three lines as *Sri Nonambavadigonda* (taker of Nolambavadi) and *Sri Talakadugonda* (taker of Talakadu) respectively. On the obverse is a Shardula (or mythical tiger) which faces the right, while there is a smaller one above flanked by the sun and the moon; there is an *ankusha* (elephant goad) or which may be also a lamp stand opposite to the bigger tiger.

Jainism, Vaishnavism and Shaivism flourished side by side in the reign of Vishnuvardhana. Traditionally his family had been following Jainism. Though in later years he appears to have shown a personal preference for the Srivaishnava faith, he was not hostile to any creed and continued to patronise also the institutions of other sects. His chief queen Shantala continued to be a devout Jaina. Prof. M. V. Krishna Rao has pointed out that Vishnuvardhana "worshipped a Jaina guru, Sripada Traividyadeva, in 1115 A.D., nine years after the alleged conversion to Vaishnavism. He also made munificent grants to Jaina temples and received *Sese* and prasadams from Jaina priests" (*Karnataka Darshana, p. 50*). There is some controversy about the reasons that prompted Ramanujacharya to leave the Chola

kingdom and betake himself to the Hoysala territiry, in which, according to traditions, he stayed for as long as about 20 years. As the previous edition of the Mysore Gazetteer has pointed out, the Cholas, being themselves founders and supporters of Vaishnava temples also, the story of his persecution is baseless. (Mysore Gazetteer, 1930, Volume II, Part II, p. 1325). However, it appears that the Acharya did not find the environment there (in Chola kingdom) quite suitable at the time for the propagation of his faith. It is clear from inscriptional and literary evidence that the Hoysala rulers were very catholic in their religious out-look and patronised very liberally the institutions of the various faiths prevailing in their kingdom. There does not appear to have been much rigidity in respect of the caste system at the time, as for instance, members of the Brahmin caste led armies, traded as merchants and followed other secular occupations also.

Vishnuvardhana's elder son Ballaladeva who was assisting him in the administration, died at an early age and another son Narasimha I was born in 1133 A.D. The latter was proclaimed Yuvaraja, when still an infant and his name was associated with that of his father as ruling the kingdom. The exact year of death of Vishnuvardhana is not known. Since there are some records dating upto 1152 A.D. which mention him as the ruling king[1], it can be said that he must have lived at least upto that year.

Narasimha I

Narasimha I or Pratapa Narasimha (1152-1173 A.D.), son of Vishnuvardhana, succeeded to the throne. His succession appears to have been disputed, for a Shravana-belgola inscription (No. 345) calls him as "a fire to the forest of rival heirs". But it is not known as to who were the rival claimants to the throne. Hulla, one of the great ministers, was a strong supporter of Narasimha. I.

According to the Nagamangala inscription No. 76, Narasimha I slew a Changalva king in battle and seized his elephants, horses, gold and jewels in 1145 A.D. The Changalvas were completely defeated. As he could have been only twelve years of age at the time this event took place, it must have been the exploit of one of his father's generals, most of whom sustained Narasimha's power by loyal and devoted service. Inscription No. 90 of Holenarsipur states that the Kongalvas rose against the Hoysalas during their attack on Molateyabeedu. Later events show that the Hoysalas must have won in this battle also.

Belur inscription No. 193, dated 1161 A.D. (Epigraphia Carnatica, Volume V, Part I, 1902, pp. 105-107) informs us that

1. Desai, P.B. (Ed), *A History of Karnataka*, p. 260.

the Hoysala army defeated a Kadamba force that threatened Bankapura, a provincial capital, and won a brilliant victory. In the east and south also recalcitrant elements were put down; but efforts to retain control over Nolambavadi and reach out beyond the Tungabhadra seem to have been unsuccessful. We find that by 1153 A.D., the prefix Jagadekamalla is added to the Hoysala king's name which indicates his subordination to the Chalukya emperor Jagadekamalla; but this reassertion of Chalukyan suzerainty was only short-lived. Bijjala of the Kalachuri line, who held a high position among the feudatories and generals of the Chalukya emperor and was related to the Chalukya family, took advantage of the weakness of the new Chalukya emperor, Taila III, and usurped the Chalukya throne by about 1162 A.D. During that year, Bijjala, in the course of his campaign to suppress the feudatories who were on the side of the Chalukyas, marched to Balligave and though victory is claimed by the Hoysala in the battle that ensued, there was a setback to the latter's power around Banavasi[1]. It was due to the able management by his faithful ministers and generals that the kingdom was saved and it attained considerable prosperity by this time. Narasimha lacked the sterling qualities of his father and led a life given to pleasures. His son Ballala II, who was a Yuvaraja, seems to have resented the easy-going and negligent ways of his father; he rebelled and proclaimed himself king at Dwarasamudra itself about 1173 A.D. However, there are records dating upto 1179 A.D. which mention Narasimha as the king.

Ballala II or Veera Ballala (1173-1220 A.D.) succeeded Narasimha I on the Hoysala throne. His reign saw the fulfilment of the aspirations of his forefathers and the kingdom now reached the zenith of its glory. The prestige of Ballala II was so high that the dynasty came to be alternatively called later as that of Ballalas after him. Though the Changalva and Kongalva chiefs had helped him in his rebellion earlier, Ballala II had to send expeditions against them to put down their insubordination. The Changalva chief Pemma Veerappa who was aided by "the Kodagas of all the *nads*" had unsuccessfully attacked a Hoysala force led by general Bettarasa. This is the earliest specific mention of the people of Coorg (Epigraphia Carnatica, Vl. IV, Hunsur 20). But the great victories of Ballala were in the north. He defeated the Pandya of Uchchangi and his conquest of the famed Pandya fortress is often alluded to in his inscriptions, which, however, exaggerate the strength of this fort. After this event, he took the title of *Giridurgamalla* and as it was on a Saturday that he won the battle he added another title as *Shanivarasiddhi*, which indicates the belief of those days that Ballala II

1. *Ibid*, p. 261.

it was difficult to achieve anything worthwhile on an 'inauspicious day like Saturday.' Ballala allowed the Pandya chief to continue as his feudatory. His operations in the Hangal region were also successful.

After this, the Hoysala came into conflict with Kalachuri Sankamadeva about 1179 A.D., when the former tried to march into Belvolanad. Though Chalukya Someshvara succeeded in ousting the usurper Kalachuris and in regaining the Chalukya throne at Kalyana, he could not withstand the pressure of the Sevunas from the north and retired to Banavasi. This now left the field open to the rivalry of the Sevunas and the Hoysalas in the northern areas of Karnataka. By 1189 A.D., Ballala took into his possession a considerable portion of the Chalukya territory. In a memorable battle fought with the Sevunas in 1190 A. D., near Soratur in Dharwar district, the Hoysala won well whereafter he entrenched himself in Belvola and extended his sway upto the Malaprabha and also subdued the Kadambas. It is interesting to note that one of Ballala's queens, Umadevi led an expedition against the Sinda chief of Belagutti[1] who had put up a stubborn fight.

The Sevuna king Jaitugi I attempted again to take over Belvola, but Ballala emerged victorious again as is clear from an inscription from Koligunda dated 1195 A.D. Ballala was camping frequently at Lakkundi and other places in the northern parts in order to ward off the influence of the Yadavas in that region. However, after 1212 A.D., there appears to have been a setback to his hold on Belvola.

Now Ballala turned his attention to the events that were taking place in the Chola kingdom. He had married a Chola princes named Cholamahadevi. The Pandya chief of Madurai, who was a feudatory of the Cholas, had rebelled and overpowered Kulottunga Chola III. Ballala sent a force under the leadership of his son Narasimha, which intervened and restored the Chola kingdom to Kulottunga. For this, Ballala has been called *Cholarajya-Pratishthapanacharya*. Ballala II commenced an era of his own as a mark of his sovereign power. He constructed the celebrated Kedareshvara temple at Dwarasamudra (Halebid). Tantrapala Hemmadi, Bharatamayya, Bahubali, Chandramouli and Bittimayya were his able ministers. He had the benefit of faithful services rendered by generals like Machimayya, Madhusudhana or Madhuba, Sarvadhikari Sri Karanada Heggade Ereyanna, Rechimayya (or Recharasa), who had the interesting title of *Vasudhaika-bandhava* and who was formerly a commander of the Kalachuris. This king had a bodyguard of one thousand

1. Desai, P.B. (Ed), *A History of Karnataka*, p. 266.

warriors called Garudas who had vowed to live and die for their sovereign and they were under the command of Kuvara Lakshma who enjoyed a high status and was looked upon by the king as his own son. It is stated that on the death of Ballala II, Kuvara Lakshma, *his* wife and the one thousand warriors committed suicide.

Narasimha II

Narasimha II, son of Ballala II, was the next Hoysala ruler who was crowned king on 18th April 1220 A.D. He had been co-regent of his father for some time. By his prowess and policy he proved himself a worthy successor of Ballala II. Between 1222 and 1230 A.D., he had to rush again three times to the rescue of the next Chola king Raja Raja III who had been defeated and pursued by the Pandya king of Madurai and his allies. The final battle in this campaign was fought at Srirangam for 90 days in which the combined armies of the Pandya and his feudatories were defeated. It is stated that the Hoysala set up a pillar of victory at Rameshvaram. He established Raja Raja on the throne and was assigned an area around Kannanur which became a part of the Hoysala kingdom. The Hoysala prince Someshvara was appointed governor of this newly acquired territory.

When Narasimha was preoccupied in the far south, Singhana, the Sevuna king, was trying to consolidate his position in the northern parts and he stationed a force in the Banavasi area. But Narasimha II hurr'ed to meet the menace and the first battle was fought about 1223 A.D. on the banks of the Tungabhadra in which the two Sevuna generals, Vikrama and Pavusa are stated to have lost their lives. The second battle was fought about 1228 A.D. at Neralige (probably in the present Shimoga district) and a third followed about 1231 A.D. However, these fights do not appear to have proved on the whole advantageous to the Hoysala since it is found that the Sevuna control over the Banavasi area continued and the Hoysala power did not at the time extend beyond the Tungabhadra. Narasimha II like his father ruled as an independent monarch and bore the paramount titles like Pratapa-Chakravarti, Prithvivallabha. Polalvadeva, who was an eminent minister of Narasimha II, built the Harihareshvara temple at Harihar about 1224 A.D. Amita, Harihara, Appanna and Gopayya were some of his important commanders.

Someshvara

Someshvara, also called Veera Someshvara and Sovideva, succeeded Narasimha II about 1235 A.D. As has been already stated, as a prince he had been governing the Hoysala territory in the far south with his hedquarters at Kannanur (also called Vikramapura near Srirangam). Even after becoming the king, he made Kannanur his permanent residence and was visiting Dorasamudra occasionally. Taking advantage of this position,

the Sevuna king Singhana and his successor Kannara further encroached upon the northern parts of the Hoysala kingdom. Some of Kannara's epigraphs have been found as near as the Chitradurga area.

Rajendra III, who succeeded Raja Raja III to the Chola throne about 1246 A.D., adopted a hostile attitude towards Someshvara. Hence the latter was now obliged to side with the Pandya king who was attacked by Rajendra III. As a result, the position of the Chola king again became vulnerable and a Kakatiya force marched on Kanchi. Subsequently, Rajendra appears to have been reconciled to Someshvara.

Someshvara must have found it difficult to manage the affairs of his vast kingdom with its two capitals and he divided the territory into two parts—one consisting of mostly the northern area with Dorasamudra as its capital was given over to his elder son Narasimha III, while mainly the southern part was put under the charge of his younger son Ramanatha with his capital at Kannanur, where Someshvara continued to stay. Narasimha III and Ramanatha were half-brothers and it appears that in spite of the partition, they were not on good terms and Ramanatha was on the offensive. An epigraph dated in the year 1253 A.D. refers to the battle fought between the two.

Narasimha III and Ramanatha

There were now (by about 1253 A.D.) two Hoysala rulers—Narasimha III at Dorasamudra and Ramanatha at Kannanur, both of whom assumed sovereign titles. Ramanatha repeatedly encroached upon the territory of his elder brother Narasimha III. Their mutual fights have been referred to in several lithic records dated between 1260 A.D. and 1290 A.D., besides the one mentioned earlier. This prolonged wrangle weakened both of them. In spite of this, Narasimha appears to have given a tough fight to an expedition led by the Sevuna king Mahadeva about 1271 A.D. Perumale Dannayaka who had an interesting title as *Drohagharatta* (mill stone to traitors) is mentioned in two inscriptions of the period as the general who was a source of strength to king Narasimha. Sevuna Mahadeva's successor Ramachandra, having made another unsuccessful attack about 1275 A.D., launched a bigger offensive in 1276 A.D. His generals were Saluva Tikkama and Haripala and their army was strengthened by a force of Irungala, the chief of Nidugal. They encamped at Belavadi, about five miles to the north of Dorasamudra, and laid siege to the fort. A fierce battle took place on the 25th April 1276. Under the leadership of Ankanayaka and Chikka Ketaya Nayaka, the Hoysala army put up a stubborn resistance resulting in the rout of the attacking forces which were driven back in confusion beyond Dumme, a hill on the Shimoga

and Chitradurga border. However, the Sevunas continued to hold on to at least a part of the Chitradurga area.

In 1285 A.D., Narasimha led a force against the Nidugal chief, who had helped the Sevuna army and broke his pride. Several fine temples were built during the regime of Narasimha, the best of which is the one dedicated to Somanatha at Somanathapur in Mysore district; this was constructed by his general Soma. Narasimha's death occurred in 1291 A.D.

Meanwhile, Ramanatha's position in the Kannanur region had been weakened owing to the strong offensive actions launched by the Pandyas who overran the area and he had to shift his capital to Kundani. As a result, he mounted pressure on his brother's territory and appears to have taken over a few parts in the Kolar–Bangalore area. He died in 1295 A.D.

Ballala III

Ballala III, son of Narasimha III, was crowned king in 1291 A.D., when he was about 28 years of age. Vishwanatha, who had succeeded Ramanatha, appears to have ruled only for a few years and died without an issue; about 1301 A.D. his southern Hoysala areas were united to the ancestral kingdom and Ballala III became the sole ruler. The latter suppressed several refractory chiefs and also had to contend against the Sevunas (Yadavas of Devagiri) who were frequently encroaching upon his territory. The Yadava army had once marched far into the Hoysala kingdom and it is recorded that the Hoysala king's brother-in-law Someya Dandanayaka died fighting it at Holalkere in 1303 A.D. When Ballala had been away from the capital leading an expedition in the south, he heard of the advance of the Muslim army into his kingdom from the north and hurried back with some of his forces for the defence of Dorasamudra.

The first Muslim invasion of the Hoysala territory took place in 1311 A.D. under the leadership of Malik Naib Hazardinari, otherwise known as Malik Kafur, the general of Ala-ud-din Khilji. The vanquished Sevuna ruler Ramachandra had sent his general Parashurama to guide Malik Kafur's army to Dorasamudra. The latter in his long march to the Hoysala capital laid the country waste and also sacked Dorasamudra. From epigraphs of the period, it can be gathered that there were fierce fights; ultimately Ballala had to bend before the ruthless invader and was forced to surrender enormous wealth of his kingdom. The aggressor left literally laden with riches and also extorted the assistance of Ballala to march to the far south where the rival Pandya princes were fighting among themselves for succession to the throne. Ballala started rebuilding the capital and in 1313 A.D., also secured the release of his son who had been carried off to Delhi as a hostage. During that year, an assembly of the feudatories and

ministers of his kingdom was also held at Huliyera (Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. XI, Hr. 87). The Hoysala ruler further went to the help of Sundara Pandya of Madurai and strengthened the Hoysala position in the Kannanur region, and also subdued several defiant local chiefs in other tracts. There was again a second Muslim invasion in 1327 A.D., this time organised by Muhammad-bin-Tughlak, the new Sultan of Delhi. The rebuilt city of Dorasamudra was almost completely destroyed by the invading army. The Tughlak's forces then marched to Madurai and occupied it and placed it under a governor who later became practically an independent Sultan about 1335 A.D.

Ballappa and Harihara

Ballala at first shifted his residence to Tonnur, a provincial capital (in present Mandya district) and then to Arunasamudra-Ballalapatna or Annamale (identified with Tiruvannamalai in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu) which became his southern headquarters from where he could conveniently conduct his affairs in the eastern regions and also plan his operations[1] against the newly established Sultanate at Madurai. It appears that it was at this place (Annamale) that Ballala held, in 1328 A.D., the conclave of his kinsmen, which has been referred to by Ferishta who further says that it was after this assembly that a strong new city on the frontier of Ballala's kingdom which came to be called 'Beejanuggur' was built. By this time, the principality of Kampili situated on the Tungabhadra, which had put up a heroic resistance under the leadership of its chief Kampiladeva and his son Ramanatha against the repeated onslaughts of the Tughlak's forces, had been destroyed[2]. There was a rebellion in this area as a result of which the Sultan's governor stationed there had fled. In order to secure this northern strategic area, Ballala seems to have appointed Harihara (Hariyappa Odeya), son of Sangama, as its provincial governor (Mahamandaleshvara) with its headquarters at Hampi, which later served as the nucleus of the Vijayanagara kingdom. Harihara's daughter was married to Ballappa Dannayaka who was a nephew (sister's son) of Ballala who looked upon Ballappa as his own son (this Ballappa's father was Someya Dannayaka mentioned earlier). Ballappa Dannayaka, who had been entrusted with high positions like that of a Mahapradhana and a general, wielded great power and influence in the kingdom and enjoyed close confidence of the king. Harihara was thus a near relative of the Hoysala ruler and had a pre-eminent position in the kingdom.

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1. Desai, P.B., *Ballala III and Vijayanagara*, a paper presented to the Hoysala Seminar, Mysore, December 1970.

2. Other kingdoms also, namely, Sevuna (Yadava), Kakatiya and Pandya had been eliminated by repeated invasions by the Sultanate of Delhi and the only Hindu power holding out in the south was that of the Hoysalas.

It is gathered from Ferishta that with the help of a force sent by Ballala, Krishna Nayaka, who lived near Warangal, reduced Warangal, as a result of which its governor, Immad-ul-Mulq fled to Dowlatabad (Devagiri). Macheya, a general, who was a son-in-law of Ballala was appointed as the governor of Penugonda (in the present Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh) which was an important strategic tract. Ballala established residences at various vital points in his kingdom for himself and his feudatories and generals.[1] According to William Coelho 'the most important step' taken by Ballala in the direction of mobilising his forces was to give greater rights and sometimes even partial independence to his ministers, generals and feudatories as long as they did not abuse their powers. This is well indicated by several inscriptions of the period in which the name of the king appears with the names of his ministers and generals as ruling the kingdom; in some other epigraphs, names of only the latter appear which would mean that those officers authorised them without referring the matter to the king[2]. Dr. P. B. Desai has pointed out that these are unique instances of the king sharing his authority with subordinate officers which must have been necessitated by the extraordinary circumstances of the period. In 1338 A.D., Ballala visited Barakur on the Western Coast (in present South Kanara) and strengthened his defensive establishment there.

Having thus consolidated the position in other quarters the Hoysala ruler now turned his attention to the far south from where by now the new Sultan of Madurai had strated attacking the Hoysala possessions. In 1342, Ballala marched towards Kannanur, which was a part of the Hoysala territory formerly, and after winning a battle fought near it, he laid siege to its fort which had become a stronghold of the Sultan. The latter's force sued for peace and Ballala permitted it to enter into consultations with the Sultan of Madurai. Utilising the breathing time thus gained, the Sultan made preparations and marched with large reinforcements and took the Hoysala troops by surprise. It is stated that Ballala's soldiers at the time had sent their horses for grazing. The eighty-year old Ballala was captured while mounting a horse and was treacherously slain on the 8th September 1342. Ibn Batuta, who visited Madurai a little later, informs us that Ballala's skin was stuffed with straw and hung from the top of the walls of Madurai "where I have seen it in the same position". Thus ended the long and eventful career of this great Hoysala monarch who handled the affairs of South India with considerable statesmanship and wisdom in a very crucial period of its history.

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1. Coelho William, *The Hoysala Vamsa*, p. 239.
2. Desai, P.B., *Ibid*.

Ballala IV, also known as Hampeya Odeya, son of Ballala-III, who crowned himself king nearly a year later, in August 1343, was not an able person and could not rise to meet the grim needs of the extra-ordinary times through which South India was passing and nothing is heard of him after 1346 A.D., and the kingly leadership passed into the hands of Harihara and his valiant brothers who had by now proved themselves equal to the task.

The glories of the Hoysala rule live in its architectural masterpieces which have become world-famous. The memory of the Hoysalas is also preserved in their beautifully inscribed slabs and in a small section of the people called Hoysala or Hoysana Karnatakas who are found scattered in Hassan and several other districts. As J.D.M. Derrett in his book has said, "The Hoysalas were the greatest of those who can claim to be the makers of modern Mysore and the literature and architecture of their land still bear witness to the bygone splendour of their rule.[1]"

Hoysala administrative system

The Hoysalas were indebted, to a considerable extent, to the earlier ruling dynasties for their system of administration. Like the Gangas, the Hoysalas also placed the provinces under the control of governors or *Samantas,* who were either members of the old ruling families of the provinces conquered or relatives of the Hoysala royal family recruited for conspicuouss service or merit. Every provincial governor had a capital city of his own, where he resided. As civil officers, the governors were responsible for the collection of taxes due to the government and their remittance to the treasury, as well as for administration of civil and criminal justice within their jurisdictions. The Hoysala provinces were also divided into *nadus* for purposes of general administration.

The officer under the direct charge of the governor was the *Heggade,* variously called as *Heggade-Karana, Rajadhyaksha Karana* and *Rajya Heggade,* and he was in charge of both civil and military affairs. He had to obtain instructions from the governor with regard to imposition or remission of taxes and such other administrative matters. Other functionaries like *Sri-Karana-Heggade*, *Sunkaveggade, Khanaveggade* and *Dhandaya-veggade*, with clearly defined duties and functions, appeared to have worked along with the *Nada Heggade* in the orderly administration of the *nadu* and the province. Each of the *Heggades* had the assistance of *Senabovas*. The village assemblies (*Mahajanas*) under the Hoysalas by and large retained their old

1. Derrett, J. D. M., *The Hoysalas*, p. 174

functions. They had their own source of revenue and possessed their own lands.

Vijayanagara Rule

The transition from the Hoysala rule to the Vijayanagara rule was smooth. It is significant that many Vijayanagara inscriptions of the early period mention that Harihara and Bukka were ruling the Hoysala kingdom. As has already been mentioned, Harihara was closely connected with the Hoysala family. Ballappa-Dannayaka, a nephew of Ballala III and son-in-law of Harihara, who has been referred to earlier was a leading participant in the grand function held in 1346 A.D. at Sringeri to celebrate the festival of victory. The Hoysala generals and feudatories now owed allegiance to Vijayanagara. Harihara and his brothers soon established full control over all the parts of the former Hoysala kingdom. There was much controversy about the nativity and earlier career of Harihara and his brothers. From fuller investigations and studies made recently,[1] it appears now well established that Sangama, the father of the founders of Vijayanagara, was a local chief in the Hampi-Anegondi region and his son Harihara who was also a close relative of the Hoysala ruler Ballala III rose to power as his loyal subordinate.

Harihara I (c. 1336-1356 A.D.), assisted by his four brothers, namely, Kampa or Kampana I, Bukka I or Bukka Raya I, Marappa and Muddappa strove incessantly to bring more areas under Vijayanagara. An inscription found at Sringeri (E.C. VI, Sringeri 1) dated 1346 A.D. says that Harihara I had already brought under his control the whole country between the eastern and western oceans. However, Harihara's rule over the south does not appear to have been as universal as that of his brother Bukka I later. Since in 1347 A.D., the new Bahmani Sultanate was established at Gulbarga, Harihara took great care to guard the northern frontiers. Ibn Batuta says that there was a Muslim chief at Honnavar on the western coast and that he was subject to Harihara. It can be said that Harihara was a worthy successor of Ballala and continued the great task the latter had undertaken. He set up a good government and ensured peace in the kingdom. He appears to have enlarged and re-built the Virupaksha temple at Hampi. Bukka I who was the Yuvaraja and was governing the Dorasamudra region, succeeded Harihara to the Vijayanagara throne. He had distinguished himself as a great warrior early in his life. A lithic record says: "Bukka Raja on coming to the throne eclipsed all past and future kings. When he was reigning, the earth brought forth abundantly, all troubles ceased, the people were happy and wealth increased....

1. Desai, P.B. (Editor), *A History of Karnataka* (1970), p. 305 ff and his papers presented to the Vijayanagara and Hoysala History Seminars held in 1970.

he built the splendid city of Vijayanagari". He stabilised the administration. His eldest son Tippanna Vodeyar was in charge of the province of Dorasamudra, which had been previously governed by Bukka himself. This shows the importance the Vijayanagara rulers attached to this region. Another son Virupanna (or Virupaksha I) was the viceroy of Araga or the Male-Rajya. (Sovanna Vodeyar, son of Marappa, seems to have governed a part of Araga). Hiriya Kampana or Kampana II, another son of Bukka I, was the governor of Muluvai-Rajya (the province of Mulbagal).

Kampana II, son of Bukka I, conquered Sambavaraya and acquired Padaividu, his stronghold, and perhaps also Kanchi, his capital, about 1361 A.D. He then marched against the Sultan of Madurai. In the fierce battle that ensued, the Sultan of Madurai was killed and his army routed and the region ruled by the Sultan became a part of the Vijayanagara kingdom. Kampana II administered the far south as the viceroy of Vijayanagara. There is a glowing account of the heroic exploits of Kampana in the south in *Madhura-Vijayam* also called *Veera Kamparaya Charitam*, a historical poem in Sanskrit written by the poetess Gangadevi who was the wife of that great prince. During the regime of this king (Bukka I) began what are called the Doab wars between the Bahmanis and Vijayanagara for the possession of the area lying between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra. According to an inscription found in this district, Bukka I made a grant of Honnapura in the name of one of his wives, Honnayi, to god Basavalinga at Honnapura-Halandulige in Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) taluk.

On the death of Bukka I, Harihara II (1378-1404 A. D.), his son, succeeded to the throne. He seems to have been known also by the alternative name of Vijaya. (Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. XI, Davanagere 68). The reign of Harihara II did not prove a peaceful one. There were persistent troubles especially across the northern frontier that he is spoken of as having "again established the kingdom". A lithic record says that he was very liberal in bestowing the sixteen great gifts and is credited with victory over the Chola, Kerala and Pandya regions[1]. Another inscription informs us that the king in 1381 A. D. ordered the roof stones of the central chamber of the Belur temple to be repaired. They had probably cracked and the minister Kampanna had four pillars erected to support them.[2] Another epigraph dated 1397 A.D. opens with an interesting and liberal-minded invocation of the god Keshava identifying him

1. E.C. V, Part I, 1902, Belur 75, dated 1382 A.D., pp. 62-63.

2. *Ibid*, Belur 52, dated 1381 A.D.

with the chief object of worship in every sect, orthodox or heterodox[1].

Vijayanagara administration

The Vijayanagara kings do not seem to have materially changed the administrative system they found in the area. The administrative practices of these kings were based on the principles of *dharma* conformed to time-honoured values and principles of social justice and welfare. "Vijayanagara not only successfully defended freedom and culture against incursions from the north, but also maintained administrative policies worthy to be emulated by any civilized people".[2] During this period, the kingdom was divided into several *mandalas* and these again into a number of *maharajyas* or *rajyas*. The latter were sub-divided into *seemas* and *nadus* and these again into a number of *urus* or villages.

Balam or Aigur chiefs

From the time of Bukka I till almost the end of the sixteenth century, even after the transfer of the capital of the Vijayanagara rulers from Vijayanagara to Penukonda, in consequence of the defeat of the Vijayanagara forces in the battle of Rakkasa-Tangadgi, the country south of the Tungabhadra was under the direct or indirect rule of Vijayanagara rulers. Some Vijayanagara rulers are stated to have taken a particular interest in the province of Balam, perhaps as it was the home province of the Hoysalas. Every encouragement was given to settlers of all castes there by granting them lands at little or no rent. The wealthier immigrants were made *Patels* and received large *inams*. This is the period in which, it is assumed, the inhabitants obtained a proprietary right in the land and the *Patels* hereditary feudal powers. The western portions of the present Hassan district had been bestowed, with adjoining tracts above and below the *ghats*, by the Vijayanagara king upon Veena Ramappa, a court musician. After a reign of some years, he abdicated this province of Balam, yielding a revenue of three lakhs of Pagodas, which was then in 1397, made over by the ruler of Vijayanagara to Hiriya Singappa Nayaka, one of their generals and son of an old Palegar named Manchayya Nayaka. The Balam Palegars had their capital at Aigur which was sometimes mentioned as Maninagapura.

According to Major Montgomery, Balam was so called from a village of that name (now Manjarabad). It is said to be derived from the word *Bala* (*i.e.*, strength) and to have been given to indicate the sturdiness of its people. But there is no mention of this name or its derivation in any of the inscriptions found in the district. Suryanka who was a minister of Venkatadri

1. *Ibid*, Belur 3, dated 1397.
2. "Studies in State Administration," edited by Halappa, G.S., 1963, p 192.

Nayaka, the last chieftain who ruled this area towards the end of the 18th century, in his *Kavi-Kanthahara*, a metrical vocabulary of Kannada, mentions the Velanagari (*i.e.*, Belur) kingdom and states that it is situated in the Hoysala country which he describes as a hand-mirror (reflection) of Kashmir, and there is no mention of the name Balam in this work either.

After Hiriya S'ngappa Nayaka upto the 16th century, nothing is definitely known of the chiefs of the principality. Since Era Krishnappa Nayaka (1524-1566 A.D.) is represented in several of the inscriptions as the head of the family, who was enfeoffed by Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara, probably with him (Era Krishnappa Nayaka) began a new line of chiefs. He had been previously the bearer of the king's betel bag. The known chiefs who succeeded him were: Venkatadri Nayaka (1566-1584), Krishnappa Nayaka (1586-1625), Venkatadri Nayaka (1626-1649), Krishnappa Nayaka (1643-1654), Venkatadri Nayaka (1655-1670), Krishnappa Nayaka (1685-1692), Venkatadri Nayaka (1708-1751), Krishnappa Nayaka (1755-1794) and Venkatadri Nayaka (1799) (E.C.V, Part I, 1902, p. xxxiii).

The Nayakas of Ikkeri, in Shimoga district, who had been the feudatories of Vijayanagara had become important rulers by about 1582. In 1657, Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri laid siege to Hassan and Belur and seized the area. Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar I of Mysore went to the help of the Balam chief, but they were defeated and the Balam chief's son was taken prisoner. After this, Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri established Sriranga Raya, the fugitive emperor of Vijayanagara, at Belur about the year 1659. Sriranga Raya, who was residing at Vellore, had been driven from there by Mir Jumla, the general of Golkonda forces, and the former had sought the help of Shivappa Nayaka. Shivappa Nayaka, who claimed to champion the cause of the restoration of Vijayanagara suzerainty, marched with a force from Belur and laid siege to Srirangapatna, the capital of the Wodeyars of Mysore, but did not succeed in his objective.

In 1662 A.D., Shivalinga Nayaka, son-in-law of Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri, went to Belur and obtaining reinforcement from Sriranga Raya, marched and laid siege to Holenarasipur, then in the possession of the Mysore Wodeyars. But in the battle that followed Shivalinga Nayaka was struck by an arrow from the Mysore side and fell dead on the battle-field.

In a lithic record dated 1659 A.D., it is stated that Sriranga Raya was a daily worshipper at the Channakeshava temple at Belur (E.C.V, Part I, 1902, Belur 80) and another inscription Belur 81 dated 1660 A.D. says that he was seated on the jewelled throne of Velapura. There are also other epigraphs at Belur

mentioning him during the next three years. Later, he appears to have left for Penukonda.

About the year 1693, a part of the principality was conquered by Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar of Mysore and Yelusaviraseeme, which was under the Balam chiefs, was seized by Doddaveerappa Wodeyar of Coorg. In 1694, at the time of Rani Chennammaji of Ikkeri and Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar of Mysore, peace was concluded between Ikkeri and Mysore by which the chief of Balam was allowed to retain six nads and the rest of the area of the principality was divided between Ikkeri and Mysore. According to an inscription (Belur-64), Venkatadri Nayaka (1708-1751) had the tower of the Keshava temple at Belur built in 1736. In 1755, Krishnappa Nayaka (1755-1794) granted an elephant and the village of Mudravalli in the Shanivarasante hobli of Coorg as an offering to a Yogi named Kaivalya. Again a Coorg inscription 47 of the following year states that the same Krishnappa Nayaka made a grant to a Gowda of Malambi in the same hobli.

Krishnappa Nayaka (1755-1794) joined the army of the Maratha general Parashuram Bhau when the latter was advancing to co-operate with Lord Cornwallis against Srirangapatna in 1792 A.D. On the conclusion of peace, Krishnappa Nayaka fled to Coorg fearing the displeasure of Tipu Sultan; but the latter is said to have induced him to return and permitted him to resume the government of only a part of his principality to the south of Balam. The rest of his territory was attached to Mysore. Venkatadri Nayaka, son of Krishnappa Nayaka, was in possession of Aigurseeme at the time of the fall of Srirangapatna in 1799 A.D., whereafter he strengthened his fort at Arakere in the midst of a forest and put up a resistance against the British. A force sent by the East India Company captured this fort which was again taken over by Venkatadri Nayaka. He and his followers were hunted after by the Company's troops. Ultimately he was seized near Uggihalli and hanged in 1802 as an 'example' to others[1].

Holenarasipur Chiefs

The fort of Holenarasipur was originally built in 1168 A.D. by Narasimha Nayaka, a local chief. After the decline of the Hoysala power, Channarayapatna came under the control of the chief of Holenarasipur. Inscription HN 125, dated *circa* 1580, belonging to the period of Venkatappa Nayaka, refers to a land grant by the chief. Four other inscriptions (Epigraphia Carnatica, Volume XV, HN 125, 21, 22 and 62 all dated 1580 A.D., p. 19) also refer to such grants. In March 1584, Raja

1. T.T. Sharma, *Karnatakadalli Swatantrya Sangrama*, 1957, p. 7.

Wodeyar of Mysore captured Akki-Hebbalu from Narasimha Nayaka of Holenarsipur. About the year 1600 A.D., Lakshmappa Nayaka, the chief of Holenarsipur, took Channarayapatna from Puttagirija, the Hebbar, and bestowed it as a *jagir* on his own son Channaraya. He built a temple for the deity Channaraya and the town was called Channarayapatna. Epigraph HN 127 dated circa 1591 A.D., informs that this chief of Holenarsipur granted the village of Nidoni to the temple of god Narasimha 'in order that Chikkanayaka might attain Vaikuntha'. Two grants both dated circa 1600 A.D. (HN 31 and HN 75) and two other grants each dated 1606 and 1614 A.D. (HN 56 and HN 114 respectively) have been found belonging to the rule of Lakshmappa Nayaka. Epigraph HN 147, dated 1629 A.D., belonging to the rule of Virupa Nayaka says that the village of Machigondanahalli *alias* Narasigalapura was granted to the temple of god Tiruvengalanatha of Mavinakere, while HN 124, which is undated, informs us that Rangappa Nayaka was the elder son of Lakshmappa Nayaka.

Chamaraja Wodeyar V of Mysore, about the close of the year 1631 A.D., marched against the chief of Holenarsipur and inflicted a defeat on him and accepted from him costly presents of gold, jewels and an elephant named *Kanaka Vasanthal*[1] and annexed Channarayapatna to Mysore in 1633 A.D. Later in 1644 A.D., the Holenarsipur chief failed to pay the yearly tribute to Mysore. It is stated that the messengers of Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar I, who were sent to demand the dues, were ill-treated by Narasimha Nayaka. Subsequently, the king of Mysore sent an expedition under the leadership of Dalavai Nanjarajaiya in April 1644. Nanjarajaiya stormed the Holenarsipur fort and opened a 'tremendous' fire and blew up its bastions. A force of the Sultan of Bijapur, consisting of four to eight thousand horsemen, came to the relief of the town but was beaten off. The Nayaka submitted himself to the Mysore forces and paid up the arrears of tribute and surrendered Hampapura to Mysore. Rangappa Nayaka II, who was a feudatory of Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar I of Mysore, attended in 1647 A.D., the Mahanavami festival celebrated by the latter at Srirangapatna and made costly presents to the king. Narasimha Nayaka II was a devout Vaishnava and was perhaps the most prominent among the chiefs of Holenarsipur family. Epigraphs Hn 25 and HN 38 both dated 1658 and HN 54 and HN 74, both dated 1659 A.D., an undated one (HN 36) and Ag. 106, dated 1665 A.D., all belonging to this chief which are merely land grants have been found in the Hassan district. The rule of this family might have come to an end after the year 1667 A.D.,

1. Hayavadana Rao, C., History of Mysore, p. 92.

when the place was captured by Devaraja Wodeyar (1659-1673 A.D.) of Mysore.

Javagal Chiefs

The chiefs of Javagal (now a village in Arsikere taluk) claimed to be of the lunar race, and descended from Channa. Timma was the son of Channa. Nanjendra also called Rayana was the son of Timma. Epigraph Ak 2, dated 1515 A.D., says that Bhairava or Bhaira Bhupala who was ruling the Javagal area constructed the Bairasamudra tank to the south of the village Javagal.

Durga Chiefs

According to an epigraph (E.C. VI, 1901, Mg 87), the line of the Maharajana-durga chiefs goes back to 1371 A.D., when Bodha Mahadeva was ruling. This Bodha Mahadeva was possibly also the donor of the grants mentioned in Coorg inscriptions Nos. 8 and 9 (E.C. V, Part I, p. xxxii). Rangappa Nayaka of this family granted the Sopinahalli village belonging to Banavara to one Tiruvengalaya who made it over to the temple of Channigaraya of Belur. (E.C. V, Part I, 1902, Ak 60 dated 1595, p. 133). According to a tradition, the line came to an end after the chief named Veera Raja who threw himself over a precipice from his fort at Maharajanadurga being overcome by the remorse on finding that he had eaten the flesh of his own son. (See also Chapter XIX.)

Nuggihalli Chiefs

It is stated that Nuggihalli chiefs belonged to the Pudur Vamsha and one of their titles meant that the chief was "champion over thirteen kings". Their genealogy goes back to Tirumalaraja who was a son-in-law of Prauhda Devaraya of Vijayanagara. (E.C. V, Part I, 1902, HN. 117 dated 1573, p. 34). Tirumalaraja had a son called Raya Wodeyar, whose son was Indushekhara Raja, whose son was Basavarajayyadeva Maha-arasu. Another record dated 1513 A.D. informs us that Nuggihalli's Virupa-Raja-Maha-arasu's son Mala Raja made a grant of land to the temple of Hanumantha of Seege (E.C. V, Part I, 1902, Hn. 98 dated 1513 A.D., p. 30), Raya Nripa, whose titles were Bhuvanaika-Veera and Gajabeteraja, was the son of Timmaraya and Virupambika and he set up an image of god Tiruvengalanatha and made a grant of the village Kattigeyahalli. His father was a son-in-law of the Vijayanagara king Devaraya II. Lingamantri, the author of "Kabbigara Kaipidi", says that he was the minister of this chief. (E.C. XV, 1943, Cn. 288 *circa* 1500 A.D., p. 8). During the time of Viruparajarasu, a grant was made to the Rameshvara temple at Ramanathapur (E.C. XV, 1943, Ag. 136 dated *circa* 1559 A.D., p. 19). The labels of the *utsava-vigraha* and some other metallic images in the Lakshminarasimha temple at Nuggihalli tell us that the images were caused to be made by Gopala who was, according to tradition, a Palegar of Nuggihalli. As the inscriptions of the Nuggihalli chiefs

have been found at Hassan, Arkalgud and Channarayapatna also, it may be inferred that their rule had been extended to these places also.

As has already been narrated, the area which was being ruled by the chiefs of Holenarasipur had earlier come under the sway of the Wodeyars of Mysore. Later Devaraja Wodeyar (1659-1673) of Mysore sent an expedition to Hassan and his force overran Sakrepatna, Hassan and other places, which had been formerly held by Srirangaraya VI with the help of Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri. This event seems to have taken place after 1663. During the time of the next ruler, *i.e.*, Chikkadevaraja wodeyar (1673-1704 A.D.), there was an agreement between Mysore and Ikkeri in 1694 A.D., by which six *nads* of Manjarabad were ceded to the Balam chiefs and the rest of the area of Balam was divided between Mysore and Ikkeri. By this time, all the areas in the west upto the Bababudan mountains including Hassan, Banavara, etc., except a portion of Balam, had come under the control of the Wodeyars of Mysore.

After the conquest of Bednore (Ikkeri) kingdom by Haidar Ali, the Balam (Manjarabad) area had been allowed to remain in the hands of its chiefs subject to payment of an annual tribute of 5000 pagodas. After the fall of Tipu Sultan in 1799 A.D., the Balam area was also taken over and made a part of Mysore State. (See also under Balam or Aigur chiefs). Since then, the history of Hassan district runs parallel with that of Mysore. Administratively, there were several changes in the set-up relating to this district and they have been already dealt with in Chapter I.

Political Awakening

After fifty years of direct British rule, which began in 1831 A.D., the reins of Government were handed over back to the old royal family in 1881 A.D. In this very year, the Mysore Representative Assembly, which was the first of its kind in the country, was constituted. Its members, though not elected by the general public, were expected to submit observations and suggestions in the public interest and to bring to the notice of the Government the wants and grievances of the people. Later, the establishment of the Indian National Congress in 1885 in British India and its championing of the causes of the Indian people began to influence public opinion in this princely State also. In 1907, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in Mysore with a view to associating with the Government non-official gentlemen in making laws and regulations. Several journals and social, literary and cultural associations began to create a new awareness among the people. The people of the State desired to associate themselves more and more with the administration.

The stirring speeches and writings of top political leaders like Lokamanya Bala Gangadar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi awakened

the people to bend their energies to the national cause. The All Karnataka Political Conference held at Dharwar in 1920 gave a fillip to the political aspirations of Kannadigas. The deliberations of this conference helped to form a separate Congress province for Karnataka and the Provincial Congress Committee constituted later was invested with jurisdiction over the princely State of Mysore also. The momentous Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress held in 1924 under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi gave a new orientation to the struggle for freedom.

As early as in 1918, the Praja Mitra Mandali, which had been formed in the State to work for the advancement of the backward communities and was led by Shri H. Channaiah and others, had urged reformation of the Representative Assembly and the Council and the local self-government institutions. It was running its own journals to propagate its views. Later a new local party called the Praja Paksha also came into being which was led by Shri D. S. Mallappa and others. Both these parties were later merged to form the Praja Samyukta Paksha under the presidentship of Shri H. B. Gundappa Gowda. This new body was also later merged in the State Congress. In the elections held to the Assembly and the Council in 1927, a new generation of leaders emerged, who demanded full-fledged democratisation of these bodies. The people of the State amply responded to the national call and co-operated in the activities of the national movement. Swadeshi towels on which the pictures of Gandhiji and Bhagat Singh were printed were distributed and local merchants were prevailed upon to sell these towels.

Constructive Programme

Several aspects of the nationalist constructive programme such as Khadi, encouragement of Swadeshi articles, Harijan uplift, revival of rural industries were adopted in the district. There were demonstrations, bonfire of foreign cloth, processions and flag hoistings. Many of the Congressmen of old Mysore took part in the nationalist movements in other Kannada areas when they were precluded from such activities in the old Mysore State. In the course of his tour for Harijan uplift, Gandhiji visited Hassan, Holenarasipur, Belur and Arsikere in 1927 and appealed for full co-operation for implementing the constructive programme. Later Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah and Shri C. Rajagopalachari also visited the district to encourage the nationalist activities. After 1937, by which time the neighbouring British-governed provinces had made considerable progress in achieving democratic rights, the movement for constitutional reforms and establishment of responsible government in the State gained a fresh momentum.

Early in 1938, an independent organisation called the Mysore Congress was formed to intensify the work for this purpose and

during that year Shri H. B. Gundappa Gowda of this district was its president. In the agitation that followed, a number of nationalist leaders were arrested and there was much ill-treatment of political prisoners in the district. Shri J. B. Kripalani and Shri Mahadev Desai were deputed by the Indian National Congress to enquire into the matter in 1939. The demand for establishing a responsible form of Government under the aegis of the Maharaja of Mysore was championed in the district by several persons like Sriyuths A. G. Ramachandra Rao and his brother S. G. Atri, K. M. Rudrappa, Gopala Rao Belavadi, B. N. Boranna Gowda, L. T. Karle, D. V. Ramaswami, H. Ramaswami, K. Lakkappa, H. Siddananjappa, G. A. Thimmappa Gowda, M. C. Gundu Rao, H. V. Rangaswami, Gorur Ramaswami Iyengar, H. Channappaiah, B. A. Garuda Sharma and several others.

Shri Gopala Rao Belavadi of this district had attended the A.I.C.C. meeting on 8th August 1942 in which the 'Quit India' resolution was passed. In August 1942, when the national leaders were arrested by the British Government and repression was let loose in the country, there was a spontaneous and vehement reaction of the people in the district as in other parts. There was a firing at Shravanabelagola, where three persons were killed. There was another shooting at Dasanakoppa in which one person died. An enraged mob set fire to the Banavar railway station on the Poona-Bangalore railway line and also to some other stations. There was extensive ticketless travelling by students and local labourers for about 15 days. Milk and vegetable supplies to the military were stopped for about a week. Thereafter soldiers accompanied the supplies in trains and buses. Telegraph wires were extensively cut and removed; many poles were also broken up. Lawyers and other influential men of the district and students took an active part in several centres to further the national cause. Shri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, a prominent Congressman of Hassan, surrendered his *sanad* and grave up his practice. The villagers refused to pay the duty of the weekly bazars at some of the places in Hassan district as a result of which there were lathi charges.

The movement for responsible Government gained much strength after the achievement of independence. A vigorous *satyagraha* was launched on the 1st September, 1947, and this upsurge continued all over the State for about a month, and a good number of persons braved repressive measures and courted arrest in the district. Ramachandra, a young son of Shri Gorur Ramaswami Iyengar of this district, was one of the three persons killed in firing at Tumkur on the 14th September 1947. Veeraputtappa, son of Shri H. M. Shivananjappa of Holenarasipur, also fell a victim to firing in the "Chalo Mysore" agitation in 1947. The agitation ended next month after an agreement was reached between the Maharaja's Government and the Mysore Congress.

On the 24th October 1947, a popular Government headed by Shri K. C. Reddy as the Chief Minister was formed in the State. As the Constitution of India was in the offing, the Mysore Constituent Assembly, which was set up under the agreement, got itself converted into a legislative body. With the promulgation of the Indian Constitution in 1950, Mysore became a 'Part B' State and the Maharaja of Mysore was made the Rajapramukh of the State.

In 1953, when the new State of Andhra was formed, the district of Bellary was added to the Mysore State. On 1st November, 1956, the new Mysore State came into existence consequent on the implementation of the States' Reorganisation Act of 1956 and a Governor was appointed as the constitutional head of the State. The new State of Mysore included the whole of the former Mysore State including Bellary district and nine other Kannada-speaking districts. This was an epoch-making event in the history of Karnataka which was now unified after a long period of dismemberment.

Archaeology

Early Jain structures

Jainism has long been one of the religions followed in Karnataka since ancient days. Its influence probably dates from a period anterior to the introduction of Buddhism. It is also probable that because of the influence of Jainism, Buddhism did not make rapid progress in this region. Perhaps, the first structures raised for religious purposes by the Jains were in wood and it was only in later days that the use of stone became more general. We find the first definite references to Jain monuments in the records of the times of the Ganga kings. The monuments constructed by them or during their times are *Jinalayas* or *bastis*, which are temples dedicated to one or the other Jain saints called Teerthankaras and *stambhas* or pillars and memorial slabs or *veeragals*.

The *bastis* situated on the Chandragiri hill date probably from about the 8th century. Among them are the Shantinatha, the Suparshvanatha and the Parshvanatha *bastis*. All these are in the Dravidian style of architecture. The Shantinatha image is a standing one which is 11 feet high, while the image in the Suparshvanatha *basti* which is in a sitting posture, is about three feet high and is canopied by a seven-hooded serpent and flanked by male *chauri*-bearers, whereas that in the Parshvanatha *basti* is the tallest image on the Chandragiri hill, being about 15 feet high ; it is also canopied by a seven-hooded serpent. The Chandragupta *basti* named after the great Mauryan emperor Chandragupta, who is stated to have spent his last days here, is the smallest on this hill and consists of three cells standing in a line, with a narrow verandah in front. The middle cell has a figure of Parshvanatha, the one to the right has a figure of Padmavati and the one to the left a figure of

Kushmandinidevi. In the verandah, there are Dharmendra Yaksha at the right end and Sarvahana Yaksha at the left. The Chandraprabha *basti* on this hill, where there is a figure of Chandraprabha, the eighth Teerthankara, with the images of a Yaksha and Yakshini in the *sukhanasi*, is apparently the *basti* which the Ganga king Shivamara, son of Sripurusha, built on this hill, according to an inscription engraved on a rock close to it (E.C. II, Shravanabelgola 415). This *Jinalaya*, accordingly, may belong to the beginning of the 9th century.

Chamundaraya Basti

The Chamundaraya *basti* also on this hill is not only the largest, but also the most handsome of the temples on this hill. It was, according to an inscription, built by Chamundaraya, who also set up the colossal image of Gommateshvara on the larger hill. The time of construction of this building appears to be about 982 A.D. Its outer walls are decorated with pilasters and with three fine friezes, one of which has small ornamental niches; the second frieze has heads and trunks of Yalis, nestling in pairs facing each other, while the third has larger ornamental niches with seated Jina and other figures at intervals. The upper storey of this temple was, it is gathered from an inscription, built by Jinadevanna, son of Chamundaraya. Its year of construction may be, as suggested by R. Narasimhachar, about 995 A.D. The son apparently adorned his father's structure by adding an upper storey to it; the outer walls of this upper storey are also ornamented with three friezes similar to those found on the walls of the lower temple.

Stambhas

The 'stambhas' or pillars are of two kinds, Manastambhas and Brahmadeva Stambhas. Manastambhas have a pavilion at the top containing standing Jina figures, facing the four directions. These differ from the Brahmadeva pillars which have a seated figure of Brahma at the top. The Kuge Brahmadeva Pillar was set up as a memorial in honour of the Ganga king Marasimha. This lofty pillar stands at the south entrance to the enclosure on the Chandragiri Hill at Shravanabelagola, with a small seated figure of Brahmadeva on the top facing east. It had once eight elephants supporting its pedestal in the eight directions, but there are only a few now left. An inscription (E.C. II, Shravanabelagola No. 59) engraved on the four sides of the pillar commemorates the death of the Ganga king Marasimha which took place in 974 A.D. The period of the pillar cannot, therefore, be later than that date. The Thyagada Brahmadeva Pillar is a more beautiful and greater work of art. It is decorated with a graceful scroll of fine well-shaped flowers and a beautiful flowering and climbing shrub, the far-famed honey-suckle. It rests on a base beautified by figure sculptures. Chamundaraya set it up; an inscription on its north side gives a glowing account of his exploits. It must, therefore,

be set down to about 982 A.D. On the south side, at the base, there are some human figures. Of them, the one flanked by *Chauri*-bearers is said to represent his guru Nemichandra, who is said to have written the 'Gommata Sara', a Prakrit work for the instruction of Chamundaraya.

Gommateshvara statue

The greatest monument of the Ganga period is the colossal statue of Gommateshvara at Shravanabelagola. The steep hill on which it stands is the larger of the two at Shravanabelagola and is known variously as Doddabetta, Indragiri and Vindhyagiri. It is about 3,347 feet above the sea-level and about 470 feet above the plain at its foot. A flight of about 500 steps cut in the granite rock leads up to the summit of the hill on which stands an open court surrounded by a battlemented corridor containing cells, each enshrining a Jina or other figure. In the centre of the court stands the huge statue of Gommateshvara about 57 feet in height. The image is nude and stands erect facing north and has a majestic and impressive grandeur. The face is serene and remarkable. The hair is curled with short spiral ringlets all over the head, while the ears are long and large. The shoulders are very broad, the arms hanging straight down the sides, with the thumbs turned outwards. The waist is small. From the knee downwards, the legs are somewhat dwarfed. The figure has no support above the thighs, upto which point it is represented as surrounded by ant-hills, from which emerge serpents; a climbing plant twines itself around both the legs and the arms, terminating at the upper parts of the arms, with a cluster of berries or flowers. This is intended to symbolise Gommata's complete absorption in penance.

On both sides of the image of Gommata, a litlte to the front, are two *Chauri*-bearers about six feet high, beautifully carved and richly ornamented, the one to the right being a male Yaksha and the other a female. This statue of enormous size is notable for boldness of conception and for the manner in which the idea underlying it, the idea of man's victory over his Karma or a saint in perfect peace with himslef and all else in the universe, has been artistically shown. It was caused to be made by Chamundaraya, a minister and general of the Ganga king Rachamalla IV, between the years 974 and 984 A.D., probably about 983 A.D.

Well carved ceilings

The imposing *Dwarapalaka* to the left of the enclosure has four hands, in three of which he holds maces of different kinds, while the fourth is in an *abhaya* pose. The pillared hall (*mantapa*) in front of the image of Gommata has nine well-carved ceilings. Eight of them have figures of *Ashta-Dikpalakas* (regents of the eight directions) in the centre surrounded by other figures, while the ninth ceiling, which is the central one, has, in the middle, a figure of Indra holding a *kalasha* (water-vessel) for anointing Gommata. Indra's figure is enclosed in an inner circular panel

cut out within the square panel, the four corners between the circular and square panels being adorned with *Simha-lalatas* It is a fine and handsome figure. He is adorned with a crown, ear-rings, garlands, wrist-bands and other ornaments and draped in a garment. While two of his hands are at *kalasha,* he is holding *ankusha* with the third (left) hand and *vajra* with the fourth (right) hand. The cloisters around enshrine forty-three images; except for two, all of them represent the twenty-four Teerthankaras, some being repetitions having been set up at different times by devotees.

According to the story narrated in literary works and inscriptions, Adinatha the first Teerthankara, had two sons, Bharata by his first wife Yashowathi and Bhujabali or Bahubali by his other wife Sunanda. The latter married Ichchhadevi and was the ruler of Paudanapura. Owing to some misunderstanding, there was a battle between the two brothers, in which Bharata was defeated. But Bahubali renounced the kingdom and became a great saint.

There is another statue of some interest on the Chandragiri hill and it also belongs to about the 10th century. It is said to represent Bharata, brother of Bahubali. The image is an unfinished one being complete only to the knees, from which point it rises from the face of the rock. It appears to have been carved out of a large upright boulder on the spot where it stands. The statue, though incomplete, is not without sculptural merit.

Hoysala Architecture and Sculpture

In the Hoysala style of architecture and sculpture, a new striking development of the Chalukyan style is seen. Temples in the Hoysala style came to possess certain distinctive features. Their figure sculpture is elaborate and is often a distinguishing mark and their workmanship is highly delicate. In the Hoysala temple, the shrine in which the image of the presiding deity is installed is polygonal or star-shaped. The sides are not obtained as in the northern style by increments added flatly to a square, but are points touching a circle which were at one time apparently right angles but afterwards, either more acute or flatter than a right angle. There are four principal faces larger than the others, three occupied by niches and the fourth by the entrance. The porch is simple consisting of columns disposed equidistantly over its floor. The porch is generally surrounded by a wide stone seat or bench, with a sloping back, which runs completely round the porch and forms a sort of a low wall on every side. The details are often of great beauty, especially of the entrance. The temples generally stand on a terrace, a few feet high. This is one of the characteristic features of the Chalukyan design and adds very considerably to the effect of these temples.

Designs of Pillars

The pillars too are rich without being overdone. It is only when in pairs that they are of the same design. The effect of the whole is singularly varied, pleasing and elegant. The pillars in the

later temples are marked by different designs from the earlier forms. They are massive, richly carved and often circular and highly polished. Their capitals are usually spread out with a number of circular mouldings immediately below and under these is a square block. The middle section of the shaft is richly carved with mouldings. In many cases, the capitals and circular mouldings have been actually turned in a sort of lathe, the shaft being held in a vertical position.

Writing of the ornamentation of the doorways, Burgess says : " As we see at Ajanta and elsewhere, doorways were, from a very early period, objects on which artistic skill was lavished and this taste was maintained in the utmost elaboration bestowed on the sculptures surrounding the doors of Dravidian and Chalukyan shrines. Pierced stone windows were employed in Dravidian temples at Pattadkal, Ellora and other places, but the richly carved and highly ornamented pierced windows belong specially to this style ". Mortar was not used in constructing these buildings and it is found that joints, especially in the earlier temples, were well fitted.

The Lakshmidevi temple at Dodda-Gaddavalli, which is in the rare quadruple form appears to be one of the earliest examples of the Hoysala style. The symmetrical disposition of its plan is its chief merit. It was built by a great merchant and his wife in 1113 A.D. during the reign of Vishnuvardhana. The Keshava temple at Belur, which is one of the most exquisite specimens of the Hoysala style, was built under orders of the king Vishnuvardhana himself in 1117 A.D. During his reign at least ten other temples came to be erected. Among them is the famous Hoysaleshvara temple at Halebid which might be assigned to c. 1152 A.D., which is also the first year of the reign of Narasimha I, the successor of Vishnuvardhana. During Narasimha's time, the building activity appears to have continued unabated ; over fifteen temples built during that period are known, among them being the fine Bucheshvara temple at Koramangala in Hassan taluk. During the regime of Ballala II, the enthusiasm for erection of temples reached its high water-mark. Nearly a couple of dozen temples are known to have been built during his reign of 47 years ; among them are the Chatteshvara temple (c. 1200 A.D.) at Chata-chattanahalli in Belur taluk, Ishvara temple at Arsikere (c. 1219 A.D.) and the famous Kedareshvara temple at Halebid (1219 A.D.).

The Someshvara temple at Harnahalli in Arsikere taluk and the Lakshmi-Narasimha and Sadashiva temples at Nuggihalli in Channarayapatna taluk are well-known among over a dozen temples constructed during the period of Narasimha II. In the reign of Narasimha III, the Lakshmi-Narasimha temple at Hole-narasipur and a few others came into existence. Even the troubled

times of Ballala III saw the erection of a couple of temples, but the period was too disturbed for a peaceful continuance of building activities. Royal munificence combined with the piety of ministers, generals, feudatories and merchants gave immense impetus to the master-craftsmen of the times to put forth their very best. The names of many gifted sculptors such as Maniyoja, Revoja, Mallitamma, Dasoja, Ramoja, Baichoja and Nandi are known. The temples at Halebid and Belur may be regarded as masterpieces of the Hoysala style.

Lakshmidevi temple, Dodda-Gaddavalli

The Lakshmidevi temple at Dodda-Gaddavalli in Hassan taluk referred to above is an architectural gem and has been described at length in a special monograph issued in the Mysore Archaeological Series. (*The Lakshmidevi Temple at Dodda-Gaddavalli* by R. Narasimhachar, 1919). The seven artistically executed ceilings, adorning the sixteen-pillared porch attached to the west gate of this temple, deserve praise. The central ceiling shows fine work with a circular panel in the middle, sculptured with a figure of Tandaveshvara while the others have floral ornaments in the middle with circular panels carved with the figures of *Ashta-dikpalakas* (regents of the eight directions) around. The elegantly carved doorway of the east *mahadvara* shows workmanship of a high order. The sculptured figure of Lakshmidevi, the presiding goddess, is a fine one about 3½ feet high with an attendant on either side. The goddess has four hands, the upper right holding a conch, the upper left a discus, the lower right a rosary with an *abhaya* pose and the lower left a mace. The *navaranga* has nine good ceilings of a square shape with projecting circular panels, the central one having what looks like Tandaveshvara and the others the *Ashta-dikpalakas.* The terrific eight-armed figure of Kali and the Betalas (goblins) in the *sukhanasi* (vestibule) of the Kali shrine are specimens of a high class work.

Keshava temple, Belur

The Keshava temple at Belur (Belur taluk), which is one of the best specimens of the Hoysala architecture, stands unrivalled for its sculpture as well. It was caused to be built by Vishnuvardhana in 1117 A. D. to commemorate his conquest. (A complete description of this temple, with numerous plates and full notes on its architectural and sculptural peculiarities, has been given in a monograph in the Mysore Archaeological Series).[1] One of the glories of this temple is the raised parapet with successive horizontal friezes of elephants, cornice with bead-work surmounted by *simha-lalatas* (*i.e.*, lions' heads) at intervals, scroll work with figures in every convolution, another cornice with bead work, small figures, mostly female in projecting ornamental niches with intervening figures of Yakshas seated inward, delicately carved figures

1. Later, a restudy of the temple was made by the State Department of Archaeology in 1931 (*vide* M.A.R. 1931, pp. 25–46).

mostly female, between pilasters, leaves with bead work with a thick creeper running along the edge of the upper slope adorned with miniature turrets, lions and beautifully carved tiny figures and a rail containing figures in panels between double columns surmounted by an ornamental band. The rail to the right of the east entrance illustrates briefly the story of the Mahabharata up to the Salya Parva; Bheema is represented as worshipping Ganapati and Duryodhana as falling unwillingly at the feet of Krishna, his throne tumbling down.

Further on, the frieze depicts scenes from the Ramayana. The same frieze exhibits here and there exquisitely carved tiny seated figures playing on musical instruments. Above the rail come pierced stone windows or perforated screens surmounted by the eaves. They are twenty in number and form a charming feature. Ten of them are sculptured with *puranic* scenes and the rest decorated with geometrical designs. These screens appear to date from the time of Ballala II (1173-1220), the grandson of Vishnuvardhana. One of these screens represents the *durbar* of the king Vishnuvardhna and another that of Narasimha I, while a third one represents the story of Bali, the demon king, making a gift to Vamana, the dwarf incarnation of Vishnu, and a fourth is devoted to the story of Prahlada from the Bhagavata. The pillars at the sides of every screen have, on their capitals, figures standing out, supporting the eaves. These bracket figures, which are mostly female, are wonderful works of art. They are locally known as *madanike* figures. Two of them represent Durga and there are huntresses, one bearing a bow and the others shooting birds with arrows. Most of the other figures are either dancing or playing on musical instruments or dressing or decorating themselves. Several of them are represented as wearing breeches. The majority of these figures are to be seen in miniature in the sixth frieze of the railed parapet.

Around the temple on its walls, there are eight large admirable images of gods and goddesses. Near the image of Ranganatha included in this group, is a double-headed eagle (*gandabherunda*) attacking *sharabha* which attacks a lion, which, in its turn, attacks an elephant, the latter seizing a snake which is in the act of swallowing a rat and there is a figure of a person wondering at the sight. Attached to the outer walls of the *garbha-griha* (inner sanctuary), in the three directions, are three elegantly executed niches in two storeys enshrining figures of Vishnu. Inside this temple, the sculptural work is even finer. The figure of Keshava (or Vijayanarayana as it is called in the inscriptions) is a very handsome one. The *prabhavali* has the ten *avatars* of Vishnu sculptured on it. The *sukhanasi* doorway, flanked by *dwara-palakas* (doorkeepers), is elegantly executed. Its pediment, with a figure of Lakshmi-Narayana in the centre, shows excellent filigree work. The pillars of the *navaranga* (central hall) are artistically executed.

They are in three different sizes and with the exception of the central four, all differ from one another in design. The arrangement of the pillars enhances the beauty of the structure. Two other pillars here deserve special notice. The well-known Narasimha pillar, which apparently used formerly to revolve, is marvellously carved with minute figures all round from the base to the capital.

A tiny bull is known as Kadalebasava, because it is of the size of a seed of the Bengalgram (*Kadale*). A small space on the south face of the pillar is said to have been left blank by the artist who prepared the pillar as a challenge to any artist who could appropriately fill it up. The other pillar, standing to the right of the *sukhanasi* door. shows marvellous filigree work. It is carved with a female figure in front and has eight verticle bands with fine scroll work, the convolutions of which show delicately executed figures representing the Hindu triad of gods, the ten incarnations of Vishnu, the *ashta-dikpalakas* and so forth. There are also lions represented with the faces of other animals. The four central pillars support a large domed ceiling about 10 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep, which is a grand piece of artistic workmanship, remarkable for richness of ornamentation and elaboration of details. The lotus pending from the top has Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva on it and the bottom frieze illustrates scenes from the Ramayana. There are four exquisitely carved *madanike* figures standing on the capitals of the four central pillars. The one on the south-east pillar has a parrot seated on the hand. The bracelet on the hand of this figure can be moved up and down. The head ornament of the image on the south-west pillar can be moved. The figure on the north-east pillar is shown as dressing the hair and the one on the north-west pillar as dancing. The west verandah at the south entrance has a frieze depicting scenes from the Ramayana. About this temple, Fergusson in his "History of Indian and Eastern Architecture" says: "It is not, however, either to its dimensions, or the disposition of its plan that this temple owes its pre-eminence among others of its class, but to the marvellous elaboration and beauty of its details.".

Kappe-Channigaraya temple

The temple of Kappe-Channigaraya, within the enclosure of the Keshava temple, is equally noteworthy for its fine sculpture. The *sukhanasi* doorway and the ceilings are elegantly done. The *madanike* figures on the capitals of the four pillars of the *navaranga* are splendid specimens of the sculptor's art. The image of Channigaraya was, according to an inscription on it, set up by Shantala Devi, the senior queen of the king Vishnuvardhana. Opposite to this temple, near the Elephant Gate, stands a stone slab with a male and a female figures standing side by side, in *anjali* posture, under an ornamental canopy. This couple has been identified by Mr. Narasimhachar as Vishnuvardhana and Shantala Devi.

The Veera-Narayana temple, to the west of the Keshava temple, has numerous finely sculptured figures of various gods. The sculptures on the north wall representing Bheema's fight with Bhagadatta and his elephant are spirited to a degree. This temple belongs to the same period as that of Keshava. The temple of Andal, in the north-west of the Keshava temple, has sculptured images on its outer walls, the canopies over which show elegant workmanship. The basement and the top have the usual frieze of elephants, scroll work and *puranic* scenes. The temple of the Alvars, in the enclosure, is specially noteworthy for the friezes representing scenes from the Ramayana. The *sukhanasi* doorway of the Shankareshvara temple, to the west of Belur, is excellently executed. It has perforated screens at the sides and a well-carved pediment with Tandaveshvara in the centre flanked by *makaras*. The *garbha-griha* and *sukhanasi* have flat ceilings with lotuses.

Hoysaleshvara temple, Halebid

The other temple which shares, with the Belur temple, the fame of being the finest examples of the Hoysala art is the Halebid temple built about 1141 A.D. Probably it was begun in the reign of Vishnuvardhana and continued in that of his son Narasimha I. It is a double temple dedicated to Hoysaleshavara and Panchikeshvara. Writing about the Hoysaleshvara temple at Halebid, Fergusson says :—

> "If it were possible to illustrate the Halebid temple to such an extent as to render its peculiarities familiar, there would be few things more interesting or more instructive than to institute a comparison between it and the Parthenon at Athens. Not that the two buildings are at all alike one another, on the contrary they form the opposite poles—the Alpha and the Omega of architectural design, but they are the best examples of their class and between these two extremes lies the whole range of the art. All the pillars of the Parthenon are identical, while no two facets of the Indian temple are the same; every convolution of every scroll is different. No two canopies in the whole building are alike, and every part exhibits a joyous exuberance of fancy scorning every mechanical restraint. All that is wild in human faith or warm in human feeling is found portrayed on these walls; but of pure intellect, there is little—less than there is of human feeling in the Parthenon.
>
> "The great value of the study of these Indian examples is that it widens so immensely our basis for architectural criticism. It is only by becoming familiar with forms utterly dissimilar from those we have hitherto been conversant with, that we perceive how narrow is the purview that is content with one form or one passing fashion. By rising to this wider range, we shall perceive that architecture is as many sided as human nature itself and learn how few feelings and

how few aspirations of the human heart and brain there are that cannot be expressed by its means. On the other hand, it is only by taking this wide survey that we appreciate how worthless any product of architectural art becomes which does not honestly represent the thoughts and feelings of those who built it, or the height of their loftiest aspirations."

The reign of Narasimha I was equally conspicuous by its output of beautiful temples. He also continued the erection of the great Hoysaleshvara temple at his capital. Among those belonging to his period perhaps the most significant one is the Bucheshvara temple at Koramangala (Hassan taluk). The image of Ranganatha reposing on the serpent at Hire-Kadlur (Hassan taluk), is beautifully carved. The Govindeshwara temple at Koramangala (Hassan taluk) was built by Govindaraja, minister of Narasimha I. The inscription Hassan—72 (E.C.V. Part I) describes it as charming with its strongly built plinth and as supported by beautiful round pillars. The *navaranga* doorway is beautifully carved with scroll work. The porch built in 1180 (*vide* inscription No. Hassan—74) has a fine ceiling with Chamundeshvari in the centre and the *ashta-dikpalakas* all-round.

Hullekere temple

On the outer wall of the Keshava temple at Hullekere (in Arsikere taluk) are to be seen the 24 forms of Vishnu alternating with well executed tunnels and pilasters. In front of the tower of this temple, we have the usual *Sala* and the tiger, Sala's figure being well carved and richly ornamented. In a niche, on the east face of the tower, is a richly carved figure of Keshava. The image of Chennakeshava is well carved. Ceiling panels show good work. The ornamental doorway of this temple is in Somenahalli, a nearby village.

Bucheshvara temple, Koramangala

The Bucheshvara temple at Koramangala is an excellent specimen both in design and execution. The tower is very artistically executed and the sculpture in front of it representing Sala in the act of killing the tiger is an excellent piece of workmanship, both in respect of expression and ornamentation. The same may be said of the images inside the temple especially the Sharada and Ganapathi which are wonderful works of art. The sculptures in this temple, in some respects, are perhaps unsurpassed. There are 811 figures most minutely carved. Practically the whole Hindu pantheon is represented in it. The Surya shrine opposite to the front hall is also remarkable for its splendid sculpture. The figure of Surya is specially worthy of note because of its elaborate carving. According to E.C.V., Hassan 71, this temple was consecrated by Buchi Raja, on the day of the king Ballala's coronation in 1173.

Kedareshvara temple, Halebid

The Kedareshvara temple at Halebid (Halebeedu) in the Belur taluk of the Hassan district was built by Ballala II and his

junior wife Abhinava Ketala Devi at the close of his reign, about 1219. The temple was endowed in 1220 by Narasimha II and his mother Padmala Devi immediately after the death of his father (Belur 115). The only name of a sculptor found in connection with it, is Revoja. Fergusson considered this temple to be "one of the most exquisite specimens of Hoysala architecture in existence and of the most typical .... If it were possible to illustrate this little temple in anything like completeness, there is probably nothing in India which would convey a better idea of what its architects were capable of accomplishing. By a curious coincidence, it was contemporaneous with the English cathedrals of Lincoln, Salisbury and Wells, or the great French churches at Amiens, Rheims and Chartres, of course, without any communication. But it is worthy of remark that the great architectural age in India should have been the 13th century which witnessed such a wonderful development of a kindred style (meaning the Gothic) in Europe".

Temples at Arakere

The temples of Chennakeshava (a triple one) and Rameshvara at Arakere in the Arsikere taluk show good workmanship. The Rameshvara temple has an excellently carved image of Vishnu leaning against the wall opposite the entrance and the *linga* is in a cell facing the east. There is also in the temple, leaning against the east wall, an image of Surya (the Sun God) which is exquisitely carved and richly ornamented. The tower of this temple is built of granite in receding squares ending in a *kalasha* resembling in some respects towers of Pallava architecture, but without any sculpture whatever. The Parameshvara temple at Bendekere (also in Arsikere taluk) which is exactly like the Rameshvara temple at Arakere, probably belongs to the same period. In the Gopalakrishna temple at this place, there is sculptured on an inscribed slab the figure of Narasimha in the act of tearing out the entrails of the demon king Hiranyakashipu and a figure of Vishnu below it. The inscription itself is very artistically executed.

Hoysala crest in Veerabhadra temple, Halebid

The Hoysala crest (Sala and the tiger) in the Veerabhadra temple (built about 1220 A.D.) at Halebid is a highly realistic piece of work. The well-developed fierce beast with its twisted tail, raging and fuming with anger and making a bid for its life is seen resisting with all its might Sala's dagger thrust into its mouth. Sala is shown in a calm, cool and deliberate spirit sitting down crouching on his knees and doing his work with all the composure of a practised tiger-hunter bent on his prey. The animal has turned on him snarling with anger.

Ishwara temple, Arsikere

The Ishvara or Shiva temple at Arsikere, which faces east, is a remarkable building in the Hoysala style of architecture, built about 1220 A.D. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an open *sukhanasi*, an open *navaranga*, a small rectangular inner porch

and a circular *mukha-mantapa*. The *garbhagriha* doorway is beautifully carved. The *navaranga* has eight elegantly carved niches with *dwarapalakas* at the sides. The pillars in the *navaranga* are well executed with bead work and sculptured on all the four faces at the bottom with figures of Vishnu, Bhairava, Durga and so forth. All the ceilings of the temple show elegant workmanship. The *mukha-mantapa* is unique in design and execution. It is a grand circular structure supported by 21 pillars of which eight are adorned with bead work and the rest are rather plain.

The *mantapa* has a beautiful dome-like ceiling with five rows of carvings. The outer walls of the temple have only a row of large images, numbering, in all, 120. The images are mostly on pilasters between miniature turrets. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a carved stone tower. The presiding deity of this temple is known as Kalameshwara (also called Chandra-mauleshwara by the devotees). It appears that in the olden days, the presiding deity of the temple was known as Kattameshwara.

Harnahalli temples

At Harnahalli in the Arsikere taluk, about five miles from Arsikere, there are two temples, the Chennakeshava and Someshvara, which are also good specimens of Hoysala architecture. They were built in the 13th century. In both the temples, there are rows of elephants and some other figures on the outer walls as in the Hoysaleshvara temple at Halebid which they resemble in the interior also, though they are much smaller. The Someshavra temple is in an unfinished condition in respect of its exterior, probably owing to some trouble at the time; portions of the rows of animals and such figures on the outer wall and nearly half the tower were left uncarved.

Nuggihalli temples

The Lakshmi-Narasimha temple at Nuggihalli in Channarayapatna taluk is a fine specimen of Hoysala architecture resembling the Chennakeshava temple at Harnahalli, though the tower which is of a different design is similar to that of the Bucheshvara temple at Koramangala. It belongs to the class of temples known as *trikutachala*. The frieze of animals and such figures on the outer walls are complete like those of the Hoysaleshvara temple. The images of the outer walls have, in most cases, their names engraved below, often with the names of the sculptors who executed them. The figures on the south wall were made by Baichoja and Nandi and those on the north wall by Mallitamma. The Sadashiva temple at this place is also a good Hoysala temple which has on its southern side a big hall with a shrine of goddess Parvati, another hall on a lower level in front of the main temple and a lofty *mahadvara* or outer gate; the three latter were constructed in the Dravidian style.

The three-celled Lakshmi-Narasimha temple at Javagal in the Arsikere taluk is a typical Hoysala temple of the king Someshvara's reign (1235-1253 A.D.). It is replete with sculptural work. On the outer walls are to be seen the usual rows of sculpture, elephants, horsemen, scroll work, *puranic* scenes, *yalis*, images with canopies. Above the eaves, all round, there are at intervals, turrets with *kalashas*. The *jagati*, in front, has the same four rows as on the walls and above them are a row of turrets and a row of columns with figures in between as in the temple at Somanathapur in the T.-Narasipur taluk of the Mysore district. Labels disclose that Mallitamma, the scultpor of the Somanathapur and Nuggihalli temples, was responsible for the ornamentation of this temple also. **Lakshmi-narasimha temple, Javagal**

There is a dilapidated Jaina temple at Hale-belagola in Channarayapatna taluk. It was constructed about 1094 A.D. This is one of the temples that marks the transition from the Chalukya to the Hoysala style of architecture. The central ceiling of the *navaranga*, which is beautifully carved, has figures of the *ashta-dikpalakas* seated on their vehicles with their consorts, the middle panel being occupied by Dharmendra, with a five-hooded canopy. The *navaranga* doorway shows a fine workmanship. **Jaina temple at Hale-belagola**

The Bahubali or Terina Basti at Shravana-belagola, which enshrines Bahubali (or Gommata), has a peculiar car-like structure in front of it. It is known as *mandara* and is sculptured on all sides with 52 Jaina figures. Two types of *mandara* are mentioned, *viz.*, Nandeshvara and Meru. The present structure belongs to the latter variety. The temple and the *mandara* belong to king Vishnuvardhana's time. **Bahuball Basti**

The Adinatha Basti on the Chandragiri hill at Shravana-belagola was also built during Vishnuvardhana's reign. The image of Adinatha is a fine seated figure, about six feet high, flanked by male *chauri*-bearers. The sculptor has brought out the deep contemplative mood of the saint. The *chauri*-bearers who are Yakshas, with their half-shut eyes, are shown to be in sympathy with the attitude of the sage. They have clubs in one of their hands and in the other a fruit. This is the only temple on this hill, which has a circum-ambulatory passage around the *garbhagriha*. **Adinatha Basti**

General Ganga Raja founded Jinanathapura about 1117 A.D. and built a Shantinatha *basti* which is one of the most ornate Jaina temples. The figure of the saint is a fine image, about 5½ feet high and is flanked by male *chauri*-bearers. The *navaranga* has four elegantly executed pillars adorned with bead work. There are nine good ceilings each about 1½ feet deep. One of **Shantinatha Basti**

them is of the lotus pattern with no figure sculptures except for the *simha-lalata* at top and bottom.

Polished Pillars

Among other *bastis* of sculptural interest belonging to Vishnuvardhana's time are the Savati Gandhavarana *basti* on Chandragiri hill at Shravana-belagola constructed by his queen Shantala Devi and the Parshvantha *basti* at Bastihalli near Halebid, known for its turned and polished pillars, which yield double reflections.

The Bhandari Basti is the largest temple at Shravana-belagola and belongs to the period of Narasimha I. It was constructed by Bhandari (treasurer) Hulla and is dedicated to the twenty-four Teerthankaras. The twenty-four figures, each about three feet high, stand in line on a long, ornamented pedestal in the *garbhagriha*. The middle one of the three doorways is well carved. The lintel of the *navaranga* doorway has fine human and animal figures and foliage. The *manasthamba* in front of the *basti* is a fine monolith. An inscription (Shravana-belagola 345) says: "Hulla caused this excellent Jina temple to be built with all adjuncts so that people said that it was a charming ornament of Gommatapura. Together with its enclosure, dancing hall, two fine strongly built large Jaina dwellings at the sides, and mansion with doorways resplendent with various elegant ornaments of foliage and figures, the matchless temple of Chaturvimshati-Teerthankaras, resembling a mass of religious merit, was thus completed by Hulla".

Chandragupta Basti

Various additions to the Chandragupta Basti on the Chandragiri Hill at Shravana-belagola seem to have been made about the 12th century. Among these additions was a well-executed ornamental doorway put up in front with perforated stone screens at the sides. The screens are pierced with square openings in ten regular rows and the inter-spaces are carved with minute figure sculptures which are said to represent scenes from the lives of Bhadrabahu and Chandragupta Maurya. Dasoja, the name of the master-sculptor who made the screens and the doorway, is carved here. This Dasoja was the son of the sculptor Ramoja entitled Sevanuballara Deva. The outer walls are decorated with pilasters. There are two fine friezes; one of them has two ornamental niches, while the other has heads and trunks of lions mostly in pairs facing each other.

Mantapas

To the south of the *garbahgriha* of the Adinatha Basti on the Chandragiri Hill at Shravana-belagola there are two fine four-pillard *mantapas* which were built during the reign of Ballala, II. Both of them have inscribed pillars in the middle. The inscribed pillar in the north *mantapa* is beautifully executed, especially its top which is in the form of an elegant tower. There are also

several other *mantapas* containing inscribed pillars of ordinary workmanship.

Akkana Basti The Achiyakkana or Akkana Basti at Shravana-belagola built about 1181 A.D., during the time of the Hoysala king Ballala II, is an attractive structure, well-known for its sculptural work. Its *garbhagriha*, which enshrines a standing figure, about five feet high of Parshvanatha, sheltered by a seven-hooded serpent, has a well-carved doorway. The *sukhanasi* has fine seated figures of Dharmendra and Padmavati, the Yaksha and Yakshini of this Jina. They are about three feet high and canopied by a five-hooded serpent. The *navaranga* has four well polished black stone pillars ornamented with bead work and nine elegantly executed ceiling, which are about two feet deep. The tower has, on its front embankment, a beautiful panel very artistically carved with scroll work and surmounted with a *simha-lalato* (lion's head). The panel has a seated Jina figure under a *mukkode* or triple umbrella in the centre, which is flanked on either side by a male chauri-bearer, a standing Jina and Yaksha or Yakshini.

(For various other monuments in the district, please see Chapter XIX).

Paintings In the olden days, there was a practice to adorn the walls and ceilings of temples, *mathas*, etc., with paintings which were additional embellishments in those sacred buildings. The images produced on them were significantly called as only *chitrabhasa* (*i.e.*, resemblances or appearances of figures) as it was not possible to show them in full or in relief.

While some of the wall-paintings at the Jain *Matha* at Shravana-belagola and at the Dodda-Basti at Hassan have survived and appear to date from the 19th century, at a few other temples in the district here and there only a few traces of paintings can be seen. In the Jain *Matha* referred to above, there are some fine and interesting panels. On the north wall, Parshvanatha's *samavasarana* is depicted in a huge circle by curious representations. (*Samavasarana* is said to be a heavenly pavilion where a Jina or Kevali preaches eternal wisdom). In another panel, the three good and three bad *lesyas* (tints) of Jaina philosophy are illustrated with a tree and six persons who are shown on or near the tree. There are other scenes depicting the lives of Bharatesha, Dhanyakumara, Nagakumara, car festival of Shravana-belagola, etc. Only a few traces of the scene of the Dasara Durbar of Krishnaraja Wodeyar-III of Mysore are now left. There is a proposal with the *Matha* to get all these panels of old paintings renovated. There are also some recent large-sized impressive paintings which are framed and kept at the

Matha. They depict scenes from the life of Bahubali (Gommateshvara) and were drawn by the late Shri Manjayya Heggade of Dharmasthala.

In one of the panels of the old faded wall paintings at the Dodda-Basti at Hassan mentioned earlier, again, the six *lesyas* are illustrated with a tree and six persons. In other panels, *samavasarana* scenes from the life of Adinatha, etc., are depicted and there is also a figure of Saraswati.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

HASSAN is one of the smaller districts of the State. With an area of 6,826.15 kilometres,[1] it occupies the 16th place among the districts of the State in point of size, while, with 8,95,847 persons inhabiting it as in 1961, it held the 15th place in respect of population. It accounts for about 3.6 per cent of the total area and 3.8 per cent of the total population of the State.

Final figures of the 1971 census are not yet available. However, the provisional figures available are given in the General Appendices. According to the provisional population tables of the census of 1971, the population of Hassan district in 1971 was 10,98,884, out of whom 9,49,464 persons lived in rural areas and 1,49,420 persons in urban areas. While the percentage of urban population to the total population in 1961 was 12.00, it was about 13.60 per cent in 1971. As in 1971, the total decennial growth rate was + 22.66, the figure for the rural area being + 20.44 and for the urban area +38.9

Growth of population

The first census in the old Mysore State was held on the 14th November 1871. Thereafter, censuses were taken in 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961 and 1971. In earlier period when enumeration took place in 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 the State's venture synchronised with the censuses taken in British India. The first census held in 1871 disclosed a total population of 5,18,987 for the district. In 1881, when the second census was taken, the population had fallen to 4,28,349 owing to a severe famine, which affected also several other districts of the State. In 1891, it was 5,11,978. The following table indicates the variation in the population from 1871 to 1961 :—

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1. This figure is given by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India. But the reporting area of the district for land utilisation purposes, as worked out by the State Survey Department, is 6,940.4 sq. kilometres.

Year		Population	Decade variation	Percentage decade variatoin
1		2	3	4
1871	..	5,18,937		
1881	..	4,28,349	— 90,638	— 1.75
1891	..	5,11,978	+ 83,629	+ 1.95
1901	..	5,68,919	+ 56,941	+ 1.11
1911	..	5,78,097	+ 9,178	+ 1.61
1921	..	5,81,750	+ 3,653	+ 0.63
1931	..	5,96,937	+ 15,187	+ 2.61
1941	..	6,27,718	+ 30,781	+ 5.16
1951	..	7,15,135	+ 87,417	+ 13.93
1961	..	8,95,847	+ 1,80,712	+ 25.27

(*Source* : Census of India, District Census Handbook, Hassan District, 1961 p. 36.)

From the above table it is seen that in a period of 90 years, the population of the district had risen by 3,76,860 more persons. The percentage variation of population has some interesting facts to reveal. Between 1901 and 1961, there was an increase of 57.46 per cent in the population of the district. The increase in urban population was greater than in rural population. The rise in rural population was 50.72 per cent, whereas, there was a very considerable increase in urban population which was 134.28 per cent. The growth of population between 1901 and 1931 was only about 4.92 per cent, but later, between 1931 and 1961, the growth was rapid being 50.07 per cent. In the rural areas, the growth was 44.81 per cent between 1931 and 1961. During the same period, the percentage increase in urban population was 104.57.

Drift in population

Employment opportunities and educational facilities available in the towns constitute a major factor for the drift of population to the towns. The towns have grown in importance, as regards communications, trade and commerce, industrialisation and the like. Many of the non-cultivating owners of land and their dependents live in towns, engaging themselves in various kinds of urban business. The notion that town life is dependable and easy-going in contrast with the uncertainties and hardships of agricultural life is also responsible, to a certain extent, for the drift in population. Sometimes, the factions and party strifes in villages also drive families to towns.

Immigration figures in the censuses are arrived at on the basis of the places of birth and the places of enumeration of the persons concerned. In this district, employment opportunities, especially in the coffee plantations and in recent years in the Hassan—Mangalore railway and irrigation projects, are attracting a considerable number of people from outside the State. The number of people born in other States of India and in other countries, who were found in this district at the time of the census enumeration in 1961 were as follows :—

I Born in	
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	13,232
Kerala	3,559
Andhra Pradesh	1,178
Rajastan	360
Maharashtra	132
Gujarat	84
Madhya Pradesh	45
Uttar Pradesh	19
Punjab	13
Delhi	7
Goa, Daman and Diu	7
Bihar	5
Orissa	3
Assam	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
II In other countries	
Nepal	20
U. K. (including North Ireland)	19
Ceylon	8
Burma	2
Pakistan	1
Union of South Africa	1

The population of the district according to the Census of 1961 was 8,95,847 of whom 4,55,055 were males and 4,40,792 were females. The density of a tract depends, to a large extent, on fertility of its soil, rainfall or irrigation facilities, climate, railway and other communications and industrial development. It may be said that all these factors have been at work in making the district one of the most moderately populated areas in the State. The density of population may serve as an index of the pressure of population on the soil. The density of population in Hassan district as per 1961 Census was 131 per square kilometre or 334 per square mile (rural 297 and urban 4,758) and this was above the State average which was 123 per square kilometre or 319 per square mile. The district occupied the 8th place among the districts of the State in this respect. **Density**

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in the State, as a whole, has been observed to be decreasing from one decade to another. From 983 females per thousand males in 1901, it had fallen to 959 in 1961. In Hassan district, the sex ratio has recorded a continuous downward trend from decade to decade in the present century. The subjoined table, giving the number of females per thousand males, shows the changes in the proportion of the sexes from 1901 to 1961 :—

Year	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
1901	1.010	1,013	979
1911	1,019	1,021	984
1921	998	1,006	803
1931	985	992	910
1941	977	981	938
1951	970	979	809
1961	969	977	907

The population figures of both the sexes from 1901 to 1961 are given below :—

Year		*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
1901	..	283,043	285,876	568,919
1911	..	286,369	291,728	578,097
1921	..	291,161	290,589	581,750
1931	.	300,746	296,191	596,937
1941	..	317,513	310,205	627,718
1951	..	363,049	352,086	715,135
1961	..	455,055	440,792	895,847

(*Source* :—Census of India, 1961, Volume IX. Part II-A, General Population Tables.)

The taluk-wise urban and rural break-up numbers of males and females as in 1961 are given in the General Appendices.

Taking the population of the whole district, males outnumbered females in 1961, both in rural and urban areas, the figures being 969 females per thousand males. But in 1001 and 1911, the females exceeded males the figures being 1010 and 1,019 respectively. Though there were more females than males in the district as a whole during the 1901 and 1911 Censuses, the Belur and Manjarabad taluks showed a deficiency of females. In 1961, the Channarayapatna taluk had more females than males and among the 11 towns, Holenarasipur had more number of the fair sex than males.

Out of a total population of 8,95,847 in 1961, 788,311 persons lived in 2,291 villages and 107,536 persons lived in 12 towns where municipal councils existed. The population of the several taluks of the district was as follows :—

Taluk	*Total Population*	*Male*	*Female*
Alur ..	49,182	25,150	24,032
Arkalgud ..	106,786	53,617	53,169
Arsikere ..	167,806	85,837	81,969
Belur ..	102,769	53,456	49,313
Channarayapatna	140,679	68,869	71,810
Hassan ..	161,763	81,993	79,770
Holenarsipur ..	89,340	44,676	44,664
Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) ..	77,522	41,457	36,065

(*Source* :—Census of India, 1961, Disrtict Census Handbook, Hassan District, pp. 42-46.)

Urban and Rural population

Hassan, the district headquarters town, is the largest one, followed by Arsikere and Holenarsipur which are important commercial centres. The population of the 12 towns in the district was as follows in 1961 :—

Towns	*Population*	*Male*	*Female*
1	2	3	4
Alur ..	3,122	1,613	1,509
Arkalgud ..	7,057	3,611	3,446
Konanur ..	4,994	2,599	2,395
Arsikere ..	15,961	8,608	7,353
Lakshmipur ..	1,060	538	522
Banavar ..	3,594	1,820	1,774
Belur ..	7,907	4,138	3,769
Channarayapatna	6,913	3,651	3,262
Shravanabelgola	3,231	1,617	1,614
Hassan ..	32,172	17,060	15,112
Holenarsipur ..	13,590	6,760	6,830
Sakleshpur ..	7,935	4,372	3,563
Total ..	1,07,536	56,387	51,149

The percentages of rural and urban population to the total population of the district in 1961 were 88 and 12 respectively. The proportion of the urban population in the district is low, there being a few towns and not much industrialisation. The subjoined

statement gives the figures of rural and urban population with a sex-wise break-up for the district in 1951 and 1961 :—

1951

Sex		*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
Males	..	317,258	45,791	363,045
Females	..	310,481	41,605	352,086
Total	..	627,739	87,396	715,135
		1961		
Males	..	398,668	56,387	455,055
Females	..	389,643	51,149	440,792
Total	..	788,311	107,536	895,847

(*Source* :—*Census of India, 1951* and *1961—District Census Handbook, Hassan District*.)

The urban life has become more complex now-a-days. A large number of people in the urban areas are employees. The people in towns depend upon the rural people for foodgrains and raw materials. The life of the people who live in the rural areas is simpler and self-sufficient to a certain extent. They live close to natural surroundings, and their life is less sophisticated. Comparatively change is less speedy and more gradual in the villages. The ecological factors being different, the village life is somewhat different from the urban life. But the quick means of transport have brought the rural and urban people into more frequent and closer contacts. Many of the villagers are now in a better position to take advantage of the educational, recreational facilities in the towns. Supply of electricity and development of agriculture and allied occupations and opening of more schools are brightening up the village life. The peasants are realising that agriculture is not a simple operation as before but that if more and better production is to be obtained, it is a complex task involving definite skills. Adult franchise and establishment of panchayats and the various development activities has brought about a new awakening among them.

Houses and households

The definition of 'house' adopted in the 1961 census was the same as the one followed in 1901. A house is defined to be the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate entrance from the common way. It may be remembered that the common way is not necessarily a public way.

According to the census of 1961, the total number of houses and households in Hassan district was 1,62,766 and 1,63,904 respectively. This gave an average of 61.7 houses and 61.2 households per square mile. The average number of inmates came to 5.5 per household.

There is less population in the *malnad* parts; the hilly nature of the tract, forests and economic backwardness and rampancy of malaria in the past appear to be among the reasons for this. The villages in the *malnad* area are also scattered with isolated homesteads; in recent times, with the establishment of coffee estates and provision of better amenities, there has been improvement in their living conditions and thereby some increase in the number of houses and households. In the eastern parts, which are a *maidan* area, the appearance of villages is different. There are bigger clusters of houses and larger villages. The table given below shows talukwise distribution of houses and households and population:—

Name of taluk	*No. of houses*	*No. of households*	*Population*
	1951		
Alur ..	6,976	7,362	33,380
Arkalgud ..	16,138	17,222	85,739
Arsikere ..	24,956	25,912	140,687
Belur ..	14,270	14,753	70,487
Channarayapatna	22,825	23,512	119,675
Hassan ..	23,532	24,485	132,447
Holenarsipur ..	14,162	14,868	79,322
Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) ..	11,338	11,891	53,398
	1961		
Alur ..	9,016	9,114	49,182
Arkalgud ..	19,005	19,228	106,786
Arsikere ..	30,225	30,450	167,806
Belur ..	18,751	18,836	102,976
Channarayapatna	26,398	26,526	140,679
Hassan ..	27,937	28,184	161,763
Holenarsipur ..	16,145	16,191	89,340
Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) ..	15,289	15,355	77,522

Houseless population

There are many persons who have no houses to live in and their number finds a place in the 1961 enumeration. The following table indicates taluk-wise number of people who do not live in houses :—

Taluk		*Houseless persons*	*Male*	*Female*
Alur	..	437	341	96
Arkalgud	..	11	6	5
Arsikere	..	266	160	106
Belur	..	756	650	106
Channarayapatna		147	79	68
Hassan	..	132	93	39
Holenarsipur	..	90	50	40
Manjarabad (Sakleshpur)	..	95	79	16

(*Source* :—Census of India, District Census Handbook, Hassan District, 1961, p. 35.)

It is seen that Alur and Belur taluks have a large number of houseless persons. In the course of census enumeration, it was felt that the task would not be complete if only persons living in the houses were counted. There were houseless people, also, such as beggars, vagrants and the like without a permanent place of abode. Persons were found sleeping out in the open air or at the bus stand, railway station and such other places. The above table relates to those who had no particular abode to live in.

Institutional population

The institutional population covers the people residing in institutions, providing boarding and lodging and similar facilities such as hotels, sarais, hostels, jails and lock-ups, mutts, hospitals, boarding homes in which persons live either permanently or temporarily. The following table gives the number of persons who resided in institutions at the time of taking the 1961 census :—

Taluk		*No. of persons*	*Male*	*Female*
Alur	..	123	101	22
Arkalgud	..	190	159	31
Arsikere	..	591	530	61
Belur	..	166	166	..
Channarayapatna		145	107	38
Hassan	..	1,120	802	318
Holenarsipur	..	123	113	10
Manjarabad (Sakleshpur)	..	251	199	52

(*Source* : —Census of India, District Census Handbook, Hassan District, 1961, p. 35.)

Kannada is the principal language spoken by about 85 per cent of the district's population. This being an interior district, the spoken Kannada language is not mixed with words of other regional languages, but has some peculiarity common to the *malnad* districts and is also influenced by the slightly different type spoken is the coast line. Most of the people having other languages and dialects as their mother-tongues and who are settled down in the district are well conversant with Kannada. A good number of those who have Kannada as their mother-tongue also know an additional language. The following statement gives the distribution of population according to the mother tongues in the district as in 1961 census : **Languages**

Kannada	..	..	7,61,665	(85%)
Urdu	..	..	39,429	(4.40%)
Tamil	..	..	26,994	(3.2%)
Telugu	..	..	23,466	(1.64%)
Tulu	..	..	17,673	(1.01%)
Malayalam	..	..	7,132	
Banjari	..	..	6,867	
Marathi	..	..	6,049	
Konkani	..	..	3,035	
Hindi	..	..	1,297	
Gujarathi	..	..	828	
Arabic/Arabi	..	..	532	
Coorgi/Kodagu	..	..	409	
Hindusthani	..	..	134	
Rajasthani	..	..	133	
English	..	..	75	
Arva	..	..	22	
Oriya	..	..	18	
Punjabi	..	..	17	
Bahusara Kshatriya	..	..	15	
Marwari	..	..	10	
Nepali	..	..	10	
French	..	..	7	
Italian	..	..	7	
Jagannathi	..	..	7	
Parsi	..	..	7	
Balabandhu	..	..	6	
Sindhi	..	..	3	
Kachchhi	..	..	2	
Sanskrit	..	..	2	
Sikkim-Bhutia	..	..	1	
Assamese	..	..	1	

Religion

The following figures give the distribution of population of Hassan district according to religion as in 1961 :—

Religion	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Hindus .. .	426,621	413,995	840,616
Muslims	22,231	20,947	43,178
Christians . ..	4,706	4,396	9,102
Jains . ..	1,446	1,427	2,873
Sikhs . ..	51	27	78

(*Source* —Census of India, 1961, Census Handbook, Hassan District.)

Hinduism

Hinduism comprises many traditional faiths and is difficult to define. Various sects like Shaiva, Veerashaiva, Vaishnava, Srivaishnava, Shakta have their followers in the district. Broadly, the two preponderant faiths coming under Hinduism in the Mysore State may be said to be what is termed Brahmanism belonging to the *vaidika* school and Veerashaivism. Among the Brahmins Smarthas, Madhvas and Shrivaishnavas are in a considerable number in the district. The term Smartha is derived from the *smriti's*, the code of traditional laws. The Smarthas profess the monotheistic *vedanta* doctrine of *Adraita* or non-dualism. Tl is interpreted as belief in one supreme soul. This supreme soul called *Brahman* is only the existing being, the whole universe including both matter and spirit being an appearance created by the *Brahman* out of itself with the help of *Maya*. The most prominent propounder of this school of thought was Adi Shankaracharya. The principal *Matha* of the Smarthas is situated at Sringeri in the neighbouring district of Chikmagalur.

The Madhva Brahmins derive their name from Sri Madhvacharya, the founder of the sect, who was born in the neighbouring district of South Kanara. The Madhvas worship particularly Vishnu. They follow the doctrine of *Dvaita* or dualism. By this is meant the distinction between the independent supreme being (Paramathma) and the dependent principle of life (Jeevatma). The Shrivaishnava Brahmins, also called Iyengars, are worshippers of Vishnu as identified with his consort, Lakshmi or Shri, and hence their name. The most eminent propagator of this sect was Ramanujacharya, who lived in the Chola and Hoysala territories about the eleventh century A.D., and after him the Shrivaishnavas are also sometimes called Ramanujas. The creed is called the *Vishishtadvaita*, which reconciled devotion to a personel god with the philosophy of *vedanta* by affirming that the soul, though of the same substance as God, can obtain bliss, not in absorption, but in existence with him. In Mysore

State, one of their *gurus* is at Melkote in the Mandya district. There are two principal divisions amongst them, Tengalai (Southern) and Vadagalai (Northern). The distinction between these two groups arose from a dispute about the doctrinal points formulated about four centuries back by Manavala Nathamuni on the Tengalai side and Vedanta Deshikar on the Vadagalai side. Nuggihalli in Channarayapatna taluk of this district is one the five original settlements of the Shrivaishnava Brahmins in the Mysore State. A number of temples dedicated to Vaishnavite deities were constructed and Shrivaishnava Brahmins appointed to perform rituals in them, during the Hoysala times, in this district.

Veerashaivism

It may be said that Veerashaivism is a full-blown off-shoot of early Shaivism. Its origin is sometimes traced to the Shaiva Agamas. However, it was largely built up on the sayings of Basaveshvara and other Sharanas such as Allama Prabhu, Channabasava, Siddharama, Akka-Mahadevi, etc. It is a protestant faith in the sense that it did not accept the four-fold caste system, etc., of Brahmanism. It provided a common man's religion on a democratic basis. Thus, people following different occupations—farmers, merchants, weavers, pot and basket-makers, tanners, cobblers, etc. were accepted into this faith as equals.

Ashtavaranas (eight-fold aids to faith), *Panchacharas* (five-fold discipline) and *Shatsthalas* (six-fold stages towards union with God) form the fundamental structure of the Veerashaiva faith. The first may be said to be its body, the second its breath and the third its soul. *Ashtavaranas*, constituted of *Guru*, *Linga*, *Jangama*, *Vibhuti*, *Rudraksha*, *Mantra*, *Padodaka* and *Prasada*, form its practical aspects. *Panchacharas*, constituted of *Lingachara*, *Sadachara*, *Shivachara*, *Ganachara* and *Bhrityachara*, form its ethical aspects. *Shatshalas*, constituted of *Bhakta*, *Mahesha*, *Prasadi*, *Pranalingi*, *Sharana* and *Aikya*, form its metaphysical aspects. *Linganga Samarasya* (union of the individual with the cosmic and transcendental) is the ultimate goal. The material life is accepted as a divine *leela*. The followers of the Veerashaiva faith wear a *linga* on their bodies. This is called *Ishtalinga* corresponding to the material body. The one corresponding to the subtle body is *Pranalinga* and that which corresponds to causal body is *Bhavalinga*. These three suggest the degree of divine manifestation. Veerashaivism has certain points in common with Tamil Shaiva Siddhanta and Kashmir Shaivism. *Kayaka* (bodily labour) is considered as sacred and compulsory for every Veerashaiva. There are several Veerashaiva *virakta mathas* in the district.

Worship of Gramadevatas

A form of popular faith which is prevalent to a certain extent in the district is worship of the *gramadevata* (meaning

'deity of the place'), who is often a goddess such as Mariyamma, Durgamma, Yellamma, Gangamma, Matangamma and Kalamma. Many of the villages in the district have their own *gramadevatas*. The goddess is sometimes prayed to for protection against dreaded diseases and calamities. There is no priestly class as such attached to this faith. Ordinarily the heads of some families officiate as priests. Animal sacrifice was once considered as an accepted practice of the cult. With the passage of time and with the enactment of legislation, offering of such sacrifices is not much in vogue now.

Jainism

Jainism, which had a large following in early times, especially in this district, has influenced the life of the people considerably and there are several outstanding monuments relating to this faith. There is a Jaina Matha at Shravana-belagola which is one of the most important centres of religious importance for the Jains. According to the 1961 census, there were 2,873 Jains in the district. There are followers of two sects among the Jains, namely, the *Digambaras* and *Shwetambaras* (clad in white). The Jains in the district belong mainly to the former division. The moral code of the Jains holds existence as divisible into two heads, namely *jeeva* (life) or the living and sentient principle, and *ajeeva* (inanimate) or the various modifications of inanimate matter. These are imperishable though their forms and conditions may change. Their philosophical tenet is designated *Syadvada* as one can neither affirm nor deny anything absolutely. The *Teerthankaras* are the chief objects of Jaina reverence. *Dharma* is virtue and *Ahimsa* the highest virtue (Ahimsa Paramo Dharmah) and *Adharma* is vice. The moral code of Jains is expressed in five *Mahavratas* or great duties ; these are refraining from injury to life, truth, honesty, chastity and freedom from wordly desires. The Jains have their own priests. *Upanayana* and other *samskaras* are also performed by them. They cremate their dead. (See also Chapter II under Archaeology).

Traditional harmony

Now-a-days, there is hardly any sectarian ill-will or rancour among the followers of the various Hindu sects and the traditional tolerance and harmony are much in evidence. In the history of the district, there were many instances of families the members of which were votaries of different sects but who lived together in harmony. There is a famous lithic record (*see* Appendices - General) dated in the year 1397 A.D., which speaks eloquently of the essential oneness of the various creeds. The district has, of late, also many followers of Shirdi Sai Baba and Sri Sathya Sai Baba of Puttaparthi who have laid emphasis on Bhakti, Satya, Dharma, Shanti and Prema, earnest performance of one's duties and service to humanity. There is a modern temple at Arsikere dedicated to the former saint and there are several

Sathya Sai Bhajan Mandalis in the district. There is a Theosophical Society at Hassan which was established as early as in 1905 (please see Chapter XV).

Islam

The essential Muslim beliefs are six in number, namely, (1) in one God, Allah, (2) in angels, (3) in the Koran, (4) in the Prophets, (5) in judgment, paradise and hell and (6) in the divine decrees. The five primary duties called the five pillars of Islam are (1) repetition of the creed *kalimah* every day, (2) prayer, (3) alms giving, (4) fasting during the month of Ramazan and (5) pilgrimage to Mecca. Apart from Ramzan, the other principal feasts are the Bakrid and the Shab-e-Barat. According to Islam, the daily prayer called the *namaz* has to be performed five times a day. In addition to the usual *namaz*, of every day, special *namaz* is held in the mosques every Friday, and generally the Muslims make it a point to attend this prayer. There are five main divisions of Muslims, namely, Saiyad, Sheikh, Mughal, Pathan and Pinjari. While the Saiyads claim a descent from the Prophet, the next three claim to be of Arab, Mughal and Pathan origins respectively. The name Pinjari denotes the traditional occupation of the section, *i.e.*, cotton cleaning, and the Pinjaris, like several other Muslim classes, are converts.

Christianity

There are both Catholics and Protestants in the district. The Catholics believe in Father, Son and the Holy Ghost as comprising one supreme being. As followers of Jesus Christ, they owe their allegiance to the Holy Church founded by Jesus Christ and entrusted to Peter, the first Vicar (the Pope). His Holiness the Pope, who resides in the Vatican city, is the supreme religious head of the Catholics.

Protestant Christians are those who follow the teachings of Jesus Christ as the Lord and Saviour and have faith in his death, resurrection and ascension. They believe in His second coming and judgement. They also profess faith in the Holy Trinity, Nicene creed and Apostles' creed.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The Hindu community is divided into a number of castes. The number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1951 and 1961 was as follows :—

1951

		Males	*Females*	*Total*
Scheduled Castes	..	60,020	56,682	1,16,702
Scheduled Tribes	..	267	252	519

1961

	Males	Females	Total
Scheduled Castes ..	74,427	70,475	1,44,902
Scheduled Tribes ..	526	398	924

(*Source* :—Census of India, District Census Handbook, Hassan District, 1951 and 1961.)

Out of the total number of 1,44,902 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in 1961, 1,34,973 persons lived in the rural areas and 9,929 persons lived in the urban areas, and out of those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes all the 924 persons lived in rural areas only.

The following have been recognised as Scheduled Castes in the district: Adi-Andhra, Adi-Dravida, Adi-Karnataka, Banjara or Lambani, Bovi, Dakkaliga, Ganti Chore, Handi Jogi, Kepmari, Koracha, Korama, Machala, Mochi, Sillekyatha and Sudugadu Sidda, while the recognised Scheduled Tribes are as follows: Gowdalu, Hakkipikki, Hasalaru, Iruliga, Jenu-Kuruba, Kadu-Kuruba, Malaikudi, Maleru and Soligaru.

From 1951 onwards, no enumeration in regard to other castes is made in the censuses. The scope of this chapter does not envisage a detailed description of each caste and community in the district, and here only a general and brief reference is made to the traditional social structure, customs and religious beliefs of some of them.

Adi Karnataka See under 'Holeya' and 'Madiga' castes

Agasa

The traditional occupation of the Agasas has been washing of clothes. Besides this, the other chief occupation of the caste is agriculture. This community formed part of the village hierarchy. They were also employed as torch-bearers on marriage and other ceremonial occasions. The Agasas have two main endogamous divisions. Widow remarriage is permitted subject to the condition that the husband is also a widower and formerly, divorce was not allowed for any reason other than adultery or "loss of caste". In most cases, their priests are their own headmen, but a few invite Brahmin priests. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among the Agasas, but they show reverence to all deities. They particularly revere Bhoomadevaru which they worship during the Gouri feast, after which they perform "ubbe-pooja" (*ubbe* means the boiling of clothes as per their practice). They usually bury their dead.

Banajiga The Banajigas have been tradesmen. This caste is divided into sects like Lingayat Banajigas, Jaina Banajigas and Telugu Banajigas who are either Shaiva or Vaishnava. The Telugu Banajigas originally came from Andhra Pradesh. A sub-caste is that of Balegaras (bangle-makers or sellers). These groups do not inter-marry. Traditionally widow marriage and divorce have not been in vogue among the Banajigas. They bury their dead.

Beda The name 'Beda' is said to have been derived from the Sanskrit word 'Vyadha', meaning a hunter, and indicates their original occupation Military service also has been their traditional employment. Many of the Bedas were soldiers in the armies of the Vijayanagara kingdom and under the Palayagars and Haidar Ali. Many of them have taken to agriculture, village service, ordinary labour, etc. They are also called Nayakas or Nayakamakkalu and sometimes they call themselves as Palayagars. From the fact that Valmiki, the author of the Ramayana, is described as a Beda, it is claimed that they belong to Valmiki-mata. It is also said that Kannappa, one of the 63 great devotees of Shiva, was a Beda. The Beda caste is divided into several endogamous groups. They worship all the Hindu deities and there are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. Widow remarriage is not usually allowed among them. The Uru Bedas bury their dead, whereas cremation prevails amongst the Myasa Bedas.

Besta The main hereditary occupations of the Bestas have been fishing and boating. They are also called Gangemakkalu or Gangaputras or Gangakuladavaru. Many of the Bestas have taken to agriculture, lime-burning and other avocations; the change of occupation sometimes proves a bar to inter-marriage among the various groups. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted. They have caste panchayats which are presided over by a *Dodda-Yajamana* assisted by a *Chikka-Yajamana*. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them and they have their own priests also. The dead are usually buried.

Brahmin The Brahmins in the district belong to one of the three main sects. namely, Smartha, Madhva and Shrivaishnava. Their sectarian beliefs have been already mentioned earlier. The Smarthas are more in number than the other two sections. All these three sections are composed of *vaidikas* (priests) and *loukikas* (those who follow secular occupations). The Smarthas have a large number of sub-divisions like Hoysala Karnataka, Babburkamme, Badaganadu, Sanketi, Mulukanadu, Vedamas, Brahacharanam, Hale-Karnataka, Aruvelu, Aravattu Vokkalu, Velnad, Shrirnad, Dravida, etc. The Madhvas in Hassan district are the followers of Shri Uttaradi Matha which had its

origin at Holenarsipur situated on the bank of the Hemavathy river. Some of the Madhvas are also followers of Udipi Vyasaraya and Raghavendra Mathas. The district has a fair number of Sanketis who are Smarthas stated to have immigrated from the Madurai region. There are two sub-divisions of this section called Koushika and Bettadpur [being names of places in which they first settled.] They do not inter-marry. Among the Shrivaishnavas, there are considerable divergencies in points of rituals and dogmas. These have led to two main divisions known as Tengalais and Vadagalais as already stated. The Shrivaishnava Brahmins are further sub-divided into Hebbar, Hemmigeyar, Vembar, Tirumalayar, Prativadibhayankarattar, Kilnattar and Mandyattar. Some places in the district like Nuggihalli and Shantigrama had a large settlement of Shrivaishnavas. All the Brahmins, whether Shaivas or Vaishnavas, have according to the *sutras*, to go through sixteen *samskaras* or rites. All Brahmins perform the annual *Shraddha* or ceremony to the dead. They are expected to perform every day the *Sandhya* services, the *Pancha Mahayajnas* comprising Brahmayajna, Devayajna, Pitruyajna, Bhutayajna, Devapuja, Tarpana, etc. Widow remarriage and divorce are not in vogue. The dead are generally cremated.

Devanga

Devangas have weaving as their traditional occupation. 'Devanga' means 'body of God' and according to a legend, it was the name of a Rishi who was weaving cloths for gods. Since the establishment of textile mills, the economic position of the Devangas has been continuously vulnerable and many of them had to resort to agriculture and allied avocations. The Devangas have endogamous groups as also exogamous sub-groups some of which have names borrowed from objects considered sacred. A section allows divorce and widow marriage. They have caste panchayats called *Kattemanes* with jurisdiction over limited areas which are headed by Shettis and Yajamans. Both Shaivite and Vaishnavite deities are worshipped by them. Devangas bury their dead and occasionally cremate the dead bodies of those persons suffering from contagious diseases.

Ganiga

The hereditary occupation of the Ganiga caste has been oilseed pressing. As they supplied oil for the lamps, they were also called Jyotiphanas. Many of them have taken to agriculture, trade and other walks of life. There are three main groups among them, namely, Jyotinagaradavaru, Sajjana and the other Ganigas. Remarriage of widows is not permitted. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu and other deities such as Muneshwara and Yellamma. They generally bury their dead.

Holeya

The Holeyas or Adi-Karnatakas are found in all parts of the district. They are mainly agricultural labourers; some of them

are cultivations, village watchmen, pipers and artisans. Their lot has been hard. They suffered a great deal owing to the evil social custom of untouchability. Now their social and economic conditions are improving. They have many exogamous clans. Re-marriage of widows and divorce are generally permitted among them. In the matter of inheritance, the Hindu law modified by customs is followed. The members of the caste worship several gods and goddesses. The dead are buried as a rule, but sometimes bodies of elderly persons are cremated.

Idiga

It is stated that the Idiga caste was formerly Banajiga, but later became a separate caste from the occupation followed by it, namely toddy-tapping. Many follow agriculture and other occupations. Their traditional trade had a set-back owing to prohibition which has been now lifted. This caste contains two main endogamous groups, *viz.*, Maddi Idigas and Bellada Idigas. In some places, the Maddi Idigas have three sub-divisions. The caste has two exogamous clans. Widow re-marriage and divorce are generally allowed. Idigas have caste panchayats. They had the custom of allowing the youngest son the first choice of the share and then the next above him from a joint family property. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. They bury their dead.

Komati

See under Vaishya

Kumbara

The Kumbaras have been pot and tile-makers. The introduction of the cheap aluminium vessels and lack of demand for country tiles have hit their trade considerably. Some of them have taken to agriculture, casual labour and other occupations. They have many exogamous clans. Widow remarriage and divorce are generally allowed. They worship Kumbheshvara and various other Hindu deities. Some of them follow the Veerashaiva faith. The Kumbaras generally bury their dead.

Kuruba

The Kurubas have been shepherds and blanket-weavers. Many of them have taken to agriculture and other occupations. There are many endogamous groups among them based mainly on avocations, such as Halu Kurubas, Ande Kurubas, Kambli Kurubas, Jenu Kurubas and Betta Kurubas. The caste has several exogamous clans also. According to a legend, Revanna, an ancestor of this caste, divided it into "as many as there are grains in four seers of paddy". Widow re-marriage and divorce are permitted. They worship Beere-devaru and other Hindu deities. At some places, they have their own *poojaris* (priests). The Kurubas bury their dead.

Lingayat or Veerashaiva

The Lingayats have been following diverse occupations. The caste system itself was denounced by Basaveshvara and other

Sharanas who propagated egalitarian views. The Veerashaivas have simplified the system of daily and special ceremonies. They do not perform *yajnas* and annual *shraddhas*, nor do they observe *pancha sutakas* (five impurities). The daily ceremony consists chiefly of *Shivapuja* or *Lingapuja* or the worship of Shiva in the form of *linga*, while the special ceremonies consist of what are known as *Dashasamskaras* or ten rites. They have their own gurus and priests called *viraktas* and *jangamas*. The *virakta swamis*, who are celibate monks and live in *mathas* (monasteries), guide their followers in religious and spiritual matters. Some of them have a tradition of also promoting education. The *viraktas* are held in high esteem. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among certain sections of the Lingayats. They bury their dead.

Madiga

The Madigas have been traditionally leather-workers and drummers. They are also sometimes called Adi-Karnatakas. Owing to the evil practice of untouchability, the Madigas suffered a great deal in the past. The meaning of the word 'Madiga' is not clear. It is said to be derived from 'Matanga', the name of a *rishi*. A section of them is also known as Jambavas *i.e.*, descendants of Jambava, one of the chief allies of Rama. It is said that there was formerly a Matanga dynasty and the Madigas are believed by some to be the descendants of those people who were once connected with those rulers. The Madigas also pay reverence to Haralayya, a disciple of Basaveshvara, as their patron saint. They have three endogamous divisions and also several exogamous sub-divisions known as *kulas*. Divorce and widow remarriage are allowed and freely practised, but in some places descendants of persons so married form a distinct line. They have also priests of their own called Tappatigas who are *poojaris* in their temples. The dead are usually buried.

Their hereditary occupation of leather tanning and making of foot-wear has suffered owing to large-scale manufacture of shoes in factories by mechanical processes. Many of them have taken to agriculture, agricultural casual labour and the like. Various welfare measures launched since 1947 have brought some improvement in their condition.

Nayinda

The Nayindas are a caste of barbers. Many of them practise music in their leisure hours. They sometimes call themselves as Angarakas or Nayanaja Kshatriyas. There are no hypergamous divisions in this caste. Remarriage of widows is not permitted in some sections of this caste. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. They bury their dead.

Panchala or Vishwakarma

The traditional occupations of the Panchalas or the Vishwakarmas are goldsmithy, copper or brass smithy, carpentry, blacksmithy and sculpture. Panchala is a collective name for these

five artisan groups. A few of them follow agriculture and allied occupations. Owing to Gold Control Orders in recent years, the goldsmiths had to face some hardships and they were helped to rehabilitate themselves. Now their position has improved. The Panchalas claim descent from V'shwakarma, the "architect of the gods". They have five *gotras* and many *upa-gotras*. Intermarriage is prevalent to some extent among these five groups. The Panchalas have their own priests. The caste is a well organised one. Among the Panchalas, there are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas. Kalikadevi, Kapardeshwara and other deities are also worsh'pped. Widow marriage and divorce are not traditionally permitted. The dead are generally cremated.

Uppara

Upparas are also called Uppaligas. The term 'Uppara' denotes their original occupation which was manufacture of salt (uppu). As the manufacture of earth salt is not much in vogue now, they have taken to agriculture, brick-laying, lime-kiln burning etc. Sometimes, they add the appelative terms 'Shetti' and 'Gowda' to their names. Originally, the Upparas were probably a single caste, but they are now divided into several endogamous groups on account of dispersion to different places and adoption of different professions. They have exogamous septs of totemic origin. Widow re-marriage and divorce are permitted. They are mainly Vaishnavas, their common deity being Channakeshava. Some of them also worship Shiva and other village deities. They bury their dead.

Vaishya

Vaishyas or Komatis are mostly found in towns and large trade centres. Trade and commerce have been their hereditary occupations. Many of them are merchants, jewellers, bankers, and industrialists. Some of them are in the learned professions and Government and private serv'ce. They are also known as Nagarthas. There are three main divisions among them which are practically three different castes. They are Gavara, Tuppada and Traivarnika, and there are also exogamous groups. Some of the Vaishyas migrated from Andhra Pradesh in the past.

The chief objects of their reverence are Nagareshvara and Kanyakaparameshwari, also called Vasavi. Recently, they have built a large temple of their own at Konanur which is a commercial centre. In many of their customs they follow the Brahmins. Divorce and widow remarriage have not been in vogue among them. A peculiar custom of the caste is the obligation of a boy to marry his maternal uncle's daughter, but generally the boy will not marry the daughter of his sister. They have also the custom of allowing an extra share in the property to the eldest son at the time of partition. They generally cremate their dead.

Vokkaliga

Agriculture has been the traditional occupation of the Vokkaligas. This is a preponderant community in the district.

The term 'Vokkaliga' means a cultivator and is probably derived from the word 'okkalu'. In recent decades, they have taken up several other occupations also and have progressed in many fields. The title used by many male members of the community is *gowda*, meaning headman. Quite a large number of them are Gangadikara Vokkaligas. Traditionally there are two main sub-divisions among them, which are endogamous, namely 'Pettigeyavaru' and 'Bujjanigeyavaru', being based on certain customs. The former name is derived from the custom of carrying marriage articles in a bamboo box and the latter from the custom of carrying them in a covered basket. The 'Bujjanige' section is otherwise known as *dhare* marriage section, while the 'Pettige' section is otherwise called 'Veelyada maduveyavaru'. There is a third section of the caste called Cheluru Gangadikaras who are vegetarians. Of late, there have been instances of inter-marriage between these two sections. There are also two other sections, which are based upon religious beliefs, namely, Mullujana, who are Shaivas, and Dasajana, who are devotees of Vishnu. These sections have also several exogamous clans, named after certain material objects considered sacred.

Marriages among the Gangadikara Vokkaligas are not different from those among other Hindu communities. Divorce and widow remarriage are permitted and practised and adoption is also allowed. The boy to be adopted must belong to the same sub-division and the same exogamous sept. Traditionally, the Vokkaligas have had caste panchayats called *Kattemanes* which are presided over by the hereditary Gowda or the Yajamana.

The Gangadikara Vokkaligas have also family gods and goddesses to whom they show special reverence. Bhaire Devaru of Chunchanagiri near Nagamangala in Mandya district is the family god of many Vokkaligas. They generally bury their dead and perform eleventh and twelfth day ceremonies after the death of a person, but do not perform annual *Shraddha*. On the Mahalaya Amavasya day, a *kalasha* is set up in the name of all the ancestors and water libations are offered.

Vodda

Well-sinking, tank-digging, stone-quarrying and road-making have been the hereditary occupations of the Vodda caste. The name 'Vodda' is said to have been derived from 'Odhra', which is identified with Orissa from where they are said to have migrated to these parts in the past; but it is not known for certain whether it is a fact. Many of the Voddas are also engaged in masonry work, agriculture and other allied occupations. They have now ample employment opportunities in the various development works. The titles appended to their names are Raju, Boyi and Gowda. The caste is made up of Kallu (stone) Voddas,

Mannu (earth) Voddas and Uppu (salt) Voddas. These sub-divisions are sub-divided into various exogamous clans. Re-marriage of widows and divorce are permitted among them. They have also caste panchayats. They worship Shakti, Vishnu and Venkateshwara of Tirupati. The dead are buried.

Social Life: Property and Inheritance

The various Hindu castes and communities are governed by the Hindu law. Though now sons and daughters are equally entitled to share the paternal property, the daughters still do not often claim it. The hereditary descent is universally in the male line. No other form of inheritance such as matriarchy and the like is prevalent in the district. Evidence, however, of the existence at one time of mother-right is traceable among several castes (Mysore Gazetteer, 1927, Vol. I, p. 181). Under this system, descent was traced and property transmitted in the female line. There is affiliation of a son-in-law in the family of his wife in some cases. Among a section of the Adi-Karnatakas, a resident son-in-law gets a share of his father-in-law's property along with his brothers-in-law. A somewhat similar custom prevails among the Bedas, Bestas, Voddas and Gollas. This is called 'Manevalatana'. According to this custom, when a man has no sons, a daughter is married to a man who agrees to become a member of the family and who, thereafter, resides with his father-in-law and inherits his property for his children.

Joint Family

The joint family system is, no doubt, losing its hold on the society. The reasons for its decline are obviously several. If the individualistic and selfish tendency of the male members of the joint family and the inability of its female members to live under the same roof are the common and age-old reasons for the break-up of the joint families, the conditions of modern living and the pattern of present-day economy are also to a great extent responsible for its decline. This should not be taken to mean that the joint family system is a thing of the past. There are a number of joint families still existing in the district. But it may be said that they have lost the spontaneity and in some cases are more or less forced to be joint families by circumstances. Transfer of property through wills is sometimes taken as a sign of the weakening of joint family ties. But it does not seem to be true in all cases, for wills are sometimes made on account of the desire of the head of the family to pass some of his property to others of his liking, or due to the absence of legal heirs. The number of wills being registered in the district is small. The following statement gives the total number of wills registered during the ten years from 1960-61 to 1969-70 in the various taluks of Hassan district:—

Taluk			*No. of wills registered*
Alur	..	..	56
Arkalgud	..	..	154
Arsikere	..	..	173
Belur	..	..	87
Channarayapatna	..	..	134
Hassan	..	..	150
Holenarsipur	..	..	96
Sakleshpur	..	..	103
Total	..	..	953

Marriage and morals

Marriages continue to be arranged by parents or guardians and what are called courtship and love marriages are very rare. There are many restrictions on marriage among the generality of castes and tribes. Still generally a man does not marry outside the limits of his caste and if he belongs to a sub-caste, he does not marry outside the particular sub-caste. In the case of several castes, religious, territorial, occupational and linguistic differences generally prove effective bars to inter-marriage. In many cases, horoscopes of the proposed girl and the boy are also consulted and if they do not agree the marriage proposal is dropped. In the same caste, the rule that the bride and the bridegroom should not belong to the same *gotra* (sept) prevails. But in recent years, the *sagotra* marriages have been validated by law under the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955. As elsewhere in the State and outside, many of the exogamous groups among the Brahmins are generally eponymous, each group or *gotra* being supposed to consist of the descendants of one or other of the ancient *rishis*. *Gotras* with similar names are found among several castes. Some castes and sub-castes have headmen of comparatively modern times as the reputed ancestors of their exogamous clans, for instance, among Agasas, Idigas, Kadu-Gollas and Banjaras. A few groups are also named after the places where the founders originally resided or are supposed to have resided. Traces of totemism giving rise to exogamous clans are also found, the totem being generally some plant, animal or some other object held in reverence by the members of the clan.

Sister's daughter

In addition to these restrictions on marriage, there also exists a custom among several castes, which allows marriage between certain near relatives. Thus 'cross-cousin' marriage is permitted among some. It might be said that the practice of a man to ask for the hand of his sister's daughter either for himself

or for his son is widespread in the district. Among certain castes, it is the right and duty of the maternal uncle to cut the post of *kalli* (Euphorbia tirukalli) required for erecting the marriage pandal. Among a section of the Adi-Karnatakas, the *tali* is tied to the bride by the maternal uncle. Among the Idigas and Telugu Banajigas, it is the duty of the maternal uncle to tie the chaplet (*bhasinga*) to the bridegroom's forehead. Among some castes, the bride is brought to the marriage booth by her maternal uncle. Among the Madigas, the bride and the bridegroom are each lifted up by their respective maternal uncles, who circle round three times with them and upset a jug of water (kept close by) by kicking it. The couple is then carried inside the house and seated on the marriage dais. The maternal uncles are each presented with a turban, 12 betel leaves, 12 nuts, a cube of jaggery and some cash. This ceremony is called *binaga* or *sere-bidisuvudu*, i.e., 'release from bondage'. Especially among the Vaishyas, there has been a strong custom of asking for the hand of one's maternal uncle's daughter. Formerly, a number of castes preferred child-marriage or pre-puberty marriage to adult or post-puberty marriage. But in recent decades, due to social reform and legislation, this custom has gradually gone out of practice. Now the usual marriageable age in the generality of the castes is round about 16 for girls and 20 to 25 for boys.

Dowry

The general practice is to give away the bride as a 'gift' to a suitable bridegroom (Kanya-dana). Formerly, there was practically no reference to any dowry. But in recent decades, with the increase in the cost of education and competition for well educated and well placed sons-in-law, the practice of paying large dowries to them came into vogue, especially among the educated sections; this put many poor parents to great hardships. But at the same time, instances of enlightened bridegrooms who did not demand dowry were also not wanting. Payment of dowry has been now prohibited by legislation. However, the evil practice still persists to a certain extent.

Tera

Among certain other castes and tribes, it was the other way about, *i.e.*, the bridegroom's party had to pay and this payment was called *tera*. The amount to be paid varied from Rs. 12 to Rs. 500. Many castes were content with the amount fixed by custom and did not arbitrarily raise it. Now-a-days, in many castes, only the poor take the *tera* and among them also the custom is dying out.

Civil Marriage

Registration of marriages under the Civil Marriages Act is still very rare in the district. It is gathered that only 24 marriages were so registered during a period of ten years from 1960-61 to 1969-70 in the district. In some cases, besides registration, religious ceremony is also gone through.

Marriage Ceremonies

In the majority of cases, the marriage takes place at the bride's place and sometimes in a temple or *matha*. The marriage ceremonies include among most castes various items, the chief of which are the *Veelyada shastra* (betel-leaf ceremony) or *nishchitartha* which fixes the contract between the parties; the *devadruta* which invokes the blessings of god and the dead ancestors on the couple; the *chappara* (or the elevasa) which is the erecting of the marriage pandal; the *tali*-tying which turns the contract into a sacrament; the *dhare*, the pouring of milk into the joined hands of the couple by relatives and friends; the *sase*, the pouring of handfuls of rice by couples on the bride and the bridegroom; *bhuma*, the eating together by the newly married couple; the *nagavali*, the searching of the two vessels containing red coloured water; the *kankana-visarjana*, the untying of the wrist-bands from the hands of the couple, and finally the *gaddige* (or simhasana) *pooje*, the worship of the throne. The binding portion of the marriage is invariably the tying of the *tali* followed by the *dhare*. Among the Banjaras, going round the milk post is the operative part of the ceremony. Among Brahmins and those who closely follow their customs, such as the Vaishyas, after the arrival of the bridegroom at the bride's place, the important steps of the ceremony are: *varapuje* or the honouring of the bridegroom by the bride's parents; *nandi*, which invokes the ancestors of the bridal couple, *kankana-dharana* symbolising the couple's entry into the marriage state; *akshata* or the throwing of a few grains of reddened rice by the couple on each other's head and also by the gathering over the couple, and the tying of the *mangalasutra* followed by *lajahoma* (worship of the sacred fire) and *saptapadi* (going round the sacred fire seven times) which marks the completion of the marriage. Among the Veerashaivas, instead of fire, *pancha-kalashas* are set up; other details including the *varapuje* take place after the *kalashasthapana*. The marriage is performed mostly in the house of either of the parties or rarely in the *mathas*.

Among most of the castes, the most important part of the marriage ceremony is the tying of the *mangalasutra* by the bridegroom around the neck of the bride and *dhare*. The priest invokes divine blessings and all the people present strew grains of reddened rice on the couple as a sign of their best wishes.

Among the generality of castes, the marriage ceremonies used to be elaborate, and in all their details, lasted usually for five days. But in most cases, now the marriage rituals are simplified and are completed in a couple of days. It is now usual even among the well-to-do people to finish all the rituals connected with marriage in two or three days. But this should not be taken to mean that the expenses of marriage on the whole

have come down in any way. On the contrary, it may be said that the marriage expenses have increased; instances of performing marriage ceremonies in a 'grand style' by going in for loans of money are not wanting. However, in recent years efforts have been made by some families of middle and poorer classes to cut down the expenditure by celebrating the marriage in a very simple way, say, in a temple; for instance, such simple marriages are now taking place in the Venkataramana Temple (also known as Malekal Tirupathi Temple) situated near Arsikere at the foot of the hills.

Inter-marriage

While various other inhibitions relating to caste relations, such as in regard to commensality, have become more or less things of the past, the rigidity of endogamic customs has not much lessened among the numerous castes. Even the highly educated families seek the bridegrooms and brides mostly within the sub-caste, as a matter of course. While, however, the number of inter-sub-caste marriages is slowly increasing, inter-caste marriages are still very rare. Now such marriages are not so much frowned upon as before.

Muslim Marriage

Muslim marriages are celebrated according to Islamic rites and with observance of some local customs. Formal proposals for the marriage come from the bridegroom's father. Like the other communities in the district, Muslims also erect large pandals in front of the marriage house. On the day of the marriage the bridegroom arrives in a procession and is received by the bride's people. The *Kazi* obtains the signatures of the bridegroom, the bride's father and two witnesses, one from each side. The proceedings are recorded. Then the *Kazi* reads out the *nikha* and invokes the blessings of the holy prophets.

Christian Marriage

The Christians celebrate their marriages in the church. It is the duty of the parish priest or any other religious authority superior to him to conduct the marriage. After the marriage service is read, the bridegroom and the bride are formally asked as to whether both of them are agreeable to the union. The marriage is then solemnised.

Divorce

Marriage being a religious sacrament among the Hindus, divorce as such is not much in practice. Among some of the castes, however, divorce has not been very difficult; customarily, it can be brought about at the instance of either party for infidelity on the part of the wife, neglect by the husband or some other serious reasons. A fine was usually paid to the caste by either party adjudged to be at fault by the caste panchayat. In either case, the wife has had to give back to the husband the *tali* tied to her on the occasion of marriage, as also the jewels, if any, presented to her then, and also the *tera* amount, and sometimes

the marriage expenses incurred by the husband in case she re-married. The marriage of divorced persons is called *Kudike* in contrast with the regular marriage which is called *Maduve*. The Hindu Marriages Act, 1955, has provided for legal divorce. Among the Muslims and Protestant Christians also divorce is permitted. The 1961 Census recorded that there were in the district 683 and 1,019 separated men and women respectively.

Monogamy and Polygamy

Before the passing of the Hindu Marriages Act of 1955, polygamy was prevalent among the Hindus, though to a little extent, and it was confined mostly to the affluent. While monogamy was the general practice, the special reasons that sanctioned a second wife were the failure of the first to bear a son or her affliction by an incurable disease or infirmity. Among the Banjaras, it was a custom to expect a man to marry his elder brother's widow, which resulted in some cases of polygamy. Amongst many castes, polygamy was usually discouraged by levy of a fine by the caste panchayat on the person who was guilty of it. Ploygamy is now legally forbidden for the Hindus under the Act referred to above. The Christians also follow monogamy, while, however, polygamy is prevalent among the Muslims.

Widow Re-marriage

Traditionally, besides the Brahmins, those who do not permit widow marriage are the Vaishyas, Agasas, sections of the Idigas, Nayindas, Devangas, Kumbaras, the non-Lingayat Banajigas, etc. Among some castes like the Ganigas, and the Gollas and sections of the Vokkaligas, the old custom has been that if, however, a widow chooses re-marriage or lives with a widower, her children form a *salu* or line of their own. Among the Lingayats, re-marriage of widows is permitted, but certain sections do not admit of its sanctity.

In other castes, widow re-marriage is common and there is no restriction as to the number of times she may re-marry. However, among most castes, she cannot marry any of the agnatic relations of her late husband. This restriction is further extended among a few other castes like the Kurubas and Bedas and sections of the Adi-Karnatakas to all persons who belong to the exogamous clan of her deceased husband. For widow marriage, generally there is only a brief ceremony. The bride bathes, puts on the new dress given to her by the new husband, who ties the *tali* around her neck and the customary dinner follows.

Funeral Rites

The dead are either buried or cremated. Cremation is universal among the Brahmins, Vaishyas, Jains, Vaishnavite Nagartas, Banjaras, etc. The ashes are immersed in a river. Occasionally, bodies of aged persons among sections of the Adi-Karnatakas are cremated. Those dying from very contagious diseases and pregnant women are also usually cremated.

Among some castes like the Uppara, Vodda, Madiga, Agasa, Telugu Banajiga and a few others, a custom of disposing of the dead bodies by *kallu seve* (stone-service) is also prevalent. This consists of the body being placed on suitable ground and being heaped over with stones so as to form a mound. The generality of castes bury their dead with the head turned to the south. Amongst the Muslims, the dead are buried in the sleeping posture on the back with the face towards the west. The Christians also bury their dead in the sleeping posture. The Lingayats, the Vaishnavite sections of Adi-Karnatakas and some others bury their dead in the sitting posture.

Most of the castes observe *sutaka* (pollution) for ten days and perform the eleventh day ceremony, but no anniversary *shraddhas* for individuals. But on the *Mahalaya Amavasya* day, a *kalasha* is set up in the name of all the ancestors and water libations are offered. Among the Brahmins, the ceremonies are elaborate and they perform also annual *shraddha* for each dead individual.

Social Evils

Social evils like prostitution, gambling, traffic in women, are expressly prohibited by law; but all the same, these evils do exist to some extent more in towns than in the rural parts. Even while prohibition was in force in the district, illicit distillation and drinking in a clandestine way were persisting to a certain extent. After the lifting of prohibition recently, a number of liquor shops have been started in the district. In remote villages, the disability attached to the Adi-Karnatakas is not fully eradicated. In the social field, the high-and-low sense about the castes has almost disappeared. But caste separateness and caste consciousness persist to a certain extent.

Home life: Dwellings

The houses in villages are built along narrow and irregular lanes and streets. Constructed usually of mud or in some cases with bricks, these dwellings are one-storeyed and low, generally with very few openings outwards except the main door. Larger houses have courtyards within, surrounded by verandahs. Houses belonging to the affluent are constructed with materials of a superior quality and better designs and have more apartments, better ventilation, flooring and roofing. Some of the old houses belonging to the rich have wooden pillars and doorways elaborately carved, which are, in a way, reminiscent of the artistic heritage of the district. The houses belonging to the poor consist of a couple of rooms with a small back-yard. The houses of the cultivators have long narrow rooms, a portion of which is sometimes shared with the cattle at night. In the *malnad* areas, they have invariably sloping roofs because of heavy rainfall and they are either tiled or thatched. Largely country-tiles are used and in some cases, what are called Mangalore tiles

can be seen. In the country-side, R.C C. roofs are still few. The poor thatch their huts with various kinds of grass.

In the *maidan* areas, the houses are either tiled or have flat roofs covered with either stone slabs or mud. Generally, the village houses are surrounded by a strong hedge of either *kalli* or (Euphorbia tirukalli) or Butali (Agare vivipara). The temporary huts erected by the labourers and the migrating families are called *gudlus* or *gudisalus*. Most of the villages have temples dedicated to Anjaneya, Veerabhadra or Basava and also a temple of the *gramadevata*.

In the urban areas, dwelling houses are tidier and are constructed better. There is more use of Mangalore tiles and reinforced cement concrete. Almost all the municipal towns have now well planned extensions in addition to the old *pettah* or bazaar street and irregularly shaped townships. The layout of streets and their sanitation being under control in these towns, a great deal of improvement has been effected during the last two or three decades. Here too, the roads in the older parts are often narrow and irregular. The houses in the towns range from small insanitary dwellings of the poor classes of labourers to the well-designed and elegantly constructed bungalows of the rich. The houses of the poor are almost similar to those in the villages. The upper and middle classes have sufficiently big houses, often with an upper storey. Larger towns like Hassan have a number of lodging houses, rest houses and *chhatras* or choultries providing travellers with some of the modern facilities. As far as general housing conditions are concerned, Hassan district may be said to be one of those districts in the State which have tolerably good housing conditions.

In most of the rural houses, furniture in the modern sense of the term, may be said to be practically non-existent. They use mats and carpets spread on the floor, with, in some cases, pillows to rest their backs. In the middle class families, chairs, tables, cupboards or wooden almirahs are commonly used. Benches and stools also can be seen. Traditional pieces of furniture are the dining boards (*manes*) and the swing-boards (*toogu manchas*); the latter, however, are fast going out of fashion. The upper class dwelling houses are better furnished with sofas, couches, teapoys, bedstead, steel almirahs and the like. In the urban areas, the demand for furniture has been continuously on the increase. In the shops and other establishments, now-a-days steel furniture is becoming more and more common.

Dress

"Dress generally varies with caste"—this was said about forty years ago (Mysore Gazetteer, 1927, Volume I, p. 418). But in the present day society, the dress hardly betrays the caste.

The orthodox Hindus of the older generation usually have their heads shaved except for the tuft at the crown. The *panche* or *dhoti* covers the lower limbs. The elderly people wear the *dhoti* in the *katche* style, i.e., one end of it being gathered into folds in front and the other passed between the legs and tucked in at the waist behind; the others simply wrap a shorter *dhoti* round their waist. A shirt, half or full, covers the upper part and a piece of cloth known as *angavastra* is sometimes thrown over the shoulders. While attending offices, some of the elderly persons wear a white turban called *peta* or a cap which is generally either black or brown and cotton, silk or woollen coat, either close-collared or open collared. The *peta,* which is a long piece of cloth, tied in a triangular fashion is the characteristic headgear of the older generation in the former Mysore State and it is often lace-bordered. The *rumal,* which is a large square cloth, wound round the head less systematically and in slightly differing modes is less worn now than in the past. The merchant classes dress more or less in the same manner.

Among the younger generation, the modern type of dress consisting of a pair of trousers and a shirt and a coat or a bush shirt has become common among all the communities. Boys wear a shirt and half or full trousers or pyjamas. Some of them wear a cap, white or coloured, when attending schools and colleges, while others prefer to be bare-headed. The Hassan cap, once in great vogue, is going out of fashion. The dress of the cultivators consists of a *rumal,* a shirt, and a short *dhoti,* while some of them wear also an *angavastra* and sometimes shorts, all made of cotton. To this is sometimes added a *kambli* (blanket) in the cold season.

The dress of some Muslim men of the older generation differs in cut and colour and by the wearing of long loose drawers; it is mostly the same as that worn by the Deccani Muslims in general. Some orthodox Muslims shave their heads completely and grow beard; a skull cap is worn before the turban is tied round the head.

Women's Dress

In common with the other districts of the Mysore State, women in this district are fully clothed. A tight fitting short bodice called *kuppasa* is universally worn. This covers the upper part of the body leaving the neck, throat, and to some extent, the arms bare. It is generally coloured and has borders and gussets. The *seere* or saree which is of various colours and designs, is wrapped round the lower part of the body coming down to the ankles. One end of this is gathered into a large bunch of folds in front while the other, passing across the bosom, hangs freely over the left shoulder or is taken over the right shoulder also so as to cover the upper part more fully. The

latter end of the saree, among the generality of castes, is taken over the head except among the Brahmins and some other castes. Among the orthodox sections of some Brahmin sects, particularly among the Madhvas and the Shrivaishnavas, the saree is worn in a particular *katche* style. The usual dress of the girls consists of a *langa* or skirt and a jacket, or a frock. The Muslim women wear either a saree in the general style described above or long loose drawers with long full-sleeved shirt, a coloured petty-coat and bodice; especially in the urban areas, they observe *gosha.*

The Lambanis (also called Banjaras), who originally came from North India centuries back, are noted for their peculiar dress. The Lambani women's dress consists of a *langa* or gown of stout coarse print, a tartan petty-coat and a mantel, often elaborately embroidered, which also covers the head and the upper part of the body. The arms and ankles are profusely covered with trinkets and bangles made of bones, brass and other materials. The dress of the older generation of men consists of white breeches reaching a little below the knees, with a string of red-silk tassels hanging by the right side from the waist band. But now the men's dress has changed and has approximated to that of others, while the women have largely retained their old dress.

Ornaments

The passion for ornaments is universal. It is as strong to-day as in the past, and if there is any change, it is only in the style. Every big village has its goldsmiths who prepare different kinds of ornaments and the urban areas have attracted many goldsmiths from South Kanara. Gold ornaments of to-day usually consist of ear-rings, nose-studs, necklaces, bangles and rings. Plaits and studs for the back of the head are also usual. Silver ornaments are more common among the poorer classes, these consisting of chains and heavy rings for the ankles and loops for the waist. Fashions have now changed, lightness and fineness being the order of the day.

Food Habits

As in some other districts of the State, ragi (called *maruba* or *madhuva* in Northern India) and rice form the staple foodgrains of the district. Ragi is reckoned as a most nourishing and sustaining food for people doing heavy manual work. It is ground into flour which is then dressed in various ways. The ragi flour is cooked and made into balls called *mudde* or *hittu* and two kinds of cake called *rotti* or *dose*, the latter usually fried in oil. These are taken with *sambar*, together with some vegetables. Jowar is also used to some extent in the Arsikere area. The middle and the upper classes use more of rice than ragi. Boiled-rice, called *kusabalu-akki*, is also used by some. Wheat made into *chapatis* is also eaten by some of the upper and middle sections. It is also used on festive and ceremonial occasions in the form of

dishes. It may be said that the use of rice and wheat is gradually increasing. The items of food do not differ much from those in the other districts. The normal vegetarian meals consist of rice, ghee, *dhal*, one or two vegetables, pickles and curds or buttermilk. These are also the common items of hotel-food in the district, sometimes with the addition of *chapatis* and *happalas* (poppads). On festive occasions, these are supplemented by sweet and savoury dishes and fruits.

The adults among the upper and middle classes have two meals a day, one at mid-day and the other at night; but they are supplemented by tiffin, with coffee or tea in the morning and in the afternoon. Orthodox Brahmin widows do not take meals at night; instead they take light un-cooked food like parched rice and fruits. The working classes have generally three meals, breakfast in the morning, lunch at mid-day and a dinner at night. Breakfast in many households is now-a-days mostly in the form of tiffin with coffee. Sometimes, platters made of leaves are used for taking food. But plates have come into general use.

The Brahmins, Jains, Lingayats, Vaishyas, Vishwakarmas, etc., are traditionally vegetarians. The majority of the others eat meat, poultry and fish. As elsewhere, beef is not eaten by the Hindus and pork by the Muslims. The Myasa Bedas do not eat fowls and the Pinjaris, a section of the Muslims, beef. The most popular drink in the district is coffee; but the number of tea-drinkers is also gradually increasing. The use of aerated waters is generally confined to towns.

Festivals

The lives of the Hindus are enlivened by a great variety of festivals. While some important festivlas are common to all the Hindu communities, others are sectarian in nature, the Brahmins claiming many more than the rest. Now many traditional holidays are not being observed. Most of the Hindu festivals and feasts are of a socio-religious character and serve social purposes also to some extent. The two seasons into which the year is divided are *Uttarayana* and *Dakshinayana*, each consisting of six months determined by the movements of the sun. The following are some of the more important Hindu holidays: *Yugadi*, the first day of Chaitra, is the new year day of the Shalivahana Shaka and is observed by all castes. The day is considered as one of the most auspicious days. *Ramanavami*, the birth-day of Ramachandra, which falls on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra is also widely celebrated. Basava *Jayanti* falls on the third day of Vaishakha Shuddha (Rohini Nakshatra) and is one of the most sacred days for the Lingayats. *Akshaya Tritiya*, the third lunar day of Vaishakha, is considered as one of the luckiest days of the year. Most of the cultivators start their spade work on this day, and in general, many people begin on this day anything

new and important that they want to take up. Shankaracharya *Jayanti*, on the fifth day of the bright half of Vaishakha, is observed especially by the Smartha Brahmins. *Ashadha Ekadashi*, the 11th day of the bright half of Ashadha, is observed by many as an important fasting day. *Gokulashtami*, the birth-day of Lord Krishna which falls on the 8th day of the dark half of Shravana, is observed as a day of fast and at midnight, when the Lord is believed to have been born, an idol of him is worshipped; the whole night is spent by some in singing devotional songs. *Ganesha Chaturthi*, fall'ng on the fourth day of the bright half of Bhadrapada, is another festival widely observed. It is one of the most popular festivals. *Navaratri*, which begins from the first day of Ashvija, is known for the worship of Shakti in her various forms. *Navaratri* is one of the most important festivals for all the Kannada people and it has assumed great social importance as *Nadahabba*. After the formation of the new Mysore State, the Government decided to organise, on the occasion, various cultural programmes, including those of dance, drama, music and sports in all the districts. A State sports festival is arranged from the village to the State level and the distr'ct champions participate in the finals held in Mysore city during the Dasara festivities. *Deepavali* is also observed by all the Hindus. *Makara Sankranti*, also called Bhogi, on the fourth lunar day of Pushya marks the entry of the sun into capricorn. It is also one of the harvest festivals in which the newly harvested rice is cooked into a dish called *huggi* or *pongal*. There is also a distribution of a mixture of sesamum, sugar or gur and bits of copra on the occasion. *Mahashivaratri*, on the eve of the new moon day of Magha, is the most important festival for the devotees of Shiva. On this day, they observe a fast and worship Shiva at home or in a temple. The night is spent by some in singing devotional songs. *Holi* or *Kamana-habba* is observed during the week ending with the full moon day of Phalguna, when people revel in songs and sprinkle *okali* (coloured water) on one another. In addition, annual festivals of local deities like Mariamma are celebrated in many of the villages and towns.

Pilgrimages

Besides, the Hindus undertake *yatras* or pilgrimages to places within the district (*See* under Fairs in this chapter and chapter XIX on Places of Interest) as also to several places outside the district, to worship deities like Channakeshava of Belur, Venkateshwara of Tirupathi, Srikantheshwara of Nanjangud, Sri Krishna of Udipi and Manjunatha of Dharmasthala on certa:n specified days in the year. It is usual for some people to visit one of these places if they are cured of some disease or if they are blessed with a son, etc. Those that can afford also visit places like Kashi, Rameshvaram and, less frequently, Kedarnath and Badrinath.

The chief Muslim festivals are the Id-ul-Fitar or breaking of the fast, which marks the conclusion of Ramzan, and the Id-ul-Zuha or Bakrid which is held on the ninth day of the month called Zil-hajah. Bakrid is perhaps the greatest of the Muslim festivals. The Shab-e-Barat is celebrated during the evening of the fifteenth day of the month of Shaban. The Bara-Wabat is observed to commemorate the death of the Prophet and occurs in the month of Rabi-ul-Avval. The Akhiri-chahar-shumba or the last Wednesday of the month of Saffar is also observed as a festival. During the Ramzan, which is observed in the eighth month of the Muslim year, the time for breaking the fast is from 2 to 5 A.M. It was in the month of Ramzan that the Holy Koran is believed to have descended from heaven. These days and nights are spent in meditation by the devout. The Milad-un-Nabi, the Prophet's birthday, is yet another important Muslim festival. Muharram is observed by fasting and is continued for ten days till the day of Karbala in the month called Muharram. **Muslim Festivals**

The Christians observe the New Year Day, feast of St. Joseph, Easter (the day of resurrection), birth of Mary and Christmas (the birthday of the Christ). Besides, they also celebrate some festivals in honour of their several saints. **Christian Festivals**

The communal life of the people, as a whole, is expressed in the group games, general means of recreation and communal festivals like *jatras* and fairs. The children in this district play a variety of indigenous and inexpensive games. Some of these are *chini-phani*, *kilu-patti*, *mara-koti*, *ane-kirrh*, *bugari-ata*, *kuntata*, and the like. Among the girls, *kolata* is a common item of entertainment. This is played on a wide scale in a beautiful manner on festive occasions. Girls also play both individually and in groups, *haggadata* or skipping over a rope. Other minor games of girls are played with pebbles, *gajjaga* (a kind of nut), tamarind seeds and dolls. The Indian games for boys are *kho-kho* and *kabaddi* (which is called *hututu* in the northern parts of the State). The youth in towns more usually play foot-ball, cricket and hockey. Of the indoor games, the game of cards and carom are the most popular ones. Some of the office-goers usually spend some time of their evenings in the clubs which are run in almost all towns. In addition to these, there are also art, dramatic and other associations which help not only their members but also the public at large to relieve the monotony of life (see chapter XV). In recent years, festivals, like those of Ganesha and Dasara or *Nadahabba*, have assumed added social and cultural importance; programmes of variety entertainments, public lectures and sports events are organised on those occasions. **Communal life**

The elders, particularly the orthodox ones, sometimes spend their evenings in listening to *puranas*, *kirtanas*, *bhajans*, etc. These are mostly religious in character. In the villages, an additional attraction is the singing of *lavanis*. At the fairs, it is common for the *Dombars* (tumblers by profession) to exhibit their clever acrobatic feats. The strength, skill and agility displayed by them is much admired by the spectators. *Bayalata* or *Bayala Nataka* (folk drama) continues to provide some recreation in the rural areas; it is staged often on festive and *jatra* days. The play is enacted on a platform erected in an open space. It starts late at night and continues at times till almost the day-break. The themes are genrally *puranic* and are popular among the villagers. Now more cinema theatres are springing up in towns and picture-going is becoming increasingly popular. Kannada, Hindi, English, Tamil and Telugu films are screened in the district. Touring talkies have now penetrated into the interior of the district also. The towns are visited by theatrical companies also which stage social and *puranic* dramas and sometimes do a fairly good business.

Jatras and Fairs

Men and women, urban and rural, alike are fond of *jatras* or fairs which are held in many parts of the district. These are mostly annual features, organised in honour of a deity of a local temple or saint, and in many cases, the taking out of the idol in a *ratha* with procession forms an important part of them. In some places, cattle fairs are also held on these occasions. A large number of *jatras* take place in this district and the more important, however, are the following:—

(i) *Alur taluk*.—(1) Kenchamma Devara Jatra at Harihalli—one Sunday in Vaishaka (about April-May) and also one Wednesday in Kartika (about November), and (2) Lakshmi-Janardhanaswamy Jatra at Palya held on the Poornima day (full-moon day) of Phalguna (about April) for a period of ten days.

(ii) *Arkalgud taluk*.—(1) Prasanna Subramanyaswamy car festival at Ramanathapura situated on the Cauvery, which is considered an important holy place, for a period of ten days in about November-December, (2) Kolalu Gopalakrishnaswamy car festival at Konanur for about five days about the month of February, (3) Kanivebasappa car festival at Hulikal in about November for a period of one week, (4) Jamalamma's *urus* at Handrangi in about March every year for two days, (5) Ranganathaswamy Jatra at Hardoor in about February for two days, and (6) Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Jatra at Arkalgud proper held in about March for two days. In all these Jatras, cattle fair is also held.

(iii) *Arsikere taluk.*—The car festival of Venkataramanaswamy temple at Malekal Tirupati in about the month of July for a period of one week.

(iv) *Belur taluk.*—(1) Belur cattle show and exhibition held during the month of February for a period of ten days, (2) Car festival of Sri Channakeshavaswamy, Belur, held about March-April for a period of 12 days, (3) Car festival of Pushpagiri Mallikarjunaswamy at Siddapura for one day only in about October, and (4) Jatra of Channakeshavaswamy temple at Madihalli in about July for three days.

(v) *Channarayapatna taluk.*—(1) Chandrashekharaswamy Jatra at Channarayapatna town held in about the month of April for a period of 10 days, (2) Ranganathaswamy Jatra at Bookana-betta held in about January every year for a period of seven days, (3) Jain Matha's Jatra at Shravanabelagola in about March-April for a period of ten days, (4) Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Jatra at Nuggihalli in about March-April every year for a period of sevn days, (5) Nageshwaraswamy Jatra at Navile in about April every year for a period of seven days, (6) Car festival of Ammadevaru at Katrighatta in about September every year for one day, (7) Car festival of Thejigere Amma at Thejigere held in about February every year for one day, (8) Car festival of Jakkeshwaraswamy at Jambur in about February every year for one day, (9) Car festival of Ammadevaru at Anekere in about March every year for one day, (10) Car festival of Santhe-Kalammadevaru at Begur in about March every year for one day, and (11) Mahamasthakabhishekha of Gommateshwara and connected festivals at the Jaina Matha and temples held in about March *once in twelve years only* for a period of 13 days. This occasion attracts a large number of people from all over India.

(vi) *Hassan taluk.*—(1) Channakeshavaswamy Jatra at Hassan held in about May-June every year for a period of 42 days, (2) Rameshwaraswamy Jatra of Doddapura held in about April for two days, (3) Yoganarasimhaswamy Jatra of Gorur in about January-February for a period of 15 days, (4) Keshava Narasimha Anjaneya temple Jatra at Saligrama in about February every year for a period of 19 days, (5) Channakeshavaswamy Jatra of Kowshika held in about April for a period of 10 days, (6) Channakeshavaswamy Jatra at Ambuga in about March for a period of 9 days, (7) Lakshmi Janardhanaswamy Jatra of Bylahally in about January for a period of ten days, (8) Bisalalliyamma-devaru Jatra at Dudda in about March for a period of six days and (9) Virupakshaswamy Jatra at Doddagaddavalli in about April for a period of six days.

(vii) *Holenarsipur taluk.*—(1) Lakshminarasimhaswamy car festival at Holenarsipur town in about March for a period of six days, (2) Neelakantheshwaraswamy car festival at Holenarsipur town in about March for a period of six days and (3) Venkataramanaswamy Jatra at Mavinakere in about February.

(viii) *Sakleshpur taluk.*—(1) Sakleshwaraswamy temple Jatra held in about February-March for a period of nine days at Sakleshpur town, and (2) Hazrath Mahabub Subahari *urus* at Anemahal for three days in about April.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

THE Hassan district has two broad natural divisions, each with a distinct character of its own, the *malnad* on the west and the *maidan* on the east, having a long strip of land in between the two, exhibiting in some measure characteristics of both. The area enjoys a mild and equable climate and benefits of both the monsoons. There are places like Bisle *ghat* and Kempuhole *ghat* with magnificent and charming scenery, where the rainfall is more than 240 inches and Nuggihalli where it is only 19 inches, the barren lands of Dandiganahalli, the thick evergreen forests of Manjarabad, rich in sedimentary soil, and the serene atmosphere around Shukravarasanthe, which together present a diversified picture of the district. Agriculture (including horticulture) in this district is likewise noted for its diversity. Being the primary and very important sector in the present stage of development in the district, it contributed Rs. 1,591.20 lakhs to the district's income, while animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and agriculture together contributed Rs. 1,936.07 lakhs, *i.e.*, about 72 per cent of the total income of the district, in 1960-61, whereas the total income of the district from all sectors during that year was Rs. 2,688.22 lakhs.

Agricultural population

The economy of the district is primarily based on agriculture, which is the chief occupation of the people as in other contiguous districts. In 1951, the number of cultivators of land wholly or mainly *owned* and their dependents was estimated at 5,13,803, making up 71.8 per cent of the total population of the district. The number of cultivators of land wholly or mainly *unowned* and their dependents was put at 18,474 which constituted 2.6 per cent of the population. The number of cultivating labourers and their dependents was 43,418 and the number of non-cultivating owners was 22,179, making up 6.1 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively. The total agricultural population of the district was put at 5,97,874, which came to about 83.6 per cent of the total population. According to the 1961 census, the total population of 8,95,847 of the district, was broadly classified as 4,23,738 workers and 4,72,109 non-workers, the workers being further classified under nine categories according to their economic activities. So far as this chapter is concerned, the first two categories of workers, namely, cultivators and agricultural labourers are taken into consideration. The total number of persons under these two categories was 3,36,948, which constituted about 79.5 per cent of the total working force and 37.5 per cent of the total population of the district. The following table shows the distribution of agricultural workers by taluks, based on the 1961 census :—

Sl. No.	Taluk	Number of cultivators	Number of agricultural labourers	Total of columns 3 and 4 (agricultural workers)	Total working force	Percentage of column 5 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Alur ..	15,863 (69.96)*	1,744 (7.69)	17,607	22,670	77.67
2.	Arkalgud ..	40,871 (80.14)	3,046 (5.96)	43,917	50,994	86.10
3.	Arsikere ..	51,782 (72.32)	5,123 (7.15)	56,905	71,605	79.47
4.	Belur ..	36,678 (69.44)	4,103 (7.76)	40,781	52,818	77.20
5.	Channarayapatna	63,159 (86.44)	2,604 (3.56)	65,763	73,065	90.00
6.	Hassan ..	54,678 (77.13)	3,164 (4.46)	57,842	70,883	81.59
7.	Holenarsipur ..	40,740 (85.67)	1,037 (2.18)	41,777	47,552	87.85
8.	Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) ..	9,602 (28.11)	2,754 (8.07)	12,356	34,151	36.12
	Total ..	3,13,373	23,575	3,36,948	4,23,738	..
	Percentage to the total working force ..	73.95	5.57	..	..	79.52

*The figures in the brackets show the percentages to the total working force of the respective taluks.

The above table shows that the proportion of agricultural workers or cultivators to the total working force was highest in Channarayapatna taluk followed by Holenarsipur and Arkalgud taluks. But this proportion was remarkably low in Manjarabad taluk, as a considerable number of people there are engaged in coffee plantations. But the largest percentage of agricultural labourers was found in Manjarabad taluk, followed by Belur, Alur and Arkalgud taluks.

Size of holdings

The size of cultivated holdings may be taken as an index of the size of farm business and consequently of the economic position of cultivators. The two factors that determine the size of holdings are the pressure of population on land and the area of cultivable land available. The All-India Rural Credit Survey (1951-52), District Monograph on Hassan, published in 1959, reveals the fact that a large majority of the farm units in the district were uneconomic and a good number of cultivators supplemented their income from other sources, mostly agricultural labour. The figures of the 1955-56 census of land holdings further confirm this. According to the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee Report (1958), the distribution of land-holdings according to size-groups of area owned, in acres, in the district was as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Size of group*		*No. of holdings*	*Total area held*	*Percentage of column 4 to the total area held*
1	2		3	4	5
1.	0 - 5	..	50,428	1,23,848	20.43
2.	5 - 10	..	22,936	1,60,129	26.41
3.	10 - 15	..	6,688	81,300	13.41
4.	15 - 30	..	5,725	1,17,105	19.32
5.	30 - 45	..	1,168	42,311	6.98
6.	45 - 60	..	418	21,889	3.61
7.	60 - 75	..	161	10,558	1.74
8.	75 - 100	..	152	12,545	2 08
9.	100 - 150	..	105	12,554	2.08
10.	150 - 200	..	40	6,701	1.11
11.	200 - 300	..	17	3,685	0.61

1	2		3	4	5
12.	300 - 500	..	7	2,755	0.41
13.	500 - 1,000	..	6	3,862	0.64
14.	Above 1,000	..	1	7,114	1.17
	Total	..	87,852	6,06,356	100.00

Consolidation of holdings

The average extent of area per cultivated holding worked out to about seven acres in the district. The size of the agricultural holdings is one of the important factors that determine the productivity of land. As seen above, there were 50,428 holdings of five acres and below, covering an area of 1,23,848 acres, which constituted about 20.43 per cent of the total area. Such un-economically small holdings and fragmentations of lands constitute a serious obstacle to increasing the productivity of the cultivated area. Keeping this in view, the Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation Act, 1966, was adopted and it is in force since May 1, 1969. It seeks to put a check on all transfers of lands which result in fragments. According to the provisions of this Act, land-holdings under cultivation, varying in extent from half acre to four acres, are fragments. The holders of such lands cannot dispose them off to any one other than the contiguous holder. The Act also provides for consolidation of the existing fragments of lands so as to form economic holdings. The Assistant Consolidation Officer, working under the provisions of this Act, prepares a list of such fragments of lands, maps and statements showing the exact position of such lands and their details and works out the quantum of compensation to be paid or recovered. Such fragment lands are then taken away from them or added on to the holdings of other parties, after declaring the compensation to be paid to them, or allotted to others according to the consolidation scheme and the possession of such lands would be made over to them by issuing certificates of transfer after recovering the compensation amount from such parties without levying any stamp duty or registration fee.

Land utilisation

It was estimated that in 1969 about 50 per cent of the geographical area in the district was under cultivation. The reporting area of the district for land utilisation purposes, as worked out by the State Survey Department, is 16,17,681 acres, out of which the extent of land used for purposes of cultivation was 8,12,601 acres, i.e., nearly 50 per cent of the geographical area, in the year 1968-69. The following table indicates the pattern of land utilisation in the district for the years 1950-51, 1959-60, 1965-66 and 1968-69 :—

(*Area in acres*)

Category	1950-51	1959-60	1965-66	1968-69
Forests ..	61,720	61,640	59,983	59,096
Uncultivable waste and fallow lands ..	64,720	1,13,980	1,38,316	1,64,030
Lands used for non-agricultural purpose ..	1,04,070	1,25,618	1,27,240	1,25,598
Cultivable waste ..	92,337	78,176	90,636	78,145
Pastures and grazing lands	3,72,620	3,56,036	2,84,262	2,52,944
Total cultivated area under crops ..	6,20,570	6,60,336	7,21,547	8,12,601

The area under permanent pastures and other grazing lands, area under forests and tree crops and cultivable waste are more in *malnad* and semi-*malnad* parts. Depending upon the seasonal conditions, the area under cultivation tends to differ from year to year. But by stepping up irrigation facilities, undertaking soil conservation measures, improvement of waste lands, etc., efforts are being made to increase the extent of land under cultivation. Sustained efforts are also being made to increase the total yield from the cultivated area by adoption of various measures, so as to make agriculture a profitable venture. (*See* also for particulars of land reclamation, etc., later in the chapter).

Agricultural seasons

The southern *malnad* is characteristically a region of heavy reliable rainfall with a single peak in July, the rainfall ranging from 75 inches to 150 inches. The semi-*malnad* region is typically a medium-rainfall region with double peak, the latter usually in October and the earlier and principal one in July, the range of rainfall being 35 inches to 50 inches. The southern *maidan* region is a region of cool and equable temperature receiving rather sparse and variable rainfall, coming mainly in thunderstorms with the main peak usually in October and the subsidiary one in May, the range of rainfall being 25 inches to 35 inches. A full account of the distribution of the rainfall and the climatic conditions prevailing in the district has been given in Chapter I.

As the major agricultural operations have to synchronise with the rains, the agricultural year is divided into four seasons, *viz.*, south-west monsoon period from June to September, north-east monsoon period or retreating monsoon from October to December, summer season or hot-weather period from March to May and cold-weather period from January to February. The hot-weather rains which come in the form of short-lived tempests are very

important to successful farming; they feed a number of tank These rains also enable the cultivators to prepare the lands f the following south-west monsoon season in the *maidan* parts ar for setting up (planting of coffee seedlings) of coffee plants in th *malnad* parts. It is during the south-west monsoon period th the ploughed fields receive the seeds. During the cold weath period, the fields are reaped and the grains stacked. The nort east monsoon which comes in heavy showers is of great value it brings plenty of water to the tanks in the *maidan* parts. Th wet cultivation from the month of December upto March an April depends entirely on the north-east monsoons.

There are two main harvests—the kharif known as *munga* and the rabi known as *hingari*. Both the important food-crop ragi and paddy, are *mungari* crops for which ploughing starts i April, while sowing is done with the first rains of the south-wes monsoon, usually by the end of May and the beginning of Jun and sometimes extending up to July; transplantation is done fron July to September and harvesting and threshing from Novembe to January or February. Oilseeds, cotton and most of the pulse are also grown as *mungari* crops.

Soils

The soils of Hassan district also show a marked diversity i different parts of the district, depending upon the nature of th parent rock and the climatic conditions of the respective areas It has forest loams and red laterite, ferruginous and clayey soi of the hill slopes and the sandy or gravelly soil of the plains. Alluvial soils are comparatively rare even in the river valleys. Th soils of the western taluks covering Alur, Manjarabad and Belur ar derived from granites, laterites and schists The depth is shallow to medium, colour red at surface and red to mottled red and yellow at depth, highly leached and poor in bases. These are mostly suitable for irrigated and plantation crops like coffee, tea, pepper, cardamom, areca, paddy and sugarcane. The soils of the eastern taluks comprising Hassan, Channarayapatna, Arsikere and Holenarsipur are red sandy soils, derived from granites, gneiss and schists. The soils are red to brownish in colour, shallow to fairly deep shallow, loamy to sandy loamy in texture intermixed with fairly large amounts of coarse gravel and pebbles. They are well drained but poor in bases and water holding capacity and are favourable for growing crops like paddy, sugarcane, coconuts, potato, vegetables and plantain crops under irrigated conditions and ragi, millets, pulses, groundnut, cotton, potato and jowar under rainfed conditions Occasional patches of black soil appear in Arsikere taluk. The chief characteristics of this soil are that the colour of the soil is black to pale grey with lime modules and the soil is rich in bases and water holding capacity. These soils are conducive for the growth of crops like cotton, jowar, chillies, ragi and oilseeds mostly under rainfed conditions. But large areas of the district contain alkaline soils, nearly 65 per cent of the land having PH ranging

from 8.0 to 9.0. About 9 per cent of the soils in Belur and Manjarabad taluks are acidic in nature. Again the organic matter is low in 42 per cent of the soils, chiefly in Channarayapatna, Holenarsipur and Hassan taluks. But 25 per cent of soils mostly from Belur, Manjarabad and Arkalgud taluks are rich in organic matter. Twenty-nine per cent of the soils, chiefly in the western taluks are poor in available potash. Almost all the soils are poor in available phosphorus, only 5 per cent of soils being sufficient in this regard.

Forests

Forests play an important role in the economic life of the people of the district; they covered nearly 7.5 per cent of the total area of the district in 1966-67 or 1.5 per cent of the total area under forests in the State. They contributed about Rs. 46.4 lakhs to the district's income in 1960-61. The western parts of the district forming a portion of the Western Ghats are clothed with magnificent virgin forests. Some of these forest tracts along the slopes of the valleys have been taken up for coffee and cardamom cultivation, but they are sparse towards the east. They exert indirect influence on the climate, regulation of moisture, prevention of soil erosion and also the fertility of the soil. The bulk of the rich forest area with its high valued timber and other species like sandalwood, teak and rosewood, is found in the Manjarabad taluk of the district. The classification of forests of the district and the extent under each for 1967-68 is given below :—

Sl. No.	*Classification*		*Extent in square miles*
1.	State or reserved forests	.. ..	172.576
2.	Protected or minor forests	.. ..	1.540
3.	Village forests	.. ..	1.700
4.	Reserved lands under Section 35	.. ..	10.760
5.	Reserved lands under Section 4	.. ..	8.880
6.	Village forests under the control of the Revenue Department.		1.390
		Total ..	196.846

Compared with the adjoining districts of Coorg, Shimoga, Mysore and Chikmagalur, the district of Hassan has a relatively smaller area under forests, but comparatively larger than that of Mandya. Out of the total area of 196.846 square miles mentioned above, 1.390 square miles of the forest area is under the control of Revenue Department. In addition to this, there

were a few forests under private management. They stood transferred to Government control with effect from June 1969, according to the new Mysore Forest Rules of 1969.

There are four types of forests, *viz.*, evergreen, moist deciduous, dry deciduous and scrubs, with about 22 types of valuable trees and about 45 different notable timber species, distributed over 59 plantations, which are grouped under five ranges, Sakleshpur range being the biggest range in the district. Kabbinale state forest in Sakleshpur range is the biggest state forest plantation. (For details in respect of the types of forests and the important species, *see* Chapter I). The Forest Department is implementing a plan for the development of forests and for utilising the existing forests in a better way. New economic plantations are also being raised. The following table gives the extents of the new plantations raised in the district under the plan schemes from 1962-63 to 1968-69 :—

Year		*Teak wood*	*Match wood*	*Eucalyptus and others*
1962-63	..	10	50	134
1963-64	..	50	50	1,003
1964-65	..	40	100	2,120
1965-66	..	60	30	1,730
1966-67	..	80	60	2,979
1967-68	..	30	nil	1,278
1968-69	..	50	nil	1,340

Raising of new plantations of matchwood has almost been dispensed with since 1967-68. In order to raise the plantations according to an accepted programme, seven nurseries, located in the district, are engaged in raising seedlings of the species like Eucalyptus hybrid and Eucalyptus grandis, gravillia, glyricidia, bamboos, mahogany, raintree, peltophorum, etc. Three of the nurseries are located in Hassan, one in Arsikere taluk and one each in Belur, Holenarsipur and Manjarabad taluks. The total expenditure incurred on raising the seedlings of these species for 1968-69 was Rs. 50,700. The forests are brought up mostly under regular sylvicultural methods of treatment in the light of local conditions to attain natural regeneration. Most of the bamboo plants have died owing to gregarious flowering. Attempts are being made to raise them by resorting to artificial regeneration. The old plantations are being maintained and new additions are made occasionally by raising valuable species in blanks.

Some of the evergreen forests are leased out for plywood industries and WIMCO for exploitation of certain species only. They have been permitted to remove the matured trees according to a prescription. A working plan for the exploitation of *ghat* forests and dry deciduous forests is being prepared. The Forest Department has taken up long range developmental schemes in the district like soil conservation, rehabilitation of degraded forests, economic plantations, fast growing species, agave hedges and forest protection. An amount of Rs. 3,15,524 was spent in 1967-68 as against the allotted amount of Rs. 3,22,500 on these schemes. As a result of the several measures undertaken by the Forest Department the total revenue derived from the forests has shown an increase. The following table shows the revenue derived from the forests from 1963-64 to 1967-68 :—

Sl.No.	*Category*	1963-64	1964-65
1.	Timber :	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	By Government agency ..	4,100—99	84,907—60
	By consumers and purchasers	2,90,446—07	3,14,614—71
2.	Firewood and charcoal : ..		
	By Government agency ..	8—00	1,708—90
	By consumers and purchasers	66,075—00	86,590—52
3.	Sandalwood :		
	By supply to Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore.	17,63,027—00	20,55,125—00
	Sales to private persons ..	8,869—56	32,164—57
4.	Grazing and fodder grass ..	2,359—00	3,382—82
5.	Bamboos ..	486—49	891—50
6.	Minor forest produce ..	12,236—50	17,653—50
7.	Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce.	2,344—30	..
	Total ..	21,49,952—91	25,97,039—12

TABLE (*contd.*)

Sl. No.	*Category*	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Timber :—			
	By Government agency	30,493-40	65,746-50	1,09,047-21
	By consumers and purchasers	3,59,503-64	3,20,776-91	5,91,468-01
2.	Firewood and Charcoal :—			
	By Government agency	4,223-73	..	63-50
	By consumers and purchasers	86,322-50	98,725-96	1,01,155-98
3.	Sandalwood :—			
	By supply to Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore	23,[illegible]9,802-00	39,24,248-00	37,30,260-00
	Sales to private persons	39,559-20	66,857-74	77,148-65
4.	Grazing and fodder grass	3,513-00	1,506-00	2,622-50
5.	Bamboos	517-50	642-25	335-75
6.	Minor forest produce	16,855-00	12,163-20	32,660-25
7.	Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce	..	2,904-73	2,470-00
	Total	28,50,789-97	44,93,571-29	46,47,232-25

The total income from the forestry amounted to Rs. 46.47 lakhs in 1967-68, as against Rs. 21.50 lakhs in 1963-64. The income for 1967-68 was twice that of 1963-64. Timber is, of course, the main produce fetching a large income, next only to sandalwood.

The spike disease, a virus disease, is prevalent in parts of Arsikere and Hassan ranges. Efforts are being made to check the spread of this disease to other parts.

Wild animals of the forests are protected under the Game Rules. According to the new rules, the issue of licences for hunting has been stopped and some of the old licences have not been renewed. There is a deer park at Kolalubore. But elsewhere in the district the deers are becoming almost extinct. A few stray elephants roam about in Arkalgud, Alur, Sakleshpur and Belur forest range borders and sometimes cause havoc. They are, however, scared away by the staff of the Forest Department.

Irrigation

One of the possible modes by which the produce of the earth can be increased is by providing for a good supply of water to the fields. Irrigation can afford security against the vagaries of rainfall. It appears that the re-building work of the Sreeramadevara Anicut on the Hemavathy river and improvement of the channels below it were taken up as early as 1856, the year in which a regular Department of Public Works was organised in the State. In 1861, the developmental works of the district came under the jurisdiction of Hassan Public Works Division. The channels drawn by means of anicuts put across the rivers—the Cauvery, the Hemavathy and the Yagachi belong to an earlier period. As the district comprises *malnad*, semi-*malnad* and *maidan* parts, the sources and the systems of irrigation also vary. In *malnad* and semi-*malnad* areas, there are a number of small anicuts, tanks and pick-ups constructed across the rivers. In the *maidan* parts, tank irrigation is predominant. Only a small area is under well irrigation. About 19 per cent of the net sown area in the district is under irrigation, while the proportion of irrigated area in the State as a whole is 10.2 per cent of its cultivated area. This indicates that the irrigated area in the district is nearly twice that of the State average. But still the irrigational facility in the district is very inadequate. In 1966-67, the area irrigated in the district from all sources was 56,343 hectares or 1,39,237 acres. Out of this, an area of 10,749 hectares or 26,562 acres was irrigated by canals, 34,083 hectares or 82,226 acres by tanks, 1,717 hectares or 4,243 acres by wells and 9,797 hectares or 24,211 acres by other sources. There has been a gradual increase in the irrigated area, as can be seen from the following table :—

(*Area in acres/hectares*)

Year	*By canals*	*By tanks*	*By wells*	*By other sources*	*Total*
1951–52 ..	17,841	63,744	148	15,766	97,499
1956–57 ..	17,261	64,524	285	16,492	98,562
1961–62 (in hectares)	7,099	31,303	375	8,099	46,876
(in acres)	17,542	77,358	927	22,174	1,26,261
1966–67 (in hectares)	10,749	34,083	1,717	9,797	56,343
(in acres)	26,562	82,226	4,243	24,211	1,39,237

Canal Irrigation

The three main rivers of the district, the Cauvery, the Hemavathy and the Yagachi, from main sources of surface water for the several canals of the district drawn from the anicuts built across them. Canal irrigation is mostly in the taluks of Holenarsipur, Arkalgud and Channarayapatna. There are, at present, eleven important canals in the district running to a total distance of 175 miles and irrigating an area of 17,165 acres; including the minor ones, the total irrigated area comes to over 26,562 acres. The northern channel drawn from the Sreeramadevara Anicut in Holenarsipur taluk is the longest in the district, having a length of 51½ miles and an achkat of 5,974 acres or nearly one-third of the total area irrigated by all the canals of the district. Out of the total 17 canals, two are drawn from the Sreeramadevara Anicut thrown across the river Hemavathy, two from the Krishnarajendra Anicut built across the river Cauvery, five from various other anicuts put across the river Yagachi and the rest from small embankments put across small streams. The following table shows the names of important channels, their lengths and the area of their achkats under them :—

Sl. No.	Name of anicut and channel	Length in miles	Achkat* (in acres)	Total achkat (in acres)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sreeramadevara Anicut across the river Hemavathy, Holenarsipur taluk :			
	(a) South Channel (Holenarsipur taluk)	25	1,867	
	(b) North Channel (Holenarsipur and Channarayapatna taluks)..	51½	5,974	7,841
2.	Krishnarajendra anicut across the river Cauvery, Arkalgud taluk :			
	(a) Kattepura Channel	14½	1,500	
	(b) Ramanathapura Channel	19	2,200	3,700
3.	Anicut across the river Yagachi and its tributaries :			
	(a) Haluvagilu Channel (Hassan taluk)	6	1,100	
	(b) Changaravalli Channel (Hassan taluk)	13	1.200	
	(c) Kittur Channel (Belur taluk)	8	264	4,469
	(d) New Kadlur Channel (Belur taluk)	17½	1,556	
	(e) Old Kadlur Channel (Belur taluk)	5½	349	
4.	Across other streams :—			
	(a) Madaghatta Channel	8	543	1,155
	(b) Malali Anicut Channel	7¼	612	
	(c) Other small streams	..	..	9,396

*Achkat means the total extent of land capable of being irrigated by a particuler irrigational work.

Sreeramadevara Anicut

The Sreeramadevara Anicut is the most notable of the anicuts in the district built in the early days. It is put across the Hemavathy river, about five miles north-west of Holenarsipur. It was originally built by Dannayaka Hebbar in 1533 A.D. It had breached thrice and was finally repaired during the administration of Dewan Purnaiah. In 1863, when it breached again, a new anicut was put across the river just below the former spot by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 2,78,504. Two channels take off from the two sides of the dam; the north channel runs to a distance of 51½ miles in Holenarsipur and Channarayapatna taluks and continues further to a distance of 12½ miles in Krishnarajpet taluk of Mandya district, the total length of the canal being 64 miles. The south channel runs to a distance of 25 miles in Holenarsipur taluk. The north bank canal irrigates an area of 5,074 acres, while the south bank canal irrigates 1,807 acres. These are the two longest canals, irrigating the largest area in the district, about 30 per cent of the total area irrigated by all canals in the district.

Krishnarajendra Anicut

The Krishnaraja Katte or the Krishnarajendra Anicut is built across the river Cauvery in Arkalgud taluk. A body wall of size-stone masonry with sloping apron is built across the river to a length of 1,040 feet, the crest level of the anicut being R.L. 2,655.17. Two canals are taken from either side of the dam, Kattepura canal on the right bank and Ramanathapura canal on the left bank. The Kattepura canal is 14½ miles long which runs in Arkalgud taluk irrigating an area of 1,500 acres. The Ramanathapura canal is 19 miles long and irrigates an area of 2,174 acres.

Hirekatte Voddu

A small earthen embankment (Voddu) was put across the river Vedavathi near Thimmanahalli village in Javagal hobli of Arsikere taluk long before 1772 by the ancient rulers. It appears that it had breached nearly a century ago. In 1958-59, an estimate for the restoration of this *Voddu* was made and an outlay of Rs. 2,12,000 was incurred in this connection. Then more comprehensive works were undertaken and the expenditure sanctioned for the purpose by 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 15,50,000. The work of construction of the dam is nearing completion and it is expected that the water will be made available for irrigation shortly.

The dam is 3,210 feet long and 18 feet high from the deepest foundation and designed to have a flood discharge of 41,950 cusecs of water. The reservoir when full will cover an area of 106 acres. It has submerged 15 acres of land taken over from private cultivators, who have been paid compensation. The right and the left bank canals run for a distance of about 10 miles each and irrigate an area of 15,000 acres each in Arsikere taluk of

this district and Kadur taluk of Chikmagalur district. Both the canals are designed to carry 29 cusecs of water with a full supply depth of 2.75 feet.

Tanks constituted the main source of water supply to the fields from time immemorial. Water is stored in these tanks and used for raising crops. The tanks are used mainly to supplement the rainfall and provide water to feed the crops once or twice at the ripening stage in the *malnad* parts of the district and to raise one crop in the *maidan* parts. There are a fairly good number of tanks in the *malnad* areas, constructed one below the other so as to conserve flood and rain water, while they are found scattered in other parts of the district. They receive water during the monsoons. **Tanks**

It is recorded that during a period of four years from 1920-21, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 51,653 for new constructions and Rs. 59,638 for repair works. Since 1923, the entire responsibility for these works has been with the Public Works Department. About four decades back, there were 240 major tanks and 5,295 minor tanks, together irrigating about 1,03,218 acres in the district, as indicated below :—

Taluk		*Major Tanks*		*Minor Tanks*	
		No.	*Extent irrigated (in acres)*	*No.*	*Extent irrigated (in acres)*
Hassan	..	49	8,674.37	1,061	12,482.29
Manjarabad	..	14	1,860.36	1,029	13,231.28
Belur	..	58	6,704.28	1,187	18,610.00
Arsikere	..	34	6,386.05	138	4,008.08
Channarayapatna	..	38	6,222.22	216	4,180.21
Holenarsipur	..	14	1,077.33	252	2,066.36
Arkalgud	..	13	1,294.14	797	7,697.08
Alur (Sub-taluk)	..	20	2,377.33	615	7,335.25
Total	..	240	34,599.08	5,295	68,619.33

In order to step up the irrigated area under tanks, considerable attention is being paid to annual repairs of tanks and field channels also. The works pertaining to tanks are being done under various minor irrigation schemes, which are being implemented as Plan Schemes. During the First Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 18,41,208 was made for minor irrigation works, whereas during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, the outlays amounted to

Rs. 65,34,635 and Rs. 1,11,41,927 respectively. Consequently, the irrigated area under tanks increased to 1,31,903 acres, including the *achkat* of 1,436 acres which were under 136 breached tanks, as in 1967-68. The following statement shows the taluk-wise percentages of irrigated area under tanks in relation to cultivated area in Hassan district as in 1967-68 :—

Taluk		*Total irrigated area (in acres)*	*Total cultivated area (in acres)*	*Percentage of column 2 to 3*
Belur	..	27,931	72,578	38.49
Alur	..	17,850	52,290	34.14
Hassan	..	23,848	89,829	26.56
Sakleshpur	..	15,277	73,479	20.79
Holenarsipur	..	11,740	59,591	19.70
Arkalgud	..	11,250	79,574	14.17
Channarayapatna	..	23,958	1,63,200	8.56
Arsikere	..	13,049	1,35,957	9.59
Total	..	1,34,903	7,26,678	18.59

The foregoing table indicates that Belur taluk has the largest percentage of irrigated area under tank irrigation, while the Channarayapatna and Arsikere taluks which have larger cultivated areas, have lowest percentages of irrigated areas, lower than that of the district's average. The two latter taluks are in the *maidan* area, receiving very low rainfall, and are often subject to scarcity conditions owing to failure of monsoons.

There were, as at the end of 1967-68, 330 major tanks, 5,538 minor tanks and 60 pick-ups, together irrigating 1,33,468 acres. Of these tanks, the Anathy tank in Channarayapatna taluk with an *achkat* of 690.38 acres, and Vishnusamudra tank in Belur taluk, with an *achkat* of 717.12 acres are the biggest tanks in the district. They are very old tanks and the years of their construction are not known. Construction of another tank across the Hebbahalla stream is nearing completion. This tank, after completion, will irrigate an area of 2,654 acres under its command and thus will become the largest tank in the district. The following statement indicates the taluk-wise distribution of tanks and pick-ups and the extents irrigated by them as in 1967-68 :—

(*Area in acres*)

Taluk	*Major tanks*		*Minor tanks*		*Pickups*		*Grand total*	
	No.	*Achkat*	*No.*	*Achkat*	*No.*	*Achkat*	*No.*	*Achkat*
Hassan ..	70	10,212.37	992	11,882.22	8	1,752.20	1,070	23,847.39
Arsikere ..	40	6,853.35	148	4,541.30	5	1,640.00	193	13,035.25
Channarayapatna	49	8,940.39	179	4,370.38	11	619.00	239	13,930.37
Belur ..	67	9,623.30	1,303	13.461.17	10	3,484.00	1,380	26,569.07
Arkalgud ..	20	2,250.18	767	8,670.34	5	298.00	792	11,216.12
Holenarsipur ..	17	2,284.20	277	4,665.12	16	4,790.00	310	11,739.32
Manjarabad ..	14	1,244.07	886	15,033.07	..	..	900	15,277.14
Alur ..	53	4.917.02	986	11,608.16	5	1,325.00	1,044	17,850.18
Total ..	330	46,327.28	5,538	73,234.16	60	13,905.20	5,928	1,33,467.24

The largest number of tanks are found in Belur taluk, followed by Hassan and Alur taluks: next come Manjarabad and Arkalgud taluks. The *malnad* and semi-*malnad* parts are having a larger number of tanks. Out of the total number of 5,928 tanks in the district, 330 are major tanks, 5,598 are minor tanks and the rest are pickups. The area irrigated by the minor tanks constitutes about 54 per cent of the total irrigated area. The average acreage per tank comes to about 22.5 acres. The classification of tanks according to the extent of area irrigated by them in each taluk arranged in the size-groups from less than ten acres to 500 acres, as in 1968-69, is given at the end of the chapter. According to this statement, the size-group of tanks irrigating ten acres and above but less than 50 acres claims the largest area of 51,302 acres or about 42 per cent of the total irrigated area, whereas the three size groups, *viz.*, 50 to 100 acres, 10 to 50 acres and less than ten acres, together irrigate 86,470 acres. However, the size-group of less than ten acres has the largest number of tanks.

Chakenahally tank

The construction of a new tank across the Hebballa stream in Kuncha Valley near Chakenahally village in Holenarsipur taluk has been almost completed. There are three more tanks already in existence, even before the construction of this, across this stream just above the reservoir and two just below the reservoir which together irrigate 800 acres of land.

The Chakenahally tank project was originally sanctioned for Rs. 8 lakhs to irrigate 552 acres in 1958-59, but was subsequently revised so as to irrigate 2,654 acres, the estimated cost being Rs. 41.3 lakhs

The tank is so designed as to have a flood discharge capacity of 17,460 cusecs of water The length of the dam including the spillway section is 2,843 feet with a maximum height of 57 feet from the deepest bed level. Two channels have been excavated to carry the waters of this tank; the right bank canal goes to a distance of eight miles with a carrying capacity of 40 cusecs of water, and the left bank canal runs to a distance of nine miles with a carrying capacity of 25 cusecs of water at the head reaches. It is proposed to use the waters of this tank for 654 acres of paddy fields and 2,000 acres of irrigated dry fields, in addition to 600 acres of the existing acreage.

Well irrigation

Wells provide access to the subterranean water or to the waters of the rivers which run deep below the level of the ground. Importance of well irrigation, specially in the *maidan* parts of Arkalgud, Arsikere, Holenarsipur and Channarayapatna taluks of the district is considerable. According to the census of irrigation wells conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, there were 1,716 irrigation wells in the district with a total irrigated area of 2,379 hectares in the year 1967-68.

The table given below exhibits details of the distribution of wells and the area irrigated under them in each taluk as in 1967-68 :—

(*Area in hectares*)

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*		*Number of wells*	*Area irrigated*	*Area irrigated per well*
1.	Alur	..	71	110	1.93
2.	Arkalgud	..	376	666	1.77
3.	Arsikere	..	380	265	1.11
4.	Belur	..	126	192	2.04
5.	Channarayapatna	..	247	362	1.65
6.	Hassan	..	211	252	1.89
7.	Holenarsipur	..	228	378	2.25
8.	Manjarabad	..	77	154	2.80
	Total	..	1,716	2,379	1.77

Arsikere taluk has the largest number of wells followed by Arkalgud, Channarayapatna and Holenarsipur. The two taluks of Arsikere and Arkalgud together possess about 44 per cent of the total number of wells in the district, while Arkalgud, Channarayapatna, Holenarsipur and Arsikere together claim about 72 per cent of the total number and irrigate nearly one-half of the total area under well irrigation. The *malnad* taluks of Manjarabad, Alur and Belur possess the least number of wells. The average area irrigated per well in the district is highest in Manjarabad taluk, followed by Holenarsipur and Belur taluks. Generally, a well fitted up with an electric pumpset irrigates a larger area than those that are fitted up with other devices. The common devices followed to lift the water to the surface are *yetha* (by manual labour), *kapile* drawn by a pair of oxen, persian wheel rotated by a pair of oxen, oil engine pumpsets and electric pumpsets. The last two methods have gained popularity in recent years. The *kapile* is more popular in Channarayapatna and Arkalgud taluks. There were only seven wells fitted up with the persian wheel in the whole district in 1967-68. There are a large number of electric pumpsets and oil engine pumpsets in Arkalgud, Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks. According to the figures furnished by the State Electricity Board, the total number of irrigation pumpsets energised in the district up to the end of January 1970 was 1,445, Arkalgud taluk having the largest number. Sinking of irrigation wells in drier areas, particularly, in places where other sources of irrigation do not exist, has received more attention in recent years. The table given

below exhibits the trend in the construction of irrigation wells :—

Year		Number of wells sunk	Year		Number of wells sunk
1960	..	38	1965	..	195
1961	..	60	1966	..	269
1962	..	81	1967	..	246
1963	..	70	1968	..	241
1964	..	208			

In order to supplement the limited financial resources of the cultivators, the Government are giving loans through several agencies for sinking of irrigation wells. The following table shows the agencies through which the funds were made available and the number of wells constructed under each source up to the end of 1968.

Sl. No.	Source of finance	No. of wells sunk
1.	Private sources	498
2.	Liberalised loan scheme	353
3.	Land Development Bank	394
4.	Local development works and community development funds	289
5.	*Taccavi* loans	39
6.	Co-operative Societies	15
7.	Other sources	128
	Total ..	1,716

Since 1965, the Land Development Banks have been entrusted with the task of financing the well-sinking programme and they have so far advanced Rs. 31,17,088 in the district. In this connection, Channarayapatna claims the largest benefit, followed by Arkalgud and Arsikere taluks.

In the district, about 29.62 per cent of the wells provide water to raise one crop in a year and 38.40 per cent to raise two crops in a year and 31.9 per cent to raise two to three crops. There is a scheme under Agricultural Engineering Section of the Agricultural Department to help the cultivators in putting up test-bores for digging irrigation wells and to sink new bore-wells

for irrigation purposes. A financial provision of Rs. one lakh was made for sinking 50 bore-wells in the district during the Third Five-Year Plan period. There are, at present, two well-boring units in the district.

Nagarthi lift irrigation

The work of the lift irrigation scheme near Nagarthi village in Holenarsipur taluk, on the Hemavathy, was completed, except the excavation of canals, in 1969 at a total cost of Rs. 1,85,000. Two pumpsets of 75 H.P. each have been fitted up to lift the water. It is proposed to have two channels on either side from the ridge cistern. The right channel will be 16,000 feet long, while the left channel will be only 6,000 feet long. The total area benefited by this scheme would be 600 acres.

Kamasamudra lift irrigation

The Kamasamudra Lift Irrigation Scheme, which was taken up during the year 1969, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,30,000, on the Hemavathy near Kamasamudra village in Holenarsipur taluk, is nearing completion. Five pumpsets of 10 H.P. each have been installed in the pump house; 1,650 feet long 18 inches diameter RCC pressure pipes have been used. It is proposed to have two channels on either side; the left channel goes to a length of 2,800 feet, irrigating 64 acres, and the right channel is longer running to a distance of 10,600 feet irrigating 256 acres. It is contemplated to raise two crops per year under the command area.

Ravathanahalli lift irrigation

The Ravathanahalli Lift Irrigation Scheme has been recently taken up by the Public Works Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.8 lakhs on the river Yagachi in Hassan taluk. A small masonry cistern at the end of the raising main pipe will be provided for purpose of storing the water before letting it out to the fields. Three electric pumpsets of 90 H.P. each will be installed for the purpose. It is proposed to irrigate an area of 1,032 acres by this scheme.

Cropping pattern

The *malnad* parts have mostly one crop from rain-fed terraced paddy fields. Cultivation in these parts is skilled but by no means intensive. The farmer is able to grow not only a reliable subsistence crop, but sometimes also cash crops like cardamom, orange, coffee and pepper. Superimposed on the traditional pattern of farming generally prevalent in these parts, however, is the cultivation of coffee (in Manjarabad, Alur and Hassan taluks) in plantations, and to a smaller extent other crops like tea and cardamom (in Manjarabad taluk). The recorded acreages of oilseeds in these parts are very low. The semi-*malnad* parts exhibit a striking contrast to the *malnad* proper. Here, though rice is the most important cereal, there are appreciable acreages of ragi as well as smaller acreages of other cereals in Belur, Arkalgud and Hassan taluks. Coconut has a strong hold in Arsikere, while potato is associated with Hassan and Channarayapatna taluks.

There is an increasing proportion of acreages under fruits and vegetables and also of pulses and oilseeds, while Sea Island cotton and tobacco are predominant in Arkalgud taluk. In the *maidan* parts, double-cropping forms an important feature, chiefly in irrigated tracts. The dry fields are mostly used for ragi growing as well as for cultivation of groundnut as a commercial crop and in some places for growing tobacco and cotton. Ragi is usually intersown with a line of mixed fodder-jowar along with gingelly, pulse or castor. Sometimes, irrigated ragi is also grown with much higher yield than the dry ragi. The wet lands are used for growing paddy or sugarcane. A considerable part of the dry area in Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks is under coconut cultivation. Under canal irrigation, where one crop is grown at present, in the taluks of Arkalgud, Holenarsipur, Channarayapatna, Hassan and Belur, the pattern followed is to grow green manure followed by paddy as a kharif crop. In the rainfed areas, ragi, groundnut, hybrid maize and hybrid jowar followed by horsegram, potato followed by Poorna ragi, Sea Island cotton or MY. 14 cotton are grown. In places where two crops are grown under tank irrigation, the pattern is different. Paddy followed by groundnut, ragi or hybrid maize in summer season, paddy and sugarcane alternately, once in two years, are grown. In areas where well and lift irrigation facilities are available, hybrid maize followed by groundnut or ragi in summer season, paddy followed by hybrid maize and hybrid jowar, ragi or groundnut in kharif season are grown. The sub-joined table gives the acreages of different crops :—

Classification		1951 (*Area in acres*)	1961	1966 (*Area in hectares*)*
1		2	3	4
Food crops :—				
Cereals and millets	..	2,81,453	3,86,904	1,85,059
Pulses	..	87,514	1,13,602	34,431
Total for foodgrains	..	3,68,967	5,00,506	2,19,490
Sugarcane	..	2,919	5,086	3,325
Condiments and spices	..	34,258	31,721	13,467
Fruits and vegetables	..	21,416	24,130	5,688
Other food crops	..	1,641	1,530	..
Total food crops	..	4,29,201	5,62,973	2,41,970

1	2	3	4
Non-food crops :—			
Oilseeds	68,772	42,926	35,394
Fibres	16,816	17,520	2,501
Drugs and narcotics ..	45,902	43,112	22,189
Fodder crops ..	53,483	55,465	9,800
Green manure	4,674	N.A.	..
Other non-food crops ..	238	3,376	1,312
Total for non-food crops ..	1,89,885	2,06,233	71,439
Total sown area ..	6,19,086	7,46,702	3,13,409
Area sown more than once	20,117	21,402	16,456
Net area sown	5,98,969	7,25,300	2,96,953 (7,36,591 acres).

*One hectare is equal to 2.47105 acres.

It can be noticed from the above table that the area devoted to foodgrains is on the increase. It rose from 3,68,967 acres in 1951 to 5,00,506 acres in 1961 and 5,44,444 acres in 1969. In percentages it rose from 61.60 in 1951 to 73.91 in 1966. The total area of non-food crops decreased from 30.6 per cent of the sown area in 1951 to about 26 per cent of the sown area in 1966. The increase in the sown area over the 15 years was to the extent of about 1.37 lakh acres, which helped to increase the food production. According to the figures furnished by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Hassan, the estimated food production for the year 1968-69 was 1,91,352 metric tonnes, whereas the total requirement of foodgrains, calculating at the rate of 500 grammes per person, would be 1,87,500 tonnes. Thus there was a surplus of 3,852 metric tonnes of foodgrains during the year.

Main crops

The district had 2,96,953 hectares of land under cultivation (net sown area) in 1967-68 which constituted about 45.4 per cent of the geographical area of the district, while this percentage had gone up to about 50 in 1968-69. The distribution of acreages of most important crops among the various taluks of the district, as in 1967-68, is as follows :—

(*Area in hectares*)

Crops	*Alur*	*Arkalgud*	*Arsikere*	*Hassan*	*Belur*	*Channa-rayapatna*	*Hole-narsipur*	*Manja-rabad*
Rice ..	7,029	5,126	1,194	10,549	5,540	7,463	3,517	12,311
Ragi ..	2,922	15,566	35,714	9,766	22,715	19,195	14,751	101
Jowar ..	.	299	5,172	506	1,912	162	26	..
Total food crops ..	11,006	31,144	50,743	25,334	48,180	35,504	19,162	20,896
Other food crops ..	876	9,161	8,527	3,193	17,346	6,664	757	144
Total pulses ..	32	6,934	7,754	1,577	12,046	5,581	506	..
Coconut ..	..	362	12,182	529	11,382	1,012	486	..
Areca ..	6	819	23	127	22	202	39	14
Potato ..	62	127	32	175	30	984	32	..
Sugarcane ..	66	46	81	922	1,335	834	40	..
Cardamom .	45	..	..	96	..	..	..	8,326
Tea .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354
Groundnut ..	..	226	1,255	705	937	687	809	..
Total oilseeds	14	1,139	51,560	1,792	13,642	1,953	1,295	..

Source: **Bureau of Economics and Statistics.**

Ragi and rice are the most important cereals of the district and they are grown in all the taluks, while the acreage under ragi in Manjarabad taluk is negligible ; the acreage under rice in Arsikere taluk is small. Jowar is grown mainly in Arsikere taluk. While Arsikere and Belur are noted for coconut cultivation, sugarcane is grown mainly in Belur, Hassan and Channarayapatna taluks. While cardamom is almost confined to Manjarabad taluk, coffee is grown in Manjarabad, Hassan and Alur taluks. A short description of each of these important crops is given in the following paragraphs.

Ragi

An extent of about 1,21,000 hectares of the rolling plateau of the district is yielding the staple foodgrain of the district, ragi, popularly called " the poor man's wheat ", to a tune of about 68,000 metric tonnes per year. The coverage of this crop was nearly 40.6 per cent of the total net sown area of the district as in 1966-67. This district ranks third among ragi-growing districts of the State in so far as the acreage is concerned. Ragi is grown mostly under rainfed conditions, but it is also grown, to a small extent, as an irrigated crop. The following table shows the extent of area under ragi in various taluks :—

Taluk	1961–62 (acres)	1963–64 (acres)	1965–66 (acres)	1966–67 (*hectares*)
1	2	3	4	5
Alur ..	7,292	7,650	7,650	2,922
Arsikere ..	41,200	43,550	66,020	35,714
Arkalgud ..	38,169	38,480	38,463	15,566
Belur ..	9,068	24,132	24,132	9,766
Channarayapatna ..	57,000	58,200	56,130	22,715
Hassan ..	45,432	47,432	47,432	1,195
Holenarsipur ..	31,076	38,935	36,450	14,751
Manjarabad ..	50	35	250	101
Total ..	2,29,287	2,58,414	2,76,927	1,20,730

The *Kar* ragi is sown in the month of April or May, while the *Hain* ragi is sown in June or July. The latter matures about a month earlier. The *Hain* ragi is very popular in the taluks of Channarayapatna, Arsikere and Belur, while the *Kar* ragi is much favoured in Holenarsipur and Arkalgud taluks. Irrigated ragi is grown in only about a hundred hectares. Among the local varieties *giddaragi* or Kolar-*gidda* is popular. The improved strains are H. 22, R. 0870, E.S. 11, E.S. 13, Aruna, Poorna and Udaya.

Ragi is grown rarely as an independent crop. It is usually inter-sown with a line of mixed fodder-jowar, along with one or two pulses (horsegram, bengalgram, *avare* or *tur*) and gingelly or castor as an "akkadi" crop. While preparing the land for ragi crop, ploughing is done three to four times with the usual country plough or iron plough and in addition to this, *kunte* is also used. Four to six cart-loads of farm-yard manure or compost manure and a recommended dosage of fertilizer mixture are put into the field before sowing in respect of dry lands. In the case of irrigated ragi, which is a rabi crop sown about February, the application of manure is almost doubled. During the period of growth of the crop three to four inter-cultivations are done with the help of *kunte* or slit-harrow or blade-harrow. For purposes of harvesting, the plants are cut close to the ground and the sheaves are taken to the thrashing ground where they are dried and the grains are separated either by beating with the sticks, or by treading out the grains under the feet of oxen.

The ragi crop is sometimes infested by stem-borer (*Sesamia inference*) after about fifteen days of planting. The borer enters the stem of the plant very near the earth's surface. The central shoot dies, resulting in dead heart. They can be warded off by uprooting the affected plants and destroying them along with the larvae and spraying endrine at two c.c. or folidol at 1/2 c.c. per litre of water. Aphids may appear after about 25 days of planting and suck the sap of the plant, turning the plant yellow. They are destroyed by dusting B.H.C. 10 per cent or parathian 2 per cent. Disease complex, which may appear after about 25 days of transplanting the plant, is controlled by treating the seeds well in advance with three grammes of agrosan per kg. of seed before they are sown. The standing crops are sprayed with folidol 2.c.c. or endrine 2 c.c. or demecron ½ c.c. with three grammes of oxyen chloride or two grammes diathane or two grammes of cuman in a litre of water. As the crop reaches the earhead stage, blight (*Helminthosporium-nodulosum*) may affect the crop; if so, the panicles would begin to dry up from top to bottom and there would be no grain formation. This can be controlled by spraying three grammes of copper or two grammes of diathane or two grammes of cuman mixed with a litre of water.

Paddy Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) is as important as ragi. More than 52,729 hectares of the terraced gentle lower slopes of the valley and small square fields below the bunds and reservoirs of the crystalline plateau are covered with beautiful lush emerald-green rice fields. This coverage is about 11.3 per cent of the total geographical area of the district and secures for the district the seventh place among the rice-growing districts of the State. Out of this area, Sakleshpur claims the lion's share followed by Belur, Hassan and Alur taluks, the four taluks together covering nearly 70.8 per cent of the area under rice cultivation in the district.

About four-and-a-half decades back, the area under this crop was only 1,10,233 acres and there has been an increase of more than 25,600 acres since then. The following table shows the acreage under rice in the various taluks over the past few years :—

Taluk	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68
Alur ..	17,384	17,370	17,370	17,970
Arsikere ..	2,220	2,397	1,210	250
Arkalgud ..	12,266	12,717	12,667	17,100
Belur ..	21,070	26,238	20,068	25,450
Channarayapatna	15,170	15,175	13,690	10,530
Hassan ..	16,441	18,441	18,441	10,324
Holenarsipur	7,150	8,690	8,690	8,690
Manjarabad ..	28,586	28,736	30,420	39,608
Total ..	1,20,287	1,29,764	1,28,556	1,35,922

The reduction in the acreages in some of the taluks was due to the vagaries of the monsoon. The Manjarabad taluk, where the rainfall is more reliable, has shown recently an appreciable increase in the acreage. According to the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, the total estimated paddy production for the year 1968-69 was 3,46,405 quintals, whereas the total requirement of the district was only 2,79,737 quintals, leaving a surplus of 66,737 quintals.

Paddy is mostly grown under irrigated conditions. The number of varieties of paddy crop grown in the district are broadly grouped under monsoon paddy and summer paddy, based on the period of their cultivation. Monsoon paddy is sown in the month of June and July, transplanted in July or August and harvested in November or December. Summer paddy, on the other hand, is sown in February or March, transplanted in March or April and harvested in May or June. Bangarkovi, Coimbatore-sanna, Inchubatta, Bangarakaddi, Rathnachudi and Halubbalu are the kharif or monsoon crops. Chinabatta and Alur-sanna are the summer crops. The improved varieties of paddy are S. 1092, S. 661, S.R. 26, B.S. 705, S. 749, S. 718, S. 701, S. 317, C.H. 2, C.H. 45, and S. 199. The duration of these varieties ranges from 140 to 190 days. Japanese method of paddy cultivation is gaining popularity among the cultivators. The main features of this method are the reduction in seed rate, raised seed beds and transplanting in lines.

Sometimes, the stem-borer (*Schoenobius incertellas* Wlk) infests the crop at the time of earhead formation by getting into the stem

of the paddy plant and the plant ultimately dies. These are either trapped in a basin of water and oil or killed by spraying folidol ½ c.c. mixed with a litre of water at the time of transplanting and flowering stages of the crop. In the month of July or November, sometimes the grasshoppers (*Hieroglyphus banian F*) eat away the earheads and cause much damage. Their menace is controlled by dusting B.H.C. 5 to 10 per cent at the rate of 9 Kgs. per acre with 0.02 per cent aldrin at 60—80 gallons per acre. When the plants reach the maturity stage, the rice bugs suck milk from the grain, turning the earhead chaffy. These bugs are also controlled by dusting B.H.C. 10 per cent. The same process is followed in the case of case worm. Blast (causal organism being *Piricularia bryzae*), a kind of disease, infects the crop during the period of growth. In order to overcome this the seeds are treated with agrosan GN or ceresan at 2 to 2.5 grammes per Kg. Standing crops are sprayed with one per cent bordeaux mixture.

Jowar

Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) is a staple food crop as well as a fodder crop. Out of the total area of 7,357 hectares under jowar in 1968, 5,172 hectares were in Arsikere taluk, 1,192 hectares in Channarayapatna taluk and the remaining 992 hectares in Arkalgud, Hassan and Holenarsipur taluks. The crop is mostly grown as a rabi crop in the district. *Ibbani* jowar is sown during the months of November and December and harvested in January and February. Hybrid jowar is sown in the months of May or early June and harvested during the months between September and October. The recommended variety of jowar is Palmadi and its improved variety D. 340. This variety is sown in June or July and it requires 135 to 140 days to ripen; C.S.H. 1 is the high-yielding variety which requires about 110 days to ripen. The method of cultivation of jowar is almost similar to that of ragi, except that a very elaborate tilth is not necessary as in the case of ragi.

Pulses

The pulses occupy an area of 34,430 hectares or about 14.2 per cent of the cultivated area of the district. They are grown mainly in the taluks of Channarayapatna, Arkalgud, Arsikere and Hassan. Among these four taluks, Channarayapatna taluk is having the largest area of 12,046 hectares or about 37.8 per cent of the total area under pulses. Among the various pulses grown in the district *tur* or *togari* (*Cajnus indicus*) and gram are very important. In 1965, the two crops covered an area of 1,650 hectares and 939 hectares respectively.

Almost all the pulses are grown as mixed crops with ragi or jowar. *Togari* comes to maturity long after ragi or jowar is harvested, usually by the middle of January. Horsegram is grown with castor as a mixed crop. Sowing in respect of horsegram is

generally done by broadcasting, but sowing in plough furrows with a view to interculturing is very popular in the district. Horse-gram is chiefly used as the main feed of the working cattle of the district. Pod-borer (*Agromyza obtusa* M), a stout yellowish brown moth and caterpillar with green or stray steaks, at times, destroy the pods of the plant resulting in a very low yield. They are killed either by dusting two per cent folidol or ten per cent B.H.C. at the rate of 8 Kgs. per acre or spraying ½ c.c. folidol mixed with a litre of water.

Chillies form an important and indispensable article of dietary of the people of the district and fairly a large part of the area coming under condiments and spices is covered by this crop alone. It is a commercial crop grown under rainfed or irrigated conditions. In 1966-67, the area under this crop was 2,387 hectares, concentrated mainly in the taluks of Arkalgud, Channarayapatna, Belur and Arsikere. For purposes of cultivating this crop, the land should receive a deep tilth before the plants are planted and nursery seedlings of thirty days old or five weeks old are transplanted in the middle of July or early in August. During the period of its growth, interculturing, earthing-up of the plants and adding of manure at the time of hoeing are attended to. The green chillies can be picked up by the end of about three months. But the bulk of the pickings is done at the ripened stage which will be over by about the end of February. This crop brings in a good return to the farmers. **Chillies**

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) is another cash crop grown in all the taluks of the district, except Manjarabad. Out of the total area of 4,619 hectares under this crop in 1968-69, 1,255 hectares, i.e., nearly one-fourth of the total area, were in Arsikere taluk alone. Next came Channarayapatna. The following table gives taluk-wise area under groundnut :— **Groundnut**

(*Area in acres*)

Taluk	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68
Alur ..	..	..	..	82
Arsikere ..	2,040	2,900	2,560	2,560
Arkalgud ..	750	795	806	382
Belur ..	1,356	1,742	1,742	1,742
Channarayapatna ..	2,500	2,500	2,015	3,857
Hassan ..	1,499	1,700	1,700	1,345
Holenarsipur ..	400	1,800	2,000	1,800
Total ..	8,545	11,437	11,123	11,768

The irrigated variety called improved Spanish groundnut is more popular in the district. It is sown in the month of January

or May and it requires 105 to 110 days to mature. Asiriya Mwitunde is another improved variety sown in June or July; it requires 130 to 140 days to ripen. In addition to these, other varieties like D. 340, H.G. 7, H.G. 8 and H.G. 10 have also been introduced. Groundnut is grown both as kharif crop and summer crop under rain-fed and irrigated conditions. The land is ploughed three to four times before the seeds are sown in the month of May or June. The ploughing is done ordinarily with the help of the country plough or mould-board plough; the seeds are sown in deep furrows. During the period of its growth, hoeing is done twice or thrice. The crop is ready for harvest in September or October. When the crop is about two months old hairy caterpillar or leaf-miner (*Stomopteryx nerteria* M) are likely to appear and eat away the complete green portion of the crop. They are killed by dusting the crop with B.H.C. ten per cent or two per cent of folidol dust at the rate of ten to twelve Kgs. per acre. Tikka (causal organism being *Mycosphaerella personata)* is a deadly disease which may infect the groundnut crop when it is two months old and remain throughout the period of its growth. To remedy this, the standing crop is sprayed with three grammes of copper mixed in a litre of water or dusted with sulphur at the rate of ten to twelve Kgs. per acre.

Castor, gingelly, sesamum, rape and mustard are the other oilseeds grown in this district. The total area under oilseeds excluding groundnut, in 1968, was 30,776 hectares.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane (*Saccharum sp.*) is another commercial crop of the district, which covered an area of 3,324 hectares in 1967. Comparatively, Hassan, Holenarsipur and Channarayapatna taluks have far larger areas under this crop; these three taluks covered an area of 6,937 hectares or about 79.60 per cent of the total area under the crop in 1967-68. In 1961-62, the area under this crop was only 5,086 hectares, which was increased to 8,826 hectares in 1967-68. In 1924-25 the area under sugarcane was only 5,825 acres. The following table shows the taluk-wise areas under this crop during the period from 1961-62 to 1967-68:—

(*Area in hectares*)

Taluk	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68
Alur ..	153	160	160	153
Arsikere ..	25	210	16	220
Arkalgud ..	123	114	114	346
Belur ..	910	2,278	2,278	2,277
Channarayapatna ..	3,000	3,200	3,300	1,412
Hassan ..	680	2,261	2,061	3,248
Holenarsipur ..	195	1,170	..	1,170
Total ..	5,086	9,393	7,889	8,826

Cheni and *Pattapatti* are the popular local varieties of sugarcane. *Cheni* or *marakabbu* is a thin white cane which takes twelve to eighteen months to mature, but gives good juice and is largely grown in the district. *Pattapatti* is not so hard as *Cheni*, but responds well to manuring and capable of yielding fine jaggery. The improved varieties introduced recently are C.O. 419 and I.C. 26 which now occupy about 60 per cent of the total area under sugarcane. Fourteen months' crop is planted in June—July and harvested about August—September next year, while eighteen months' crop is planted about June, and harvested in about November, next year; twelve months' crop is planted about December and harvested in about December next year. Oil-cakes and chemical manures are applied when the plants are about three months old. Hand-weeding, digging between the rows, earthing up of the canes and wrapping of the canes in their own dead leaves are some of the operations which have to be attended to at the relevant stages. The water requirement of the crop depends upon the variety of the cane, the nature of the soil and the amount of rainfall. The average yield per acre according to a yield survey conducted by the Agricultural Department in 1967-68 was 36 tons and 962 kgs. per acre. The total cane production in the district for 1968-69 was estimated at 2,25,000 tons. Out of this, about 75 per cent of the cane was used for preparing jaggery and the remaining for seed and chewing purposes. In order to ward off the attack by what is called the pine-apple disease (causal organism being *Ceratostomella pardoxa*) the setts are treated with agallol mixing of 2.5 grammes in a litre of water, before they are planted. When the plants are about two months old, the stem-borers (*Chilotraea infuscatellus* Sn., *C. auricilia* Dudg) or top shoot-borers (*Seirpophaga nivella* Fabr) may affect and kill the plant. In such cases affected canes are uprooted, and destroyed with larvae or sprayed with two per cent endrine mixed in a litre of water.

With a view to increasing the sugarcane production, a separate scheme called the Sugarcane Development Scheme was introduced and it is in operation since 1st April 1963. The scheme is under the overall technical control of the Sugarcane Development Officer, Bangalore. The scheme aims at increasing the yield of sugarcane per acre by introducing improved varieties of cane and improved methods of cultivation. Organisation of crop competitions at district-level, distribution of setts of improved variety and of fertilisers through co-operative societies and private dealers, conducting of demonstrations in preparing compost from sugarcane trash, guidance to the farmers to control pests and diseases and demonstrations on various items like deep-ploughing and its effects, use of ridger, line-planting, application of fertilisers, seed treatment, plant protection, wrapping up of the canes, maturity tests, use of cane-cutters to harvest the crop and

improved furnace construction and jaggery preparations. These are among the various activities that are being carried out under the Sugarcane Development Scheme.

Cotton

Among the fibre crops, cotton (*Gossyepium spp.*) is the most important one in the district. This cash crop, especially, the new variety called the Sea Island cotton (Andrews), brings a good return to the farmers. Cotton seeds are a valuable cattle food. About 11,090 hectares of the cultivated area in the district are covered by the cotton crop, mostly in Arsikere, Arkalgud, Hassan and Holenarsipur taluks. In 1937, the area under this crop was only 3,120 acres, of which 2,150 acres were in Arsikere taluk alone. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the acreage under this crop as shown by the following table :—

Year	*Extent in acres*
1924-25	1,688
1937-38	3,120
1954-55	10,185
1958-59	12,970
1962-63	13,332
1967-68	11,990

Cotton is grown as an independent crop by itself or as a subordinate crop. It grows well on black cotton soils, red soils and medium black soils. The land is ploughed three to four times with the country plough before the seeds are sown. In respect of *Doddahatti* sowing is done in May. In the case of other varieties, the sowing season is over by the end of July. *Doddahatti* ripens by about October, whereas other varieties ripen upto December. As the boles are formed, pests like pink boleworm (*Platyedra gossypiella* Sauria) and spotted boleworm (*Earias fabia S., Earias insulana B.*) may bore into the boles resulting in the discolouration of the lint. In order to remedy this, the standing crops are dusted with two per cent folidol mixed with ten per cent D.D.T. at the rate of 8 Kgs. per acre against pink boleworm ; the spotted boleworms are destroyed by spraying endrine at two per cent mixed in a litre of water. Jassids (*Empoasca devastans* Dist) and Aphids, the other pests which attack the plant, feed themselves on the leaves. They are controlled by spraying folidol and dusting sulphur at the recommended rate. Black arm (causal organism being *Xanthomonas malvacearum*), Anthracnose (causal organism being *Glomerella gossypi* and *Colletotrichum indicum*), and wilt (causal organism being *Fusarium vasinfectum*) are the common diseases of cotton prevalent in the district. The spread of these diseases is checked by growing disease-resistant varieties, treatment of the seeds with ceresan, uprooting the affected plants and spraying folidol at rates depending upon the nature and seriousness of the disease.

The important commercial varieties of cotton in the district are *Doddahatti* (*G. Hirsutum*), classified under American or new world cotton and M.A. 11 and C.N. 86. The advantages of *Doddahatti* are early maturity, better yield and higher percentage of lint. Recently, another improved variety called the Sea Island Cotton (Andrews) has been introduced in the district. It is an extra long staple variety with staple length varying from 1.25" to 1.37", ginning outturn of 33 per cent and a spinning capacity of about 80 standard warp counts. The Mysore-14 is another standard cotton variety popular in the district. It is derived from M.A. 5 and Tide Water.

Sea Island Cotton Scheme

In order to increase the yield of cotton and the area under cotton, two schemes are being implemented in the district, *viz.*, the Sea Island Cotton Scheme and the Cotton Development Scheme. The first scheme was introduced in the district during the year 1958-59 by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay. It was under the administrative and financial control of the Indian Central Cotton Committee till 31st March 1963 and was subsequently handed over to the State Department of Agriculture. In order to popularise the cultivation of Sea Island Cotton among the cultivators of the district, the committee was supplying seeds, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals on loan basis. The Government are now issuing crop loans through the Sea Island Cotton Co-operative Society, Ramanathapura. Upto the end of 1968-69, cash subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent of the total chemicals used for the purpose of spraying over Sea Island Cotton crop was given to the cultivators. Now they are supplied to them at 50 per cent subsidised rates. The Sea Island Cotton Co-operative Society undertakes the supply of seeds, fertilisers, chemicals, etc., and marketing of the produce. The society owns a godown and a ginning factory. Exhibitions, field days and training camps at district and taluk levels are arranged under this scheme every year by the Sea Island Cotton Assistant.

Cotton Development Scheme

A comprehensive scheme for cotton development is in operation in the district since March 1963. Continuous supply of generation seeds of My-14 cotton variety, maintenance of purity and reputation of the standard variety released for the Mysore—American Kharif Cotton Zone and proper enforcement of the Cotton Control Act, Transport Act and Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, pest control operations, demonstrations on compost preparations and use of plant protection chemicals under a Centrally-sponsored scheme, assistance to grow hybrid varieties, observance of field days, publication of literature on improved methods of cotton cultivation and such other activities are undertaken under this scheme. The total expenditure incurred under this scheme for 1968-69 was Rs. 30,000.

It is stated that an area of about 15,000 acres was covered under cotton crop during the year 1968-69 resulting in the production of about 7,000 bales of lint. Arsikere is the main marketing centre for cotton in the district. Nearly ten to fifteen per cent of the cotton is marketed at the Regulated Market, Arsikere, and the Co-operative Cotton Processing Society, Arsikere and the rest of the produce is purchased by private dealers.

Agricultural development

Conscious efforts to develop agricultural economy at the district-level date back to 1951 when planning was accepted as a major instrument of economic growth both by the State and the Central Governments. Even before this, there were several smaller schemes aimed at agricultural development. However, the movement was put on a firm basis with the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan. It has already been stated earlier that the district has just attained self-sufficiency in respect of food-grains and the surplus grains are being exported to the neighbouring districts. This position has to be stabilised and strengthened. Progressive agriculture is not a simple operation, but has become a complex task involving definite skills. Continuous efforts are needed to keep up the tempo of development and to improve further the quantity and quality of production, with utmost economy.

Waste lands

In order to add to the area under cultivation, the waste lands, dry lands and fallow lands that have gone out of cultivation owing to some reason or the other and are fit for cultivation have to be brought under the plough. Consequent on the survey of Government waste lands in the State, it has become possible to assess the extent of such waste lands, and also lands that are released from *Kavals* and from Agricultural or Forest Department in the district. According to the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, the area available for cultivation in 1968-69 was as follows :—

(*Area in acres*)

Taluk	*Gomal*	*Kharab*	*Assessed waste*	*Released forest land*	*Released kaval lands*	*Total*
Hassan	4,926.17	269.30	2,023.04	..	..	7,209.11
Arsikere	7,406.26	..	2,219.14	..	..	9,626.00
Channarayapatna	14,784.36	..	4,861.07	..	1,374.28	2,120.31
Arkalgud	3,964.09	136.16	4,764.14	500.00	557.17	9,922.16
Holenarsipur	9,099.21	..	4,710.32	218.29	871.23	14,900.25
Belur	22,179.00	..	3,648.16	..	..	25,827.16
Alur	5,647.19	2,328.30	..	..	..	7,976.09
Sakleshpur	21,056.16	..	4,520.39	..	..	25,577.15
Total ..	89,064.24	2,724.36	26,748.06	718.29	2,803.28	1,22,060.03

From the above table it becomes clear that a substantial additional area of 1,22,060 acres, of which gomal and assessed waste lands form a large bulk, can be utilised for cultivation. The *Kharab* lands are found mainly in Hassan, Arkalgud and Alur taluks, while lands released from the Forest Department and *Kavals* are mainly in Channarayapatna, Arkalgud and Hole-narsipur taluks. In addition to the cultivable waste, an extent of 36,892 acres was lying fallow, besides 27,850 acres of land which have gone out of cultivation as a result of water-logging and rise in salinity. According to the Divisional Forest Officer, Hassan, lands measuring about 5,943 acres of forest area are to be handed over to Revenue Department for bringing them under cultivation. Efforts are being made to effect the transfer of these lands early. There are several schemes in the district for reclaiming the waste lands as also for improving dry and fallow lands.

Land reclamation

The Tractor and Bulldozer Organisation of the Agricultural Department is aiding the reclamation of lands. According to the figures furnished by the Assistant Agricultural Engineer, Hassan, there are also about 157 tractors owned by private parties. In the year 1968-69 there were two tractors and two bulldozers in possession of the Tractor and Bulldozer Organisation. They were hired out to the farmers for purposes of cultivation and reclamation of lands. The hire charges for tractor ploughing varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 32 per acre, depending upon the depth of ploughing. The charges for hiring bulldozers varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per hour depending upon the type of the bulldozer used. In 1968-69, the Departmental bulldozers worked for 1,323 hours. Lands are also reclaimed by manual labour in places where mechanical application is not possible. In such cases, the farmers are encouraged to do so by giving them a subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the total cost incurred subject to a ceiling limit of Rs. 50 per acre upto 5 acres, if the work turned out by them is according to the approved plans and estimates. In 1966-67, an extent of 400 acres of land was reclaimed and subsidy to a tune of Rs. 18,602 was paid. As against this, 724 acres of waste lands were reclaimed in 1969-70 and a subsidy of Rs. 17,926 was paid. In addition to this, an area of 246 acres was also reclaimed without paying any subsidy, during the same year.

Soil conservation

Soil conservation work has been taken up in the district as per the provisions of the Mysore Land Improvement Act, 1961. Financial assistance is extended to the farmers either through the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer or the Land Development Banks for purposes of improving the lands by levelling and bunding them. In order to prevent soil erosion and formation of gullies and also to conserve moisture, construction of contour bunds on catchment basis at suitable places from ridge to valley has been taken up by the Government with the active co-operation of the

farmers. The work turned out under this Scheme since 1966 is given below :—

Year			*Extent in acres*
1966-67	..	..	4,844
1967-68	..	..	808
1968-69	..	..	6,500
1969-70 (upto 30th April)	..	..	149
	Total	..	12,299

In view of the fact that maintenance of contour bunds in a good condition is as important as their construction, a separate financial provision has been made for their maintenance. In addition to this, dry farming in bunded areas is being popularised among the farmers by organising demonstrations and providing training to selected farmers.

Reclamation of alkaline and acid soils and of waste lands by manual labour has been taken up in places where large areas, which were under cultivation, have gone out of cultivation due to water logging and development of alkalinity or acidity or salinity in the soil. The extent of such lands in the taluks of the district can be seen from the following table :—

(*Area in acres*)

Taluk		*Waste land*	*Alkaline and saline soil*	*Water logged soil*
Hassan ..	..	3,500	75	20
Arsikere ..	..	4,000	350	35
Channarayapatna	..	5,500	250	45
Holenarsipur ..	..	2,500	200	35
Arkalgud ..	..	3,500	40	15
Manjarabad ..	..	5,000	35	25
Belur ..	..	2,000	25	15
Alur ..	..	700	25	10
Total	..	26,700	950	200

In 1966-67, the reclamation work was taken up in Holenarsipur taluk only and an area of 4,844 acres was covered by spending Rs. 1,55,000. In 1967-68, bunds were constructed to an extent of 833.2 acres and waste-weirs in an area of 2,908 acres. In order

to improve the saline and acidic lands, the Government intend to supply lime to the farmers at 50 per cent subsidised rates. Under the Soil Amelioration Scheme, the soils of Manjarabad, Alur and parts of Arkalgud taluks, which are acidic in nature, are being treated with lime at the rate of half to one tonne per acre depending upon the soil Ph. Nearly 208 tonnes of lime were distributed in Sakleshpur sub-division during the year 1968. As there is no soil-testing laboratory in the district, the farmers send the soil samples to Mandya and get them tested. The Assistant Agricultural Officers are assisting the farmers in this connection.

Efforts are being made for intensifying the cultivation in the district by regulating the supply of major inputs like water, organic manure, fertiliser and improved seeds and by popularising new techniques, the use of improved implements, pesticides, etc. As to the supply of water, it has been already dealt with under irrigation. An account of the other factors is given in the following paragraphs.

Organic manures

There are three types of organic manures, namely, green manure, farmyard manure and compost. Judicious and timely application of these organic manures can much increase the yielding capacity of the soil. In order to make the most of these resources at district, taluk and village levels, a Manurial Development Scheme has been put into operation in the district. It aims at the fullest possible exploitation of rural as well as urban waste for the preparation of compost. Financial assistance by way of loans and subsidies has been made available to the farmers as an incentive. The farmyard manure is better than any other type of organic manure, but it is not available in required quantity, much of it being used as a substitute for fuel in rural parts. The Department of Agriculture has organised eleven centres for producing and popularising compost manure. Among these, Hassan centre is the biggest one, which is producing about 1,500 tons of compost every year. These centres give training to farmers, hold field days, etc., about preparation and application of compost manure.

There has been a significant increase in the production of rural and urban compost in recent years as shown by the following statement :—

Year	*Urban and rural compost in tonnes*
1956—57	1,881
1960—61	29,333
1969—70	1,49,394

Glyricidia, sunn-hemp, sesbania and *honge* are the popular green manure plants of the district. Of these, glyricidia is very popular and it is particularly good for rice-growing lands. These green manure plants are grown on the paddy fields as a main crop or on the bunds, or as an *akkadi* crop on the dry lands. Seedlings of these plants are being raised and supplied to the farmers free of cost. During the year 1968, 1,08,713 cuttings were so distributed.

Chemical fertilisers

The principal supplier of fertilisers to the cultivators is the Government. But private manufacturers like FACT, Parry, Shaw Wallace, Trombay, etc., are also tapping at the doors of the farmers. The cultivators use the fertilisers largely in the irrigated tracts and hence the volume of fertiliser consumption considerably depends on the extent of land under irrigation. It also depends on the type of the soil and the crop grown. The practice of applying these fertilisers to the soils of dry lands is also gaining ground, specially in respect of hybrid varieties. The chemical fertilisers are being applied to crops like potato, sugarcane, paddy, irrigated ragi and hybrid varieties. In order to make their use more popular, the Department of Agriculture is holding periodical fertiliser festivals, film shows and demonstration plots on the fields of farmers. Diamonium phosphate, a compound fertiliser with 18 per cent nitrogen and 46 per cent (P 205) phosphoric acid, has become popular among the cultivators. The following table shows the quantity of chemical fertilisers distributed by Government through co-operative institutions in the district during the years 1967-68 and 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Category*	1967–68	1969–70
		(in tonnes)	
1.	Nitrogenous fertilisers (in terms of ammonium sulphate).	5,220.000	5,777.339
2.	Phosphate fertilisers (in terms of single super).	6,108.000	1,510.132
3.	Potash (in terms of murate potash)	1,790.000	419.250
	Total ..	13,118.000	7,706.721

This distribution was channelised through the Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Societies, Marketing Societies and Service Co-operatives. In 1969-70, a fairly large quantity of 11,969.471 tons of chemical fertilisers was also distributed by private agencies.

Improved Seeds

It has been found, according to the Techno-Economic Survey of Mysore, that improved seeds when utilised without admixtures

have given on an average a ten per cent increase in the yield. Therefore, the Government have taken up a comprehensive programme of distribution of improved seeds and their multiplication in the district. There are two seed farms, one at Chillanaikanahalli in Belur taluk and another at Yelware in Arsikere taluk, in this district, possessing 63.37 acres and 59.06 acres of lands respectively for purposes of multiplying seeds of ragi, groundnut, jowar, castor and also raising green manure. The main function of these two farms is to multiply the nucleus seeds of the research stations and supply them to registered seed-growers for further multiplication and sale to the farmers. The drawback of these farms is the lack of proper irrigational facilities which has made it difficult for them to cope up with the demands of the farmers. The sub-joined table shows the quantity in demand and distribution of improved seeds and the areas covered during the two years 1967-68 and 1969-70 :—

Particulars of seed	*Demand (in quintals)*		*Distribution (in kilograms)*		*Area covered (in acres)*	
	1967-68	1969-70	1967-68	1969-70	1967-68	1969-70
Ragi	2,859	2,280	2,612	1,058	65,303	37,842
Paddy	3,191	3,200	2,142	1,148	21,213	14,447
Jowar	216	300	187	196	3.116	3,700
Groundnut	1,028	1,500	1,882	600	3,120	1,200

The marked variations in quantities of distribution and the area covered were due to the failure of rains, which made the farmers to use chemical manures reluctantly and in limited quantities. Free technical advice is given to the farmers by the staff of the Department of Agriculture and also arrange demonstration plots to apprise the farmers of the proper use of these improved seeds.

Plant protection

Protection of the standing crops against the menace of pests and diseases is important. It was estimated that the loss in yield due to the menace of pests and diseases was more than 10 per cent in the year 1967-68. There is a comprehensive Plant Protection Scheme in the district for fighting pests and diseases. A good stock of pesticides is maintained for distribution at the required time. The Department has also taken up propaganda work on preventive measures that can be adopted against pests and diseases. Some of the equipments for the purpose are supplied to the farmers at 50 per cent subsidised rates. There are eight micronisers with the Department in the district, which are hired out to the farmers. There is a special mechanic in the Department who tours all the taluks and attends to major repairs of the equipments. As a preventive measure, the foundation seeds of the seed farms are treated before distributing them to the registered growers. The

chemicals, which are useful in controlling the diseases and which are required for seed treatment, are purchased and distributed among the cultivators at 25 per cent, 50 per cent and 75 per cent subsidised rates and at full rates also. The extent of area covered under this scheme during the years 1967-68 and 1969-70 is given below :—

(In acres)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1967–68	1969–70
1.	Seed treatment	19,526	9,357
2.	Rat control	683	8,200
3.	Control of polyphagus pests ..	12,878	7,062
4.	Intensive plant protection ..	20,000	10,291
5.	Control of weeds	500	2

High-yielding Variety Programme

The High-Yielding Variety Programme was introduced in the district during 1966-67 with the objective of covering a large area under high-yielding variety paddy, maize and jowar. The cultivators of the district have become aware of the better yields they fetch and are eager to take to the practice of these varieties. Among the paddy varieties, T. 65, T.N. 1, I.R. 8, T.N. 3, A.D.T. 27 are gaining popularity as hybrid varieties. The progress of the High-Yielding Variety Programme in the district during the years 1967-68 and 1969-70 is given below :—

Sl. No.	*Crop*	*Target fixed (in acres)*	*Area achieved (in acres)*	*Seeds distributed (in qtls.)*	*Fertilisers applied (in kgs.)*	*Loans and advances (in Rs.)*
			1967-68			
1.	High-yielding variety paddy	1,000	387.25	372.85	1,289.00	..
2.	Hybrid jowar	..	39	1.80	1,170.00	55,032
3.	Hybrid maize	1,500	395.10	237.00	183.00	
			1969-70			
1.	High-yielding variety paddy	6,300	1,179	97.43	1,023.438	
2.	Hybrid jowar	700	428	22.19	574.800	1,91,120
3.	Hybrid maize	6,500	5,862.20	280.44	95.150	
4.	Mexican wheat	35	35	11.00		

The targets could not be achieved in full owing to failure of rains. Hybrid jowar and maize are gradually catching the imagination of the farmers. The Department is helping the farmers by way of loans and advances for cultivation of the hybrid varieties.

Oilseed Development Scheme

A comprehensive Oilseed Development Scheme has been in operation in the district since 6th April, 1966. It aims at multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of various oilseed crops and at bringing more area under these crops by following mixed cropping and double cropping. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 21,000 was provided for this purpose. The three important oilseed crops that are covered under this scheme are groundnut, sesamum and castor. Out of the total area of 20,170 acres in 1969-70, 10,900 acres were under groundnut, 5,060 acres under sesamum and 4,110 acres under castor. Several half-field demonstrations are being held on the fields of the farmers under each crop. In 1969-70, a subsidy of Rs. 462 was paid to the groundnut and castor seed growers. During the same year, an area of 108 acres was covered under improved oilseeds, 1,860 acres under intensive cultivation of groundnut and 2,016 acres under plant protection measures. The programme for double cropping in respect of groundnut was taken up in 1969-70. The foundation seeds of Spanish improved groundnut, H.G. 8 groundnut, Asiriya Mwitunde groundnut and N.P.H. castor were multiplied and distributed under this scheme. The expenditure incurred under this scheme for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 12,018.52, as against Rs. 8,148.05 for the previous year.

Agricultural Implements

The improved agricultural implements that are becoming popular are 'Mysore plough, ureka, kher and K M. plough, gurjar plough, improved iron plough, bund-former, wet land puddler, leveller, sugarcane crusher and jaggery making equipment. Tractors and power-tillers are also slowly making their way into the district. According to the figures collected in 1966, there were about 1,78,550 wooden ploughs, 7,958 iron ploughs, 954 sugarcane crushers, 80 tractors and 74 *ganas* in the district. There is a gradual change-over from the country wooden ploughs to iron ploughs, specially among those who have taken up high-yielding varieties for cultivation. In order to popularise the use of improved implements, the Government are issuing loans for their purchase and also supplying some of them at 25 per cent subsidised rates.

Co-operative Farming

The programme of co-operative farming is intended to organise petty land-holders so as to form economic units of agriculture by mobilising their lands and resources. The organisation of joint farming societies was taken up in the district on a pilot basis. There were 21 farming societies with 6,429 members and 2,558 acres and 61 guntas of land under their command as in 1968-69. Out of these, three were collective farming societies, one was tenant

farming society and seventeen joint farming societies. The Department of Agriculture is offering technical advice to the members of these societies in respect of pests and diseases, cropping programme and the like. Among these societies, Hebbanagatta Co-operative Collective Farming Society, Ltd., Hebbanagatta, in Arsikere taluk, has been considered a good farming society in the district. It had an area of 150 acres of land in its possession as on 31st December 1969, of which 115 acres were reclaimed and brought under cultivation with an irrigated area of 12 acres at that time. It had four wells and installed two irrigation pumpsets, effecting permanent improvements to the lands at a cost of Rs. 25,000 by way of reclamation of land and construction of contour bunds in 1967. The important plantation crops being grown by this society were coconut in 33 acres and banana in two acres. Nearly 2,000 coconut plants have been planted of which 150 plants have already been giving good yield. It is stated that the income of the society when all the coconut plants begin to yield fruits would go up to one to two lakhs of rupees a year. The biggest among these societies is the Attigudda Tenant Farming Society which had, in 1969-70, 636 acres of land at its command. Mention may be made about the second biggest society in the district, *i.e.*, the Vrundavanahally Co-operative Collective Farming Society Ltd., which possesses 300 acres of dry land, of which 150 acres of land have so far been reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

In 1908, acute distress conditions prevailed in parts of Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks where the rainfall had been much less than the average of previous five years. The wet crops failed and the yield of dry crops was poor. Added to this, there was a general scarcity of food stuffs and fodder in the district. About 91,254 persons residing in the two taluks were affected. Similar conditions prevailed in 1918-19 also, but the situation was not so acute as it was in 1908. The *maidan* parts of the district, particularly the Channarayapatna and Arsikere taluks, have been subjected to frequent scarcity conditions because of failures of monsoon. It has been observed that in the areas that are subject to chronic scarcity conditions, there are, in a cycle of five years, one year of normal harvest, one year of good harvest, two years of scarcity and another year of famine or near famine. From 1964 onwards, there were scarcity conditions occurring year after year. The distress during 1965 and 1966 was more acute, the rainfall in those years being less than the average of previous 35 years. According to the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, the average rainfall in respect of Arsikere and Channarayapatna for 35 years from 1933 to 1968 was 345 mm. and 376 mm. respectively, while the corresponding average for the district was 660 mm. **Famines**

Relief works like advancement of *taccavi* and land improvement loans, remission of land revenue assessment, importing of **Relief measures**

foodgrains into the area and distribution of the same at cost price, supply of fodder from *malnad* parts for the use of cattle, taking up repairs of the existing irrigation works, emergency feeding programme, sinking of new irrigation wells, taking up soil conservation works, starting of other relief works by the Public Works Department, etc., are undertaken when scarcity conditions occur. State forests were thrown open for free grazing of cattle. During the years 1965-66 and 1967-68, the total land revenue suspended was of the order of Rs. 2,85,575 and Rs. 14,85,304 respectively and the non-collectable land revenue at the end of 1968 stood at Rs. 26,93,129. Great attention was paid to relief works in Channarayapatna and Arsikere taluks as they suffered most. Some permanent relief measures like soil conservation works, sinking of irrigation wells, construction of small tanks and pick-ups were also taken up. The following table indicates the extent of relief works executed in the district from 1965-66 to 1969-70 :—

Year		*No. of villages affected*	*No. of relief works taken up*	*Expenditure*
				Rs. P.
1965-66	..	1,879	308	3,92,899.87
1966-67	..	1,879	618	6,75,894.00
1967-68	..	1,911	1,097	6,34,000.00
1968-69	..	1,911	2,292	37,14,674.52
1969-70	..	N.A.	864	7,98,615.71

Floods

In 1911, the two rivers were in spate causing heavy damage to the standing crops. The Yagachi is sometimes called a "Mad River" as it gets flooded all of a sudden carrying away men, materials and livestock. Again in 1924, both the Hemavathy and the Yagachi were in floods by which large areas of agricultural fields were inundated all along the banks. Similar events were reported in 1955, 1960 and 1963, causing considerable damage to fields, men and other property. After the completion of the dam across the Hemavathy at Gorur, it would help to control the floods of this river.

HORTICULTURE

The district of Hassan possesses suitable climate and soils for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and plantation crops. Important

horticultural crops that are grown in the district are plantation crops like coffee, coconut, cardamom, pepper and arecanut, subsidiary and tuber crops like potato, sweet potato, tapioca, vegetable crops of exotic and indigenous varieties and fruit crops like mango, banana, guava, sapota, cashew, jack fruit, oranges and other citrus varieties, pineapple, papaya, grape, etc. According to the Superintendent, Seed Multiplication Centre, Hassan, the total area covered by these crops by the end of 1969-70, was 1,99,980 acres. The Department of Horticulture is having several experimental farms, progeny-*cum*-demonstration orchards and multi-purpose horticultural farms for helping the development of these crops. The particulars of these farms are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of farm or nursery	Area in acres and guntas	Seeds and seedlings produced	Fruit plants planted
1.	State Seed Production Farm, Somanahalli Kaval	353.33	Potato and cauliflower ..	Sapota, guava and jack
2.	Horticultural Farm, Arkalgud	100.00	Areca, coconut, cashew and fruits	Orange
3.	Horticultural Farm, Sakleshpur	301.00	Cardamom, areca, orange, pepper and cashew.	Orange
4.	Horticultural Farm, Alur	27.00	Fruits, vegetables and orange	Sapota, guava, papaya, jack and orange.
5.	Horticultural Farm, Holenarsipur ..	25.00	Coconut, areca, papaya, jack, cashew and vegetables.	Guava, sapota and jack
6.	Horticultural Farm, Belur	20.11	Vegetables, pepper, areca, coconut and ornamental plants.	Orange, sapota and guava
7.	Hassan Town Nursery, Hassan	9.35	Areca, coconut, cauliflower ..	Fig
8.	Silver Jubilee Orchard, Hassan	5.10	Fruits and vegetables ..	Sapota, guava, grape, papaya and mango
9.	Horticultural Nursery, Channarayapatna ..	1.00	Vegetables and cashew ..	..

State Seed Production Farm

The State Seed Production Farm is situated at Somanahalli kaval, about ten miles from Hassan town. A production centre was started at this farm in 1964, under the crash programme, for the production of foundation seeds of potato and cauliflower. The entire area is divided into five blocks, each consisting of two plots—one for raising seedlings and foundation seeds and the other for raising fruit plants. There are three irrigation wells, a major storage tank with a capacity of holding 60,000 gallons of water, a cumulative pond, a laboratory, a farm house and a storage chamber in the farm. The problems connected with the cultivation of potato are being tackled here. All the twenty-six varieties of potato seeds, released by the Central Potato Research Institute, are sown in this farm on an experimental basis. It is reported that the three varieties of seeds, *viz.*, Kufri Kuber, Kufri Chandramukhi and Up-to-date, can thrive well in the district. Experiments on the incidence of pests and diseases on potato plants and on the fertiliser dosages are being conducted and the results are dessiminated to potato-growers. It is proposed to produce here potato seeds in large quantities. There are 2,000 sapota, 200 guava and 100 jack fruit plants in the farm.

Coffee

The district is noted for its coffee plantations. The cultivation of coffee in the district has an eventful background. A few European planters who made a beginning in Manjarabad taluk in the later part of 13th century encountered, in the beginning, considerable difficulties in making their venture a success. It is probable that the successful efforts made in this direction by Mr. Jolly of Parry and Company who seems to have started the first coffee plantation in the State, in the neighbouring district of Shimoga as early as 1823-25 and by Mr. Strokes who had his garden started in 1835, caught the imagination of a few in the district who also made sporadic attempts. But a firm beginning in this district was made by a European, Fredric Green, who started his garden for growing coffee in 1843 in Manjarabad taluk. Ten years later, he was joined by Robert H. Elliot who started his garden at Churchinahalla, about twelve miles to the south of the garden of Fredric Green. Gradually other Europeans joined the above two pioneers and in 1875 their number had risen to about ten in the district. Their venture would have yielded the best results and opened the eyes of the inhabitants but for a serious disease which killed almost all the plants. However, the attempts of a few planters in replacing the dead plants by the new coffee plants brought from the neighbouring district of Coorg yielded good results and the cultivation of coffee was revived. Thereafter, the industry progressed, though with several ups and downs, and by about 1939, the number of European planters in the district had risen to 24, while the number of Indian planters was 60. In 1946-47, the area covered by the coffee estates in the district was 19,062 acres. There has been a gradual increase in the area,

year by year, as also in the number of coffee estates as shown in the table presented below :—

Number of estates and area under coffee in Hassan district from 1946-47 to 1968-69

		Number of coffee estates			*Area (in acres)*		
Sl. No.	*Season*	*Registered*	*Un-registered*	*Total*	*Arabica*	*Robusta*	*Total*
1.	1946-47 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17,133	1,929	19,062
2.	1947-48 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16,289	2,187	18,476
3.	1948-49 ..	1,190	277	1,467	16,481	2,637	19,118
4.	1949-50 ..	1,255	213	1,478	15,628	2,682	18,310
5.	1950-51 ..	1,280	202	1,482	16,084	2,706	18,790
6.	1951-52 ..	1,299	203	1,502	16,139	3,180	19,319
7.	1952-53 ..	1,321	203	1,524	15,685	3,433	19,118
8.	1953-54 ..	1,318	135	1,453	15,522	3,457	18,979
9.	1954-55 ..	1,670	160	1,830	15,369	4,633	20,002
10.	1955-56 ..	1,791	107	1,898	14,829	4,878	19,707
11.	1956-57 ..	2,281	87	2,368	16,071	5,024	21,095
12.	1957-58 .	2,605	74	2,679	16,528	5,015	21,543
13.	1958-59 ..	2,600	56	2,656	17,809	5,051	22,860
14.	1959-60 ..	2,614	59	2,673	17,708	5,166	23,174
15.	1960-61 ..	2,630	56	2,686	19,210	4,897	24,107
16.	1961-62 ..	2,215	101	2,316	20,440	5,235	25,675
17.	1962-63 ..	2,308	76	2,384	20,525	5,116	25,641
18.	1963-64 ..	2,276	60	2,336	21,484	5,238	26,722
19.	1964-65 ..	2,152	40	2,192	21,502	5,182	26,684
20.	1965-66 ..	2,200	30	2,230	23,028	4,949	27,977
21.	1966-67 ..	2,194	13	2,207	23,534	4,688	28,222
22.	1967-68 ..	2,170	3	2,173	21,414	4,917	26,331
23.	1968-69 ..	2,188	11	2,199	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = Not Available

The most important coffee growing tracts in Hassan district comprise Sakleshpur and Belur taluks and Kenchammana-Hoskote area of Alur taluk which are largely covered by the Hemavathy river system. These tracts, popularly known as the 'golden land', are noted for high production levels in Mysore State. It is stated that the tracts situated on either side of the Hemavathy river

system, particularly Kenchammana-Hoskote, Ballupet and Aigoor tracts, are in no way inferior to the high-yielding tracts of the northern parts of Coorg. The windward side of the western *ghats* from Belur and Sakleshpur taluks leading on towards the west coast, the continuous hilly tracts stretching from Aigoor and Kenchammana-Hoskote to the highly productive tracts of Somawarpet-Shanivarasanthe of Coorg district on the south and the coffee plateau extending upto Alur are covered with rolling jungles of the glossy-leaved bushes and the majestic shade trees which protect the plants from the strong rays of the sun and yielding high production. Places like Aigoor, Eslur and Hanbal, which were once important for cardamom cultivation, have now become important coffee growing areas as cardamom gave place to coffee owing to better and securer returns from the latter. The table given below indicates the actual production of coffee in the district according to the size of holdings from 1964-65 to 1968-69:—

(*Production in tonnes*)

Size of holdings (*hectares*)	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Below 2 ..	88	446	259 620	218 658	270 573
2 to 4 ..	138	413	435.383	567.865	517.417
4 to 10 ..	775	1,377	1,172.600	1,641.608	1,618.345
10 to 20 ..	811	965	762 499	1,178.562	1,232.430
20 to 40 ..	732	637	643.174	1,011.077	761.076
40 to 60 ..	290	335	283.364	319.639	265.179
60 to 80 ..	521	508	331 071	289.015	286.996
80 to 100 ..	246	298	158.250	249.460	319.867
100 and above	1,438	1,247	958 845	1,493.195	1,710 045
Total ..	5,069	6,226	5,005.119	6,899.734	6,982.723

The two important varieties of coffee, grown in the district, are Arabica and Robusta. In the beginning Arabica coffee species was used for cultivation but it had to be replaced by *Liberica* coffee as an alternative owing to diseases appearing on the former. Hamilton appears to have been the first to notice natural hybrids between *Liberica* and Arabica and these were soon commenced to be grown on account of their vigorous growth and comparative freedom from leaf rust. Unfortunately, these hybrids and their progeny were generally not productive. At present, though Arabica is the dominant species under cultivation, there is an appreciable acreage under Robusta also. According to the figures made available by the Director of Research, Coffee Board Research Department, the area under Arabica coffee in the

district in 1967-68 was 21,414 acres with the total annual production of 5,850 tonnes, while the corresponding figures for Robusta coffee during the same period was 4,017 acres and 1,050 tonnes respectively.

Cultivation

The cultivation of coffee demands great care, skill and patience on the part of the grower. It flourishes well in red laterite soils along the gentle slopes of the hills of varying heights from 2,500 feet to 3,500 feet, with the annual rainfall ranging from 70" to 110". The coffee-grower's year commences with the blossom showers, which usually fall early in April preceded by two to three months of dry weather. During the period, just before blossom showers, the existing coffee bushes would be 'wintering', while the tiny branches of what are termed 'spikes' would be forming along the majority of the branches. Soon after the first rains, the spikes swell and in about ten days time, each tree would be covered with massed clusters of the fragrant starry white blossoms. On the other hand, those planters who want to start a plantation afresh, are engaged in preparing pits of about 24 inches depth, arranged in rows on the terraced slopes of hills. Then, 15 to 18 months old coffee seedlings are obtained from the nurseries and transplanted in these pits soon after the first rains. He will, thereafter, attend to items of work like manuring, earthing up of plants, weeding, topping, pruning, etc., regularly, year after year, till they begin to bear fruit in the fourth year of planting and thereafter annually.

Harvesting

There is a long period of waiting from the flowering stage to the ripening stage. During this period, the coffee-grower is busy in forking, trenching, weeding, manuring, general thinning out of overhead shade by removing a few branches of shade trees, filling up of vacancies in the fields with small plants from the nurseries, etc. It is only nine months after blossoming that the berries begin to ripen. So, from the month of November and onwards, the planter is busy gathering his crop. This work goes up to the end of February. The berries are then carried from fields straight down to the pulp house, where any green ones, if any, are picked out and dried separately. In the meantime, the ripe cherry is passed through pulpers where the skin is removed, and later on, the beans are passed through shieves into 'vats'. They are left there to ferment for about 36 hours, after which period they are washed so as to remove the sticky coating and any skins left after pulping. Later on, they are spread on tiled barbecues or bamboo mats to dry in the sun till the moisture evaporates. Thereafter, they are despatched to curing houses at Hassan.

Coconut

The Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks in the district are noted for coconut cultivation. These two taluks claimed about 66 per cent of the total area of 70,867 acres under coconut cultivation in 1969-70. The area under coconut has increased from

34,752 acres in 1938-39 to 42,749 acres in 1951-52, 60,202 acres in 1961-62, 62,053 acres in 1964-65 and 70,867 acres in 1969-70.

The coconut palm flourishes well in highly red soils, sandy loams, light alluvial soils, rock debris and low-lying areas and tank beds. It requires equable climate, bright sunshine and well-distributed rainfall of about 40 inches and over. It cannot withstand heavy drought and as such, it is irrigated during dry season. For finding out the optimum fertiliser requirements for coconut palms in different areas, a simple Manurial Trial Scheme was started in 1965. A provision of Rs. 4,100 was made for the year 1968-69 for this purpose. It was reported that a single dosage of a fertiliser mixture of a three-fourth pound of nitrogen, half a pound of super-phosphate and a pound of potash was very good for the palms. It results in the bigger size of the nuts and also in improving the quality of nuts.

Pests and diseases

Rhinocerous beetle and red palm weevil are the two dangerous pests that may infest the coconut plants in the district. They are controlled either by picking them out or treating the plants with insecticides. Bud rot disease may cause damage to young seedlings. Stem bleeding, another disease, can damage the trunk of the plants. *Anabe roga* is a serious disease which proves fatal to the plants. A scheme for controlling *anabe roga* on coconut is in operation in the taluks of Arsikere and Channarayapatna since 1965.

The trees begin to bear fruit from the sixth or seventh year after planting and thereafterwards annually. It is a perennial plant and continues to bear fruit up to the age of 60 to 80 years. The nuts of a bunch mature nearly one year after flowering. The number of nuts in a bunch varies according to the size of the nuts; the bigger the nuts, the smaller is the bunch. It is estimated that a tree yields from 250 to 300 nuts a year.

Coconut Development Scheme

A Coconut Development Scheme is in operation in the district of Hassan since March 1965. The scheme aims at supplying good seedlings to the coconut-growers. For this purpose, a technical committee was formed in August, 1966. It was entrusted with the task of marking the characteristic mother palms on the formula suggested by the Coconut Research Station, Ernakulam. In the month of September 1966, another sub-committee was constituted. About 13,062 coconut trees were marked as mother palms in Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks. In 1969-70, about 1,37,623 seed coconuts were procured. In the same year coconut seedlings to a tune of 1,86,384 were raised in the departmental nurseries and supplied to growers. As a result of these activities, the total estimated production of coconuts for

the year 1969-70 went up to 1,41,236 tonnes. A financial provision of Rs. 1,31,000 was made for the year 1968-69 for this purpose.

A.R.C. Schemes

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has taken up a phased programme for the development of coconut cultivation in about 600 acres spread over the taluks of Hassan, Arsikere and Channarayapatna. It is advancing loans at the rate of Rs. 1,400 to 1,600 per acre depending upon the number of plants, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs for the district. The programme is spread over a period of three years. Since January 1968, the Corporation has sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 8,11,300 and an area of 78 acres has been fully developed. There is another supplementary scheme sanctioned by the Corporation, under which it is programmed to cover an area of 200 acres with a financial outlay of Rs. 67.50 lakhs.

Coconut Research Station

There is a Coconut Research Station at Arsikere, which is one of the eleven medium-size research stations under the control of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore. It was started by the State Department of Agriculture in 1958 and subsequently transferred to the University on October 1, 1965. It aims at solving urgent farm problems of coconut cultivation and overcoming the difficulties that stand in the way of higher production. The station is located about four miles from Arsikere town, on Arsikere-Hassan road, at an elevation of 2,200 feet above sea level. It has an area of 23.1 hectares, the soil types being red and red sandy loams. The major research work is on maintenance of exotic varieties, cultural and manurial trials and nursery practices. The major crops grown in the station on an experimental measure are coconut, ragi, jowar and horsegram. The results of the trials are made known to the cultivators by publication, undertaking demonstration plots on the fields of the farmers and conducting field days.

Cardamom

Cardamom (*Elettaria cardamom*) is one of the most ancient products of the district, found growing wild in the early days in the mountainous regions of Manjarabad taluk. Till to-day, Manjarabad is the single largest producer of this spice in the district. The Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) variety of cardamom is in great demand in the European markets. During the year 1969-70, the area covered by this important spice was 21,400 acres as against 11,530 acres in 1938-39, 15,133 acres in 1951-52, 20,156 acres in 1961-62 and 21,234 acres in 1964-65. Except for a few patches of lands under cardamom cultivation in Belur and Alur taluks, Manjarabad taluk holds virtually the monopoly position in cardamom production.

Cardamom is a perennial plant, lasting for more than ten to fifteen years. It grows well in moist, elevated and shady places

of forest loams which contain plenty of organic matter. It requires a fairly distributed annual rainfall ranging from 2,500 mm. to 5,000 mm. For many years, the plants were growing wild in Manjarabad taluk and the cultivators were left with the task of collecting the produce, processing them and transporting to markets. But many of these plants died away owing to a disease called *Katte* disease and the natural regeneration of these plants had almost ceased. The cultivators gradually began to raise new plants in places of old ones, by raising nursery plants and propagating the cuttings of healthy plants.

The cultivation of this crop demands great skill and patience on the part of the grower. Providing of support to cardamom seedlings, mulching after planting, planting of the shade trees, clearing of drainages, application of fertiliser mixtures, filling up of the vacant pits and such other works have to be attended to by the growers regularly, year after year, till the plants are about four years old. They begin to bear fruit in the fourth or fifth year of planting and thereafter annually. The economic life of each plant is put at 15 years, but it will continue to bear fruit for another 15 years more, if properly maintained.

Katte disease

During the period of growth of plants, in their initial stages and even afterwards, pests like stem-borer may get into the stem of the plant, the hairy caterpillars may eat away the foliages and thrips may suck the juice from the tender capsules. They can be controlled by systematic spraying of insecticides. The *Katte* disease and leaf spot disease are the two fatal diseases affecting cardamom plants. The *Katte* disease is a virus disease spread by the pest called aphid. The disease first appears on the young leaves and gradually spreads to the entire plant. The yield of the affected cardamom plants would be considerably reduced and ultimately they cease to bear fruit. At present, this disease is traced in an area of about 20,000 acres, the area under cardamom cultivation being 21,400 acres. The Department of Horticulture has been implementing a Katte Eradication Scheme since 1965. The Central Government is sharing 50 per cent of the expenditure on this scheme.

Cardamom Board

The Cardamom Board has set up a *Katte* disease control unit at Hethur in Manjarabad taluk. It is having the target of eradicating the disease in an area of 2,400 acres within a period of four years. With this aim in view, the Board is supplying cardamom seedlings, free of cost, to such of the growers who take up the work of uprooting the affected plants and planting healthy ones in their places. Incentive subsidy, in the form of plant protection chemicals and manure, calculated at the rate of Rs. 150 for every 200 diseased plants removed and healthy seedlings replanted, is also given by the Board. A regional office of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, has been set up at Sakleshpur under the

Cardamom Act, 1965. It is assisting the cardamom growers in following the improved methods of cultivation and processing of cardamon, in improving the marketing of cardamom in India and elsewhere, in undertaking or assisting researches, etc. It advances loans to cardamom planters, who evince keen interest in installing sprinkler irrigation equipment in their estates, on hire-purchase system, after collecting 25 per cent of the cost of the machinery as initial advance. For the purpose of replanting nursery seedlings in place of old ones which are found useless, the Board advances loans at the rate of Rs. 1,300 per acre on the security of un-encumbered alienable immovable property standing in the name of the respective planters. It enforces the provisions of the Cardamom Act, 1965, which is in force in the district since April 15, 1966. All the brokers incduding auctioneers and persons engaged in cardamom business are required to get themselves registered, under the provisions of the Act, and obtain licences.

Pepper Development Scheme

Pepper in another plantation crop of the district grown mostly as a mixed crop with coffee or cardamom. The total area under this crop was 834 acres in 1969-70. There is good scope for further development of this crop. A Pepper Development Scheme is being implementd since 1963 in the taluks of Belur, Alur and Arkalgud, where the crop is largely grown. Under this scheme the Department of Horticulture has taken up production of pepper seedlings in the nurseries. So far, it has distributed 10,79,207 pepper root-cuttings among the pepper-growers, bringing an additional area of 514 acres under pepper; the production of pepper has been raised from 232 tons at the beginning of the Scheme to 667 tons per year in 1969.

Arecanut

Arecanut (*Areca catechul L.*) is grown in Arkalgud, Belur, Manjarabad, portions of Alur, Channarayapatna and Hassan taluks. In Manjarabad taluk, areca palms are grown in the low-lying areas of coffee plantations. According to the Superintendent, Seed Multiplication Centre, Hassan, the total area under this crop by the end of 1969-70 was 6,033 acres.

Arecanut is grown in places of heavy, well-distributed rainfall, but it also comes up well in the *maidan* parts under irrigated conditions. It is ordinarily grown amidst shady fruit trees like banana, mango, orange and other trees like teak, *honge*, neem, etc. It flourishes well in black loamy soils, tank beds and deep valleys, in the laterite and red loamy soils.

The plants begin to bear fruit in about 8 to 12 years after planting. It takes eight to ten months for the flowers to mature into ripe nuts. The harvesting of arecanuts is from July to December in *maidan* parts and October to December in *malnad* parts.

Anabe roga is a major problem for the areca-growers, for the affected palms cannot survive at later stages of development of the disease, in spite of treating the palm with several insecticides. The further spread of the disease to other plants can only be checked by uprooting them and destroying them. A scheme for the control of this *Anabe roga* is in operation since July 1968, in the Arkalgud taluk of the district. Nearly 76 gardens in this taluk have been selected for purpose of conducting the survey. The affected palms are being treated wth Blitox, Dithane Z-78, etc. The results of these trials are awaited.

Potato

The cultivation of potato as a subsidiary food-crop is, of late, gaining popularity among the cultivators of the district. According to the Superintendent, Seed Multiplication Centre, Hassan, the area covered under this crop was 20,500 acres, by the end of 1969-70. The cultivation of potato is mainly concentrated in the taluks of Hassan, Belur and Arkalgud. The popular varieties of potato in the district are Kufri Kuber, Kufri Chandramukhi, Up-to-date and the local variety called Chikballapur variety. The cultivation of potato demands great care on the part of the cultivators, as it does not withstand heavy rainfall or stagnation of water. It thrives well in red loams and alluvial loams. The land is brought into a good tilth and furrows of eight or nine inches apart are made along and across the field. The cut tubers that are selected for seed purpose are sown in the furrows in the month of June or July, in the case of winter crops, and between November and January in respect of summer crops.

The Department of Horticulture has taken several steps for the development of potato cultivation in the district, like the establishment of a seed production centre at Somanahalli kaval, setting up of a laboratory and a cold storage plant, raising of potato seeds and distributing them among the cultivators, etc. A Potato Seed Multiplication Scheme is in operation in the district since 1964-65. The year-wise progress achieved under this scheme is indicated below:—

Sl. No.	*Category*	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1.	Fresh area brought under cultivation (in acres) ..	60	50	65	47
2.	Quantity of seeds produced (in Kgs.)	29,439	85,626	50,194	1,30,355
3.	Potato sold for table use .. (in Kgs.)	15,510	52,116	24,193	60,988
4.	Seeds supplied to growers .. (in Kgs.)	6,469	7,400	2,721	27,787
5.	Amount realised by sale of seeds (in Rs.) ..	14,310	22,614	12,920	36,558

Cold Storage plant

The foundation seeds released for cultivation by the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, were brought and stored in the cold storage plant located at Poona. These seeds were subsequently shifted to the district whenever they were required for sowing purpose. It was reported that some of these seeds were found either damaged or affected by some disease or the other during the period of transit. The establishment of the State Seed Production Centre at Somanahalli Kaval in the district increased the demand for disease-free foundation seeds. In order to meet this demand and lessen the wastage of foundation seeds and table potatoes, the Department of Horticulture constructed a storage plant at Hassan at a total cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The plant is capable of storing 400 metric tonnes of potatoes. At present, the plant is also used by private merchants for storing healthy potatoes and other perishable articles, till they are sold out. It is proposed to increase the capacity of the plant to 1,000 metric tonnes.

Sweet potato and Tapioca

A scheme for the development of the subsidiary crops—sweet potato and tapioca—is in operation in the district since November 1963. The Horticultural Department is trying to replace the local varieties of these crops by high-yielding varieties and by introducing improved practices of cultivation. The total area under these subsidiary crops in 1968-69 was 985 acres.

Fruit and Vegetable crops

The Manjarabad and Belur taluks are well known for growing bananas and oranges. The fruits grown here are largely sent to Madras and Bangalore. The Hassan, Arkalgud and Holenarsipur taluks are noted for growing vegetables. The total area covered under fruit and vegetable cultivation was 24,130 acres in 1961-62, as against 21,416 acres in 1951-52. This area is reported to have gone up to 26,506 acres in 1969-70.

Vegetable cultivation

Vegetables like brinjal, cabbage, knol-khol, beans and chillies are grown in large quantities in the district. These vegetables are exported to the neighbouring districts of South Kanara, Coorg and Shimoga. The other common varieties of vegetables are tomato, ladies finger, potato, peas, carrot, cauliflower and greens. The total area covered under these vegetables, by the end of 1969-70, was 10,250 acres. Efforts are being made by the Department of Horticulture for increasing the area under vegetables by bringing more waste lands in river and tank beds, supplying seeds and seedlings, offering technical advice, and by convincing the cultivators about the successful improved cultivation methods through demonstrations, exhibitions, etc.

Vegetable Development Schemes.—Several schemes for development of vegetable cultivation have been taken up in the district. A general vegetable development scheme is in operation in the district since March, 1963. Under this scheme, a total

quantity of 680 Kgs. of disease-free seeds have been distributed. A Horticultural Produce Marketing Society has been started recently with the main purpose of marketing the produce. A financial provision of Rs. 8,000 was made in 1968-69 for this purpose. Another scheme for intensive production of quick-growing vegetabels and fruits was started in March, 1966. The cultivation of vegetables within a radius of five miles from each town has been intensified. In 1968-69, about 1,65,050 vegetable seedlings and 765 Kgs. of vegetable seeds were supplied to the cultivators. A financial provision of Rs. 4,800 was made for the year 1968-69.

A scheme for encouraging the cultivation of vegetables in tank beds and river beds after ragi or paddy harvest is also in operation in the district since 1964-65. Under this scheme, the Department of Horticulture has raised demonstration plots on the river beds of the Yagachi and the Hemavathy. About 2,71,140 vegetable seedlings and 489 Kgs. of seeds have so far been distributed among the cultivators under this scheme. An addition of such area of nearly 1,000 acres was brought under vegetable cultivation by the end of 1969-70. As a result of these activities, the vegetable production, under this scheme alone, is estimated to have gone up to 1,000 tons per year by the end of 1969-70.

Cauliflower Seeds Production Scheme.—The production of cauliflower seeds is the first of its kind in the whole of Mysore State. As early as 1961, cauliflower seeds were sown in the Silver Jubilee Orchard, Hassan, on an experimental basis. The seeds produced at this farm at Hassan were taken to Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, for conducting trials and the results of these trials were reported to have been encouraging and then the scheme for the production of cauliflower seeds was taken up in Hassan in 1963. In addition to this, there is also a scheme sponsored by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi. Under this central scheme, a total quantity of 223 Kgs. of cauliflower seeds was produced by the end of 1969-70. The cultivation of cauliflower crop was also taken up in about ten acres of the State Seed Production Farm, Somanahalli Kaval for demonstration purpose. After these trials and demonstrations, three varieties of cauliflower seeds, *viz.*, Snow Ball, Pusa Katki and V.T., have so far been released for cultivation among the vegetable growers. It is also proposed to raise cauliflower seeds in large quantities to meet the requirements of the State. A financial provision of Rs. 20,000 was made for the year 1968-69 for this purpose.

As a result of all these developmental schemes, it was estimated that the total production of vegetables under all varieties went up to 35,000 tonnes by the end of 1970.

The fruit crops covered an area of 16,256 acres in 1969-70. **Fruit crops**
There are about 49 fruit gardens of economic significance in the

district. They are mostly found in the taluks of Hassan, Alur, Arkalgud, Belur, Holenarsipur and Manjarabad. Mango is an important fruit crop, grown in all the taluks except Manjarabad. The popular varieties of mango are *raspuri, badami,* and *malguava.* Banana and orange are grown, sometimes, as mixed crops with coffee plants. There is a scheme for the development of orange cultivation in Manjarabad taluk. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation is refinancing the orange-growers to a tune of Rs. 45 lakhs in three years, at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per acre. The Corporation has so far (since February 1968) sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 4,04,850.

The Fruit Development Scheme is in operation in the entire district of Hassan since March, 1963. Under this scheme, fruit crops like papaya, sapota, guava, grapes and pomegranate are being introduced. The seedlings of various kinds of fruit plants, raised in the Departmental nurseries, are distributed among the fruit growers. So far 3,32,039 different kinds of fruit plants have been supplied to cultivators. In 1968-69 alone, the number of seedlings distributed were about 68,400 and the amount realised by way of sale proceeds was Rs. 8,985. The total fruit production in the district for the year 1969-70 was estimated at 85.500 tonnes.

Cashew Development Scheme

Cashew is grown in Sakleshpur, Belur, Arkalgud, Hassan and parts of Arsikere taluks. The Forest Department has also taken up the cultivation of cashew. The total area under this crop, including that of the Forest Department, was 252 acres in 1968-69. There is a scheme for the development of cashew cultivation in the district, implemented by the Horticultural Department. It is in operation since March 1963. During the two years, 1961 and 1962, the Department distributed 12,930 seedlings among the cashew growers and the additional area brought under the cultivation of the crop during those years was 122 acres and 22 guntas.

Other Schemes

The Applied Nutrition Programme was first taken up in Holenarsipur taluk during the early part of 1968-69, and later on, it was extended to Hassan and Channarayapatna taluks. Fifteen community and school gardens in each of these three taluks have been selected for the implementation of this programme. The Department of Horticulture has begun the work of planting fruit plants in these gardens. A plant protection scheme is also in operation in the district. Plant protection chemicals and equipments are being supplied to the cultivators at subsidised rates. A mass spraying work to prevent the spread of the disease of the potato plants is in progress. A total area of 9,855 acres under various crops like coconut, arecanut, cashew, cardamom, pepper, vegetables, etc., has been covered under this scheme.

The Horticultural Produce Marketing Society is advancing loans for the development of fruits, vegetables, cardamom, pepper,

cashew, etc. It also undertakes supply of seeds, nursery plants and distribution of fertilisers. In order to educate the cultivators, the Horticultural Department organises exhibitions in the various taluks under the auspices of local authorities. Annual fruit, flower and vegetable shows are also arranged at regular intervals and prizes are awarded to the best growers. Progeny-*cum*-demonstration farms have been established in all the taluks of the district, except Arsikere.

The ornamental gardens under the control of Municipalities and Taluk Boards are being developed. Plans and estimates for the development of other gardens also have been prepared. The Mysore Horticultural Society is providing technical know-how in maintaining ornamental gardens.

FISHERIES

The three river systems which have facilitated the construction of several small anicuts, tanks and long irrigational canals form the major water bodies of the district in so far as fish culture is concerned. These major water bodies, together with 330 major tanks, 5,538 minor tanks and 1,716 irrigation wells, as also a number of ponds scattered all over the district, can support a varied fish fauna in the district. Not all these water bodies are quite useful for fish culture. The rivers flow in floods during the monsoon season and in the rest of the period they are either dry or appear as thin streams with rock pools here and there. As such, only a small length of these rivers has been made use of, though they run to a total distance of 147 miles in the district. In respect of tanks, wells, canals and such other water bodies, a survey was conducted by the Department of Fisheries in order to ascertain the feasibility of fish culture. It is estimated that a total area of 50,000 acres of water sheets can be brought under fish culture in this district. At present, 178 major tanks, 128 minor tanks, 34 village ponds, 23 irrigation wells and 30 miles of river length have been brought under fish culture.

Fish seeds

The total estimated requirement of fish seeds of the district is put at about ten crores. At present the district is being supplied with six lakhs of major carps and four lakhs of common carps for seed purpose by the Department. The Development Division at Hassan is trying to supplement the supply through local resources. There is a fish farm at Ramanthapur where one lakh fish fry can be produced. There are, at this farm, rearing ponds, nurseries, and a big well for the purpose. Some of the other water bodies are being also used for purposes of stocking and breeding fish, by taking to induced and extensive breedings. Spawns are collected from the rivers during the monsoon period and stocked in the water sheets. In 1966-67, the Department of Fisheries

raised about 58,050 major carp seeds as against 24,000 seeds in 1962-63.

Fish fauna

The fish fauna of the river water bodies of the district consists mainly of indigenous varieties—*Barbus micropogon, Labeo fimbriatus, Labeo calbasu, Labeo Sp., Labeo ariza, Cirrihina reba, Cirrihina fulungee, Wallago attu, Saccobranchus fossilis, Callichrous bimacutalus, Mastacembllus armatus, Notoptrus notoptrus, Ophicephalus Sp;* Bengal Carps—*Catla catla, Labeo rohita, Cirrihina mrigala;* and exotic varieties—*Cyprinus carpio*. The fish fauna of tank water bodies comprises indigenous varieties like *Barbus carnaticus, Wallago attu, Callichrous bimaculatus, Ophicephalus marulius, O. straitus, Ophicephalus punctatus, Ophicephalus gachua, Clarias magur, Saccobranchus fossillis, Notoptrus notoptrus, Cirrihina fulungee, Mastacembellus armatus, Rasbora caverii, Rasbora daniconius, Labeo* species and minnows.

This fish-wealth of inland water is limited and as such great care in exploiting the potential is to be exerted, in addition to proper cultivation and conservation. The fishing community is mainly composed of the Bestas; there are also a few others like Uppaligas, Vokkaligas, Adikarnatakas, Edigas and Muslims, who sometimes do fishing. The total number of these persons, according to a rough estimation of the Department, is about 12,000. Of these about 1,200 persons have taken fishing as their main occupation and 4,500 as a subsidiary occupation and the rest as a seasonal occupation. The fishery industry as such is yet to be organised on a more scientific basis. A majority of fishermen are yet to make the best use of the varied opportunities offered by the Department of Fisheries. Fishing, like tanning, for instance, was not highly thought of as an occupation and even now some fight rather shy of engaging in fishing.

The common methods employed by the fishermen for exploiting the fishery resources in the district are general *battue* and regular fishing. The former method is employed when the water level in the pond or tank is very low. The fish are caught in drag nets or cast nets and basket traps, as the case may be, by raising the intercepting barriers with the help of brush wood, leafy branches and mud, and either draining the water from one side to another or wading through the water so as to convert it into a muddy pool, suffocating the fish. The regular fishing comprises net fishing, long line fishing and basket traps. Cast nets under net-fishing, commonly called *Beesubale* in Kannada, which can be handled by a single man with a little practice, is ordinarily used during all seasons. In the case of large-scale fishing, preferably in respect of varieties like carps, cat fish and *ophicephalus*, wall nets are used. They are cast early in the morning or late in the night and collected after an interval of twelve hours. Drift nets and drag nets are used in shallow water fishing which require a number

of fishermen to cast the net and collect the entangled fishes. Push nets or prawn nets are also used for the collection of prawns and minnows. In the case of long line fishing, coir cords of varying lengths and thicknesses are used to catch cat fish. Throw-line fishing is ordinarily used in rivers, while rod and line fishing is employed in all waters. Basket trapping is extensively followed in the rural areas. The filter method is followed during rainy season and plunge basket method during summer season for mass fishing.

Exploitation of the fishery wealth is taken up by the Fisheries Department, along with the public. Licences are issued in respect of catching fish in certain categories of water sheets, while a few others are auctioned. The following table shows the revenue realised by Departmental catches, auctions, issue of licences, etc.—

(*Amount in rupees*)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1958-59	1962-63	1966-67	1967-68
1.	(*a*) Quantity of fish caught by Fisheries Department ..	360 Lbs.	3,980 Kgs.	511 Kgs.	627 Kgs.
	(*b*) Amount realised ..	180.15	1,922.78	310 15	579.12
2.	(*a*) No. of licences issued ..	840	921	652	1,299
	(*b*) Amount realised ..	5,757	6,369	4,046	7,636
3.	(*a*) No. of tanks auctioned ..	28	21	20	64
	(*b*) Amount realised .	1,609	1,247	1,272	3,075
4.	(*a*) Mileage of channels auctioned .	93	80	75	60
	(*b*) Amount realised ..	652	423	318	462
5.	Total revenue realised ..	8,460	10,469	6,842	13,110

Conservation of fishes in these water bodies is a pre-requisite of increased production and as such, the Department of Fisheries is having a strict watch against the possible poaching and destruction of fishes. Fishing in the rivers for certain lengths is prohibited during certain seasons of the year. The *Vahni Pushkarani* near Ramanathapur is declared a prohibited area for fishing. Destructive methods of fishing like throwing explosives into pools in the rivers is prohibited.

Ice-*cum*-cold storage plant

An ice-*cum*-cold storage plant was installed at Hassan with the assistance of the Technical Co-operation Mission, United States of America, in 1963. Besides fish, other perishable commodities like fruits, vegetables, mutton and milk are also stored in this

plant. The plant is open to merchants who intend to store perishable articles. The plant has a capacity for storing three tons of fish. This plant forms a link between the fishermen of the coastal area and the consumers of the district. In 1964-65 only a thousand Kgs. of fish was stored; then it was increased to 19,000 Kgs. in 1967-68 and to 25,050 Kgs. in 1968-69.

Marketing

There are eight important centres where fishermen squat on the open space and sell dry as well as fresh fish regularly. There is a heavy demand for fresh fish. It is estimated that each centre deals with nearly 50 tons of fish, on an average, every year. The rate of fish ranges from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 4.00 per Kg. depending upon the variety of fish and the place where they are sold. The main drawback in respect of these centres is that very little attention is being paid to sanitation. In order to provide a hygienic market for all these centres, the Department is giving loans to local bodies and Fishermen's Co-operative Societies, so that they construct shops for the sale of fish.

Intensive Development Scheme

The work of developing the fisheries on an intensive scale has been taken up in the two Community Development Blocks of Channarayapatna and Hassan. The scheme envisages stocking of fast-growing culturable varieties of fish seeds in all minor tanks and ponds, assessment of fish potential in rural parts by undertaking a regular survey, holding demonstrations as to the modern methods of fishing and tackling the problems of fishermen connected with fishing, supplying of nylon yarn, coracle and rare varieties of fish seeds at subsidised rates and offering training to the villagers in fish culture. The scheme is in operation in the Channarayapatna Community Development Block since 1963, and in the Hassan Community Development Block since 1967. In 1968-69, the Channarayapatna Community Development Block conducted a survey in 72 tanks, supplied 7,565 fish fingerlings and stocked 21 tanks with fish fingerlings, and realised a revenue of Rs. 496.75. The Hassan Community Development Block supplied 5 Kgs. of nylon yarn and 12 Kgs. of polythene floats to fishermen.

Fishermen's Co-operative Societies

There are four Fishermen's Co-operative Societies in the district at Hassan, Holenarsipur, Channarayapatna and Ramanathapur, with a total membership of 211 and a total share capital of Rs. 2,280. All these societies are functioning as primary credit co-operative societies. These societies are providing long-term loans for purchasing equipments like nets, boats, hooks, etc., and short-term loans to tide over the off-seasons and for other purposes. The Government have contributed Rs. 1,000 to the share capital of the Gangabhavani Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Holenarsipur. These societies are receiving assistance for managerial cost and other purposes. The fishery rights of two major tanks in the district are leased out to two of these Fishermen's Co-operative Societies on moderate charges. These societies,

are also helping the fishermen to get over their temporary financial difficulties.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation in Holenarsipur, Hassan and Channarayapatna Community Development Blocks from the year 1968-69. It aims at producing protective foods like fish, eggs, vegetables and fruits and supplying them to vulnerable people like the pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers. Under this programme, fish culturing in about 150 acres of waterspread area has been taken up. The fish seeds are reared upto fingerlings stage and supplied free of cost by the Department and 20 per cent of the fish catches are given to the feeding centres.

Important among the incentive measures taken up by the Fisheries Department in the district are: supply of fish fingerlings to the Community Development Blocks on subsidy basis, and to Village Panchayats free of cost at the initial stages, but subject to payment of 35 per cent of the total catches to the Department, payment of grants for renovation of minor tanks, offering of technical advice to the fishermen, conducting of periodical exhibitions, film shows, etc., and supply of fishing gears such as the nylon yarn, cotton yarn, floats, etc., at subsidised rates.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Since time immemorial, bullocks, cows, sheep, goats and poultry have formed the important possessions of the farmers. The plough animal is still the bullock which is the main source of power for cultivation, lifting water, transportation of the produce to the market and supply of manure to the fields. This predominance of bullock power has not been diminished to any appreciable extent, as the district has not yet made much headway in the use of mechanical implements. The All-India Rural Credit Survey Report (District Monograph-Hassan) for 1951-52 says: "Taking all bullocks and he-buffaloes into account, there were, on the average, a pair of animals for every six to seven acres of cropped area. However, some among these animals might have been old and otherwise incapacitated and certain number would have been engaged in carting. Allowing for these factors, the average cropped area per pair of cattle would be somewhat higher". It may be said that this position has not much changed since then. Out of a total cattle population of 6,96,073 in the district in 1966, the number of animals that were kept for work was only 2,35,344 which formed about 33.8 per cent of the total bovine population. Taking this into account, there were, on the average, a pair of working animals for every 6 to 7 acres of cropped area. The other animals, though not used on the farm, are useful to the farmer in various other ways. The following table

gives the classification of bovine population in the district according to the 1966 livestock census figures :—

Sl. No.	Classification of cattle	Cow class	Buffalo class
1.	Working bulls of over 3 years kept for work only	1,81,130	3,270
2.	Bulls and bullocks of over 3 years not used for breeding or work	9,322	1,018
3.	Bulls of over 3 years kept for breeding only ..	1,030	450
4.	Breeding cows of over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production	65,176	28,706
5.	Breeding cows of over 3 years kept for breeding which are dry	93,716	31,964
6.	Breeding cows of over 3 years kept for breeding which are not calved	65,570	7,195
7.	Cows of over 3 years used for work only ..	40,471	473
8.	Cows of over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purpose	8,066	727
9.	Young cows and bulls of one to three years of of age	1,24,770	33,019
	Total ..	5,89,251	1,06,822

In addition to these cattle, there were 2,34,331 sheep, 1,08,946 goats, 5,93,411 poultry and 13,464 other livestock. Thus the total livestock population of the district, excluding poultry, was 10,52,814, constituting about 5.1 per cent of the total livestock for the State. The total bovine population of the district, which was 6,96,073, constituted about 5.51 per cent of total bovine population of the State. In 1956, there were 6,82,422 cattle and it had gone up to 7,28,420 by the year 1961, but the number decreased to 6,96,073 according to the 1966 census. The general condition of cattle in the district is generally poor, particularly in the *malnad* parts.

Veterinary Institutions

There are two veterinary hospitals, one at Hassan and the other at Sakleshpur and six veterinary dispensaries at Alur, Arkalgud, Holenarsipur, Belur, Arsikere and Channarayapatna. In addition to the above, there are 30 rural veterinary dispensaries. Some of the veterinary dispensaries have been upgraded. Such dispensaries are located at Ramanathapur and Konanur in Arkalgud taluk and Hallimysore in Holenarsipur taluk. The number of veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensaries and rural veterinary dispensaries was 30 in 1961-62 and this number had increased to 38 by 1969-70. Livestock from nearby areas are

brought to the respective hospitals or dispensaries for medical treatment. In 1961-62, the number of animals treated in these hospitals was 1,68,813 and this number had increased to 2,12,234 by 1969-70. The number of animals castrated in 1961-62 was 20,433, whereas in 1969-70 it was 35,749. There is an artificial insemination centre at Hassan and sub-centres at Alur and Rayarakoppal in Alur taluk, Sakleshpur and Holenarsipur towns, Arkalgud town and Belur and Arehalli in Belur taluk. A poultry extension centre is located at Hassan and a poultry farm at Holenarsipur.

A Sheep Breeders' Association is established at Channarayapatna. There is a Key Village Scheme at Channarayapatna, with its sub-units at Kantharajapura, Cholenahalli, Dindiganur, Anekere, Baragur, Srinivasapura and Gulsinda.

Cattle development

Two well-known breeds of cattle found in the district are Amrith Mahal and Hallikar. Particular attention is being paid to conserving and improving these breeds of cattle. Amrith Mahal cattle are fiery and active and are noted for their power of endurance. Bullocks are specially suited for trotting and quick transport. We read from history, how Amrith Mahal bullocks played their part in the campaigns of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. Some representative specimens of this breed are being reared at Hebbanaghatta Economic Farm, under the management of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur. The colour of the animal is generally grey, but instances of cattle having white colour are not rare. It possesses a well-shaped narrow head with a deeply furrowed forehead, bright and blood-shot eyes, well proportioned legs of medium length and hard but small teeth. They are, however, generally poor in milk yields.

Hallikar cattle, an excellent general purpose breed, are suited both for transporting the goods on roads and for ploughing on the fields. A typical Hallikar animal possesses long head with a bulging forehead, having a distinct furrow in the middle, close horns, taking off perpendicularly from the head, bulging slightly backwards in a graceful sweep and terminating in sharp points, long but compact body and light legs. The colour of the animal is generally dark or light grey with white patches round the face and dewlap. The district of Hassan is the home of this draught breed cattle.

There are some private cattle-breeders in Arsikere taluk. The Government is also maintaining some breeds in Amrit Mahal *Kavals* located in Arsikere, Hassan, Channarayapatna and Holenarsipur taluks. Amrith Mahal *Kavals* located in Arsikere, Hassan, Channarayapatna and Holenarsipur taluks are purely grass lands used for grazing purposes. Some private breeders are also permitted to use these *Kavals*. There are four *Kavals* in

Arsikere taluk to an extent of 3,584 acres and 36 guntas, three in Hassan taluk with an area of 2,814 acres and 27 guntas, three in Channarayapatna with 4,119.34 acres and one in Holenarsipur with 795.13 acres, making the total extent of *kavals* in the district to 11,314 acres and 10 guntas.

Hill Cattle

The cattle that are found in the *malnad* parts of the district are nondescript in nature. They are poor in milk-yielding capacity. It is generally believed that the maintenance of these animals is not economical. For the main purpose of improving the breed of the cattle in these parts, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services implemented a scheme called the Hill Cattle Development Scheme, during the Third Five-Year Plan period. An artificial insemination centre was started at Sakleshpur, with its two sub-centres at Hanbal and Belgod. The semen of jersey and murrah animals is being supplied by the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, for improving the local breed. Cross-breeding, castration of scrub animals and disease control measures are also taken up under this scheme. By the end of the year 1969-70, about 2,120 cows and 2,020 she-buffaloes were artificially inseminated and 382 cow calves and 326 buffalo calves were reported to have been born since the date of the implementation of the scheme.

Fodder development is also being encouraged in the district. Root-slips are supplied to cultivators so as to induce them to take to fodder cultivation. A total expenditure of Rs. 21,098.96 was incurred in this connection from 1961-62 to the end of 1968-69.

Key Village Scheme

A Key Village Block was established at Channarayapatna in April 1960 for the development of Hallikar and other breeds of cattle in the district. The scheme envisages rapid improvement and multiplication of these breeds. There are seven sub-centres of this Block at Kantharajapura, Cholenahalli, Dindigur, Anekere, Bargur, Sreenivasapura and Gulsinda. A Hallikar bull and a Murrah buffalo are maintained at the main centre. The semens of these bulls are sent to all the sub-centres and the three veterinary dispensaries located in the *malnad* parts. As many as 2,612 artificial inseminations were done in 1969-70 as against 2,138 in 1961-62, and 2,267 in 1965-66. About 237 calves were reported to have been born in 1969-70, whereas the number in 1961-62 was 133 and in 1965-66 about 353. A total expenditure of Rs. 65,248 was incurred since the inception of the scheme to the end of 1969-70.

In order to provide good feed to the cattle, three acres of land have been set apart for the purpose of laying out demonstration plots for growing improved varieties of grass. This area is planted with Napier grass. So far 3,100 root-slips have been distributed among eight cultivators.

Artificial Insemination Centres

By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, there were two artificial insemination centres and one sub-centre. Nine more artificial insemination sub-centres were opened during the Third Plan period. As at present, the number of artificial insemination centres is two and of the sub-centres ten. In addition to these, the artificial insemination work is also done in the veterinary and rural veterinary dispensaries. There are a Jersy, a Red Dane, and two Murrah buffaloes at the artificial insemination centre, Hassan. From 1960-61 to the end of 1969-70, about 54,629 artificial inseminations were done and about 8,731 calves were reported to have been born. The total expenditure for these years came to about Rs. 47,489.

Cattle fairs

The main sources of supply of cattle are the annual cattle fairs and weekly shandies. Cattle fairs are usually held between November and March every year. In 1969-70, about eight important cattle fairs were held and prizes valued about Rs. 4,615 were distributed. Particulars of these fairs are presented in the table below:—

Sl. No.	*Place of cattle fair*	*Duration of the fair*	*Approximate number of cattle*
1.	Hassan	15 days (from 20th December to 4th January)	32,000 to 40,000
2.	Gorur	8 days in January	4,000 to 5,000
3.	Ramanathapur	10 days in November	16,080 to 17,000
4.	Sakleshpur	10 days in January and February.	9,000 to 10,000
5.	Holenarsipur	10 days in March	3,500 to 4,000
6.	Bookanabetta	10 days in February	3,500 to 4,000
7.	Channarayapatna	8 days in February	4,500 to 5,000
8.	Belur	10 days in February	8,000 to 10,000

Hassan Cattle Show

The Hassan Cattle Show, which is held annually lasting for over a fortnight from the last week of December to the second week of January, was started 58 years ago (1911-12) by the then Deputy Commissioner of the district. Till 1918, the cattle show was being organised by the District Board and thereafter, its management was transferred to the Hassan Town Municipality. This cattle show which had a small beginning, is now one of the biggest fairs in Mysore State and has become a well-known annual event. Every year cattle-breeders from various parts assemble here with their cattle. The different breeds of cattle brought to the show are Hallikar, Amrith Mahal, and Malenadu Budda, etc.

A section of farmers who are engaged in rearing bulls, bullocks and heifers also sell them at the cattle show. The bulk of the buyers are from northern Karnataka areas, who buy quality breeds which can cope up with the tough agricultural operations in the dry northern parts of the State. Before the sixties, the trade here was mainly in bullocks, but since then a considerable number of cross-breed cows and buffaloes and other livestock are also brought for sale. During the days of this show, there is a brisk trade also in brass and copper utensils manufactured in Shravanabelgola, Hubli, Mangalore, etc., besides in farm tools and implements.

Since about two decades, an exhibition pertaining to industry and agriculture is also conducted as a part of the activities of the cattle show. This exhibition is also considered to be one of the biggest of its kind in the State. Several Government Departments and other agencies take part in it to educate the people about the progress made in different fields. There are spacious exhibition grounds with permanent stalls and an open-air theatre. Attractive cultural programmes of drama, dance, music, etc., are arranged in the open-air theatre here on the occasion.

Byerley Stud

There was a general belief that it was not possible to raise good animals in the *malnad* parts. But the trials conducted by Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Foster, in their Byerley Stud Farm, have shown that it is not always the case in all parts of *malnad*. The Byerley Stud, ' Kudure Thota ' as the local people call it, is situated near Ballupet in Sakleshpur taluk, which is at an elevation of about 3,500 feet above sea level, on the fringe of *malnad* and *maidan* parts with an approximate average annual rainfall of 45 inches. The farm presents a unique rural atmosphere and has comfortable temperature with air conditions ranging from light breeze to gale.

The activities of the farm are at present confined to the production of thorough-bred horses of quality and dairy cattle. The breeding work was started, in a small way, as early as 1959. Shortly after this, a Jersy bull was purchased and the services o this bull were amply made use of both within and outside the farm They had borrowed a stallion from Kunigal for horse breeding upto 1965, when they purchased a new stallion called " Red Indian ". By the end of 1966, the farm was expanded by obtaining 78 acres of land. As at present, the strength of the farm consists of six mares with their yearlings and five milch cattle with two heifers.

There are about a dozen paddocks, ranging from an acre to seven acres. Pusa and Napier grass for cattle and Rhodes for horses are grown. Some of the fodder species that are found in Australia and Africa have been brought and put on trial. In addition to fodder, oranges in about 12 acres, coffee in about three acres and

food-crops in about four acres are grown. Irrigated fodder is grown in about five acres.

As a result of the breeding work, the fourth or fifth generation of wholly *malnad*-bred cattle have begun to yield three gallons of milk a day per head of cattle. The horses bred in this farm have been taken for race purposes to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and they are reported to have shown a good performance. The more known among these breeds are 'Om Shakthi', 'Bhajagovindam' and 'Sovereign'. It is also proposed to extend the activities of the farm to sheep, poultry and pig.

Sheep development

Sheep of the famous Hassan breed are found in Arsikere, Holenarsipur and Channarayapatna taluks and in some parts of Hassan taluk. They are known for their mutton and wool. The wool which is coarse, is mostly used for making blankets. The average annual yield of wool per sheep is estimated at 475 grammes. In order to improve the breed of sheep, the Department is implementing a programme. It is supplying ewes and rams of good breed on loan and subsidy basis. In the year 1965-66, 1,100 ewes and 44 rams were distributed among 220 breeders of the district on 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan basis, the total value of the sheep being Rs. 65,780 and that of rams Rs. 4,708.

Sheep Breeders' Association

The Sheep Breeders' Association at Channarayapatna had a strength of 266 members by the end of 1968-69, the sheep under the control of this Association being 6,775. It is managed by a committee headed by an elected non-official president, with the active assistance and advice of the Department. It does propaganda on modern sheep husbandry methods and undertakes seasonal shearing, clipping, docking, dosing and castration. The Department has lent the services of the necessary staff for this purpose. Collection and marketing of wool on a co-operative basis, as also demonstration of its profitable utilisation, such as *kambli* making, are also undertaken by the Association. The staff of the Association undertake periodical tours in the rural areas and provide also medical treatment for the sheep wherever necessary. The fabrics manufactured are mainly sold to the members of the Association. In 1969-70, the staff of the Association clipped 5,183 sheep and collected 1,082 lbs. of wool, out of which 92 *kamblies* were made and sold to its members at reasonable rates. During the same year, an expenditure to the tune of about Rs. 774 was incurred by the Department towards some of the activities of the Association.

Poultry development

There is a Poultry Farm at Holenarsipur, which was started as a poultry unit, during the First Five-Year Plan, under the National Extension Service. There is also a Poultry Extension Centre at Hassan, which was started in December 1960. These two schemes have been put into operation in the district, with

the main objectives of maintaining and distributing balanced poultry feed, providing training to interested persons in poultry-keeping, extending the facilities of mechanical brooding and rearing to local breeders, supplying improved cocks on exchange basis, supplying day-old chicks at subsidised rates, holding poultry shows to encourage poultry breeders, etc. White Leg Horn and Rhode Island Red are the two foreign breeds maintained at the two centres for the breeding purpose. They were originally supplied by the Central Poultry Farm, Hesaraghatta. The details of these two centres for the year 1969-70 are given in the table below :—

1.	Strength of the farms	623
2.	No. of eggs produced	20,930
3.	No. of eggs sold for hatching	2,277
4.	No. of chicks produced	1,086
5.	No. of chicks and birds distributed	466
6.	Total amount realised in Rs.	8,898-36
7.	Total expenditure in Rs.	24,648-16

In addition to these two centres maintained by the Department, there are about 20 poultry farms at Hassan proper and several other such farms at the important towns.

Piggery development

In order to improve the local breed of pigs, the Department distributed 18 exotic boars among the selected breeders of Holenarsipur taluk in 1968-69. During the next year, 25 exotic boars were distributed among the selected persons in Sakleshpur taluk. Nearly 205 upgraded piglets were reported to have been born in 1969-70. The total expenditure incurred in this connection was Rs. 3,600 for 1969-70 as against Rs. 2,700 in 1968-69.

Applied Nutrition Programme

An Applied Nutrition Programme was started at Holenarsipur in the beginning of 1967-68 and later on extended to Hassan and Channarayapatna. There are three poultry units at Holenarsipur. The total strength of the units is 186 birds. In 1969-70, nearly 28,980 eggs were produced in these units, of which 1,724 eggs were given for the feeding programme and 27,258 eggs were sold for table and hatching purposes, realising Rs. 5,590.52 as sale proceeds. Two more such poultry units, one each at Hassan and Channarayapatna, are being formed.

Animal diseases

Non-contagious diseases are not of serious nature and they can be easily tackled by the qualified personnel of the Department in the vaterinary institutions. Among the contagious diseases, Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax are some times prevalent in the district. The district is free from Rinderpest disease. In 1969-70, about 2,25,706 preventive vaccinations were

done in order to control the diseases. Parasitic Diarrhoea, among the cattle and sheep, caused by liverfluke, is found in the district. Against this disease, the Department conducted 5,139 vaccinations. During the same year, 18,988 vaccinations were conducted against sheep-pox. Systematic protection of all young birds has been taken up against the poultry disease called Ranikhet. One day in a week is specially devoted for vaccination as a preventive measure against Ranikhet. In 1969-70, nearly 59,030 such vaccinations were done by the Department.

Statement showing particulars of tanks in Hassan district as in 1968–69

Name of taluk	*Tanks with achkat of 500 acres and above*		*Tanks with achkat of 200 acres and above but less than 500 acres*		*Tanks with achkat of 100 acres and above but less than 200 acres*		*Tanks with achkat of 50 acres and above but less than 100 acres*		*Tanks with achkat of 10 acres and above but less than 50 acres*		*Tanks with achkat of less than 10 acres*	
	No.	*Acres*	*No.*	*Acres*	*No.*	*Acres*	*No.*	*Acres*	*No.*	*Acres*	*No.*	*Acres*
Hassan		..	18	4,970.01	22	3,047.27	53	3,641.26	354	7,610.37	615	2,825.08
Arsikere		..	12	3,481.25	20	2,895.09	34	2,380.20	99	2,515.26	24	122.25
Channarayapatna	1	690.38	12	4,089.30	23	3,096 36	33	2,118.21	115	3,078.17	44	237.15
Belur	1	717.12	8	1,978.27	20	2,643.11	86	2,873.00	530	11,530.31	725	3,342.06
Arkalgud		..	4	810.38	6	715.16	32	2,047.32	335	4,329.25	410	1,917.21
Holenarsipur		..	2	837.39	10	1,277.27	23	1,572.12	114	2,586.11	145	675.23
Sakleshpur		..	..	..	6	764 16	55	2,869.08	446	9,545.35	383	2,097.35
Alur		..	..	..	8	1,074.10	56	3,820.36	416	9,004.25	559	2,625.27

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

THE importance of industries in the national economy needs no emphasis. Though the truth of the slogan 'industrialise or perish' given by the late engineer-statesman Dr. M. Visvesvaraya has been well realised in the State, the district of Hassan cannot yet claim to be industrially well advanced. The statement made in the Census Report of 1941 that "Mysore, in spite of the imposing list of its industries and its rapid industrialisation, is not producing more than a small fraction of its vital necessities even in the fields that it has entered, and there are still several fresh fields to enter"[1] may be said to be still true in a way with reference to the district of Hassan. The district is doubtless favourably situated in regard to production of the raw materials needed for the development of its industries as it is not only agriculturally prosperous but also has a forest area of about 200 sq. miles or 510 sq. kilometres. The *malnad* area of the district has a good deal of forest wealth. The district has also rich mineral deposits of chromite, kaolin, asbestos, copper, corundum, mica, beryl, garnet, kaynite, etc. It is also noted for its livestock products like raw hides, skins and bones. By utilising the existing agricultural raw materials like cotton, sugarcane, coconut, copra, groundnut and other oilseeds, and by the judicious exploitation of the existing forest and mineral resources, a number of industries could be developed in the district.

At present there is only one industry in the district, *viz.*, the Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan, which may be defined as large; however, there are a few industries which may be called as medium, like the Asbestos Factory at Holenarsipur, the Hassan Coffee Curing Works, Hassan, the Kothari Coffee Curing Works and the Bharathi Coffee Curing Works, also located at Hassan. There are also a good number of small-scale industries like handloom weaving, rice mills, oil mills, ginning factories, saw mills and others. In the course of this chapter, an attempt will be made to give a brief appraisal of the district's industrial development.

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1. Krishna Rao, P.H., Census of India, 1941, Mysore State, Part I, Report, 1942, p. 42.

Old-time Industries

In the old days, the district of Hassan had attained a name for its skilled craftsmanship. There is an old saying that "the first, the best and the most perfect of instruments is the human hand." When we see the exquisitely carved temples at Belur and Halebid, we cannot but be wonder-struck by the highly skilled craftsmanship displayed in the district in the olden days. The huge monolithic statue of Gommateshwara at Shravanabelgola is another standing example of the skilled workmanship of the old days. In praise of the place where the statue is standing it has been said that : "In the whole beautiful State of Mysore, it would be hard to find a spot, where the historic and the picturesque clasp hands so firmly as here."[1] The decorative sculpture of the Halebid and Belur temples, Mr. Fergusson considers, to be "the most marvellous exhibitions of human labour to be found even in the patient East."[2]

Another old-time industry related to the manufacture of sugarcane mills. At Channarayapatna, these mills were said to have been made and repaired.[3] Another industry of the old days was the casting and steel metal work at Shravanabelgola.[4] This industry is still existing, to some extent, even to-day. The casting process falls into two sub-divisions, moulding and casting proper. A core of mud is first made of the shape of the inner surface of the intended hollow casting of metal and turned true. A lining of bee-wax of the thickness of the casting required is then laid over this turned surface and also turned true under a bow lathe. Lastly, an outer layer of mud is superimposed to this wax lining. Two openings are left, one at the bottom for the melted wax to be run out and the other near the top for the molten metal to be poured in. A coating of rough mud is now put on the mould and the whole carefully dried. The mould is then heated and the bottom opening is left open to allow the molten bee-wax to run out. The molten brass is next run in through the opening on the top and after it is cooled, the earth inside and outside is removed. The cast article is then filed by hand and turned under a strong lathe worked by two men. The casting is mostly in brass and to some extent in bell metal. The articles prepared from castings of brass are images of the various deities, *vahanas* or riding animals of the deities, lamp-stands, candle-stands, tumblers, sounding bells, cups and boxes. The manufacture of these products was, to a great extent, in the

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1. Quoted by Hayavadana Rao, C., *Mysore Gazetteer*, Vol. V, 1930, p. 1038.
2. Provincial Gazetteers of India, Mysore State, p. 67.
3. Ibid, p. 66.
4. Hayavadana Rao, C., *Mysore Gazetteer*, Vol. III, 1929, p. 252.

hands of the Jains.[1] A company known as the Shravanabelgola Brass Industries and Copper Works, started in 1914, was producing different kinds of utility brass and copper-ware. There are references to indicate that metal works were also in existence in the old days at Arsikere.[2]

Among the other old-time industries of the district may be mentioned the following: A cloth factory was said to be in existence at Belur at the close of the last century.[3] The manufacture of *gony* (a kind of fibre) bags[4] was in existence chiefly in the Arkalgud, Holenarsipur and Channarayapatna taluks and was a source of employment to a few people. Bags for the export of grain were also made from the bark of a tree called *gajamara* or elephant tree. The other industries found in the district were pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, production of textile fabrics or the raw materials for them, rope-making, extraction of oil and manufacture of earthsalt.[5]

Causes for decline of old industries

With the development of trade and industry and the advent of cheap, machine-made imported goods, many of the old industries of the district began to decline. The other general causes attributed to their decline are the paucity of finance, insufficient supply of raw materials in some cases, want of skilled workers, lack of efficient management and the absence of proper marketing facilities. There was diversion of the younger members of the artisan community to other occupations. However, it may be said that the competition from more highly developed industries and the changes of taste among the people quickened the pace of decline of many of the old industries. Despite these adverse conditions, some of the old crafts of the district like handloom weaking, pottery, leather work, etc., have survived to this day.

Power Supply

The hydro-electric power produced at the Shivasamudram generating station under the Cauvery Power Scheme was first extended to Hassan district in 1936 and two towns, *viz.*, Holenarsipur and Hassan, were electrified on 6th September 1936 and 9th October 1936 respectively. The extension of power

1. Report on the Administration of Mysore for the years 1881-82 to 1885-86, 1887, p. 81; Balakrishna, R., "Industrial Development of Mysore", 1940, p. 29; "The Resources, Industries, Trade and Commerce of the Mysore State" by Sambashiva Iyer, V. S., 1914, p. 58 and Hayavadana Rao, C., *Mysore Gazetteer*, Vol. III, 1929, pp. 252-53.

2. Census of India, 1931, Vol. XXV, Mysore, Part I, Report, 1932, p. 227.

3. Mysore Census, 1941—Industry in Mysore, 1942, p. 1.

4. B. Lewis Rice, *Mysore Gazetteer*, Vol. II, p. 339.

5. Report on the Administration of Mysore for the years 1881-82 to 1885-86, p. 80

facilities to more places in the district had perforce to wait till the inauguration of the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog, because a high tension line was to pass from Bhadravathi to Bangalore through Arsikere and Belur taluks of Hassan district. But due to the pressing demand of the people of Belur, an important tourist centre in the State, power was supplied to that town on 12th January 1939. In 1940, two more taluk head-quarters were supplied with hydel power, *viz.*, Sakleshpur and Channarayapatna, on 2nd October 1940 and 7th July 1940 respectively. Arsikere was the next town to be electrified on 20th January 1942. Later on, after the Jog Station was commissioned, power was extended to other parts in the district. Among the other important places which thus received power supply were Alur, Arkalgud and Ramanathapura (in Arkalgud taluk) during 1950, 1953 and 1954 respectively. With the commissioning of the Sharavathi Hydel Project, the rural electrification programme has been intensified. There is now a net-work of transmission and distributing lines in Hassan district providing electricity to all important places in the district.

Under the rural electrification programme, the number of villages electrified in the district by 1963-64 was about 200. This number had increased to 319 by the year 1968. Similarly, about 500 irrigation pumpsets in the district had been supplied with power by 1963. As against this, the total number of pumpsets serviced by 1968 had gone up to 1,123 and to 1,445 by 1970. The following table indicates the talukwise number of villages electrified and irrigation pumpsets serviced in the district as at the end of March 1968 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*No. of villages electrified*	*No. of pumpsets serviced*
1.	Alur ..	29	79
2.	Arkalgud ..	31	327
3.	Arsikere ..	77	145
4.	Belur ..	27	75
5.	Channarayapatna ..	39	188
6.	Hassan ..	64	156
7.	Holenarsipur ..	14	52
8.	Sakleshpur ..	38	101
	Total ..	319	1,123

According to the Executive Engineer (Electrical), Hassan Electrical Division, the total number of villages electrified and

irrigation pumpsets serviced in the Division, which also includes parts of other contiguous districts, by 1970 were 439 and 2,388 respectively.

With the rapid progress in electrification and the increase in the development activities of the Electricity Board in the district in recent years, there has also been a corresponding increase in the consumption of electrical energy in the district. The power consumption, under all heads, in the district during 1969-70 was of the order of about 12,38,700 units per month, the industrial and domestic lighting installations accounting for the bulk of this consumption. The subjoined statement indicates the sectorwise consumption of power in the district during the year 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Power-consumption sector*		*No. of installations*	*Units consumed per month (in Kw.)*
1.	Domestic lighting	..	21,427	2,74,783
2.	All-electric homes	..	610	70,464
3.	Commercial lighting	..	5,481	1,25,817
4.	Commercial power	..	729	1,53,171
5.	Industrial power	..	902	3,01,321
6.	Water supply	..	60	1,52,875
7.	Public (street) lighting	..	6,329	72,956
8.	Irrigation pumpsets	..	1,445	85,740
9.	High-tension supply	..	1	1,574

Step down stations

During 1970, there were thirteen step-down stations of varying capacities in six places in the Division. Of these, four were in Chikmagalur district and the rest in Hassan district. The following statement indicates the number of step-down stations, their capacities and the places where they are located :—

Sl. No.	*Place*		*Capacity of step-down station in KVA/MVA*
1.	Hassan	..	2 of 1.5 MVA — 66/13.2 K.V. Cl.
2.	Belur	..	2 of 300 KVA — 66/4.6 K.V. 1 of 150 KVA — 66/13.2 K.V. Cl.
3.	Sakleshpur	..	2 of 750 KVA — 66/13.2 K.V. Cl.
4.	Holenarsipur	..	2 of 2 MVA — 66/11 K.V.
5.	Chikmagalur	..	2 of 750 KVA — 66/13.2 K.V. Cl.
6.	Balehonnur	..	2 of 750 KVA — 66/13.2 K.V. Cl.

In 1963, the Hassan Electrical Division realised a revenue of about Rs. 19.5 lakhs through sales of electrical energy. But in keeping with the expansion of the programme of electrification,

the revenue of the Division has also correspondingly increased over the last few years and it stood at Rs. 66.10 lakhs during 1969-70.

The Hassan Electrical Division was first constituted in 1944. The jurisdiction of the Division comprises of not only the Hassan district, but also the Chikmagalur district except the Tarikere taluk and parts of Kadur, Narasimharajapura and Koppa taluks, the Saligrama hobli in Krishnarajanagar taluk of Mysore district, the Krishnarajpet taluk and a part of Nagamangala taluk in Mandya district, and a part of Somwarpet taluk in Coorg district. The administration of the Division is under the charge of an Executive Engineer (Electrical) of the Mysore State Electricity Board who is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer (Electrical), Mysore State Electricity Board, Mysore Circle, Mysore. There are four electrical sub-divisions under this Division, with their headquarters at Hassan, Holenarsipur, Saklespur and Chikmagalur, and each of these is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer (Electrical). The Executive Engineer of the Division is assisted in his duties by these four Assistant Engineers, besides a host of other functionaries numbering, in all, about 770, including 22 Junior Engineers, 59 Supervisors, and a number of technical, ministerial and class IV staff.

Mysore's progressive policy

Mysore is a pioneer in the field of industrial development. The State's entry into the field may be said to have begun with the inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference in the year 1911. The establishment of the Department of Industries and Commerce in 1913 further stimulated the industrial activities of the State. The Department undertook investigation regarding setting up of several industries and furnished advice and assistance to various persons and private industrial enterprises. The Government followed a progressive policy of encouraging and developing industries in the State. It initiated industrial concerns for which facilities were available and managed them till such time as they were able to stand on their own legs. However, certain vital industries which required huge capital and high technical skill were continued to be managed by Government in the larger interests of the State.

A Road Emulsion Factory was set up at Hassan around 1940 by the State Government with a working capital of about Rs. 0.25 lakh. However, the factory seems to have been closed down later on. According to the return of "large industrial establishments" in the Mysore State for the year 1939, published by the Department of Industries and Commerce, there were six seasonal factories in Hassan district—four for cotton-ginning, one for tea curing and one for milling rice—employing 1,177 persons. (Mysore Census, 1941, Industry in Mysore, 1942, p. 6).

The district is predominantly agricultural in character and about 79.5 per cent of its population is dependent on agriculture, while a little over 1.5 per cent is engaged in household industries. However, persons engaged in " manufacture other than household industry " constitute only about 0.84 per cent of the total population of the district. This clearly shows that the district has not yet developed industrially and further and greater efforts are needed for bringing about an alround industrial climate in the district, which, in turn, depends on the extensive utilisation of the agricultural, mineral and livestock resources, in which the district is fairly rich. With this end in view, the Central Small Industries Organisation (Small Industries Service Institute), Bangalore, conducted an industrial survey of the district recently, in the course of which it not only examined the potentialities of the existing small-scale industries in the district but also explored the new industrial possibilities. The findings of the Institute are contained in its Small Scale Industry Area Survey Report published in 1967. But before dealing with this aspect of the subject, it would be appropriate to touch upon the other bigger or medium-scale industries in the district.

Large and Medium-scale Industries

As already stated earlier, there is only one large-scale industry in the strict sense of the term, in the district, and that is the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan. An Asbestos Factory of the Mysore Asbestos Private Ltd., has recently come up at Holenarsipur for producing asbestos fibre out of raw asbestos found in that area. Further there are three Coffee-curing Works at Hassan, which, though fall under the category of small-scale industries, are bigger units with a total capital investment of over 45 lakhs of rupees. A brief account of each of these bigger industries is given in the following paragraphs.

Mysore Implements Factory

The Mysore Implements Factory was establised at Hassan in 1940 by the Government of Mysore with a capital of Rs. 1.50 lakhs in order to cater to the needs of agriculturists, owners of estates and gardens and engineering departments by manufacturing and supplying various agricultural implements. Though big machines of all types have been and are being produced for work on land, there are still a great many jobs of the farm, garden and forest that are done by hand with simple tools. Agricultural implements are necessary, therefore, for every type of cultivator. As the establishment of the factory coincided with the outbreak of the second world war, the forging machinery required for mass production could not be obtained. Instead, locally available machinery had to be procured, which necessitated the employment of more labour in the earlier years.

This factory, which is owned and managed by the Government of Mysore, is one of the biggest of its kind in South India. The machinery and equipment of the factory have been gradually improved over the years. Agricultural implements like *mumties*, hammers, pick-axes, shovels, crowbars, trenching hoes, felling axes, ploughs, wheel barrows and sheet metalware are the main lines of manufacture undertaken by this factory. Lately, it has also taken up the manufacture of light structurals, transmission line towers and also manufacture of R.C.C. poles required by the Mysore State Electricity Board.

The main items of raw materials required by the factory are high carbon and mild steel sections, furnace oil, paints and varnishes, charcoal and wooden handles for shovels, etc. Of these, the steel sections are obtained from the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., the Tata Iron and Steel Ltd., and other stockists at Madras, Kanpur, etc. The furnace oil is procured from the Indian Oil Corporation, while the paints and varnishes are obtained from the Mysore Lac and Paints Ltd., the Shalimar Paints Ltd., and such other sources. Only the requirements of charcoal, at the rate of about 900 bags per month, and the wooden handles are procured within the district.

Substantial expansion of this factory with up-to-date machinery and other equipment, besides construction of additional buildings at a cost of Rs. 13,01,416 was taken up and completed under the Second Five-Year Plan. The manufacture of *mumties*, pick-axes, sledge hammers, etc., which had very good demand, was mechanised.

Under the Third Five-Year Plan, the scheme of expansion and modernisation, started during the previous Plan, was continued. As a result, the production and sales of implements registered a marked increase during this period as could be seen from the following figures :—

Period		*Production (value in Rs.)*	*Sales (value in Rs.)*
I Plan period (1951–1956)	..	19,11,000	21,24,250
II Plan period (1956–1961)	..	55,44,710	56,81,712
III Plan period (1961–1966)	..	1,36,88,652	1,32,57,418

The value of production and sales of implements of the factory, which were just Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 65,175 respectively at

the beginning (1940-41), had gone up to Rs. 38,37,517 and Rs. 37,55,892 respectively by 1966-67. There was, however, a shortfall in both production and sales during the subsequent year (1967-68) and the factory sustained also a net loss of over six lakhs of rupees during that year. This was attributed to the heavy interest, *viz.*, Rs. 4,18,470, that had to be paid on the capital and the huge investment on expansion programmes. The factory, which was started with an initial capital investment of about Rs. 1½ lakhs, had, by the end of 1970, an invested capital of over Rs. 89 lakhs. At one time, *i.e.*, during 1945-47, the factory had a labour force of over 500 persons. But with the gradual mechanisation of the factory and the introduction of labour saving devices, their number was also correspondinly reduced, so much so that there were only about 300 persons working in the factory during 1970-71. This has, however, not resulted in any tangible decrease in the total wage bill of the factory, which had reached an all-time new high of about Rs. 4.36 lakhs in 1967-68 as against Rs. 1.32 lakhs in 1945-46 when the factory had as many as 522 workers. A statement indicating the working of the factory at a glance right from its inception upto the end of 1970-71 is appended at the end of the Chapter.

Export The implements and tools are manufactured out of high carbon steel and are scientifically heat-treated and tempered so as to ensure strength and durability. The products are subject to rigid tests before delivery to the consumers. For marketing the products of this concern, there is a network of selling agencies all over the country, Messrs. Mysore Sales International Ltd. being the principal agents. The factory is also registered with the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals in respect of some of its products and has been running a rate-contract with it for the supply of *powrahs* to the Defence, Railway and Public Works Departments. The products of the factory are popular not only within the State but are also exported to several of the other States in the country including Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, etc., in varying quantities.

With a view to further expanding the factory and taking up new lines of manufacture, a new development scheme, costing about Rs. 40 lakhs, is now under implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan. When this scheme is fully implemented, the total value of production of the factory is expected to go up to about Rs. 100 lakhs. Since agriculture in India is being gradually mechanised and more and more tractors and power tillers are coming into use, the factory is being geared to diversify its lines of production and take up manufacture of tractor and tiller implements and the like. With the completion of the

Hassan-Mangalore Railway Project, some of the present transport bottlenecks of the factory would be overcome insofar as the despatch of articles from and import of machinery and equipment to the factory are concerned.

Mysore Asbestos Private Ltd.

The Mysore Asbestos Private Ltd. was promoted in 1966 by the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., for the purpose of establishing a factory at Holenarsipur in Hassan district for producing asbestos fibre out of the raw asbestos found in abundance in the district. The authorised share capital of the company is Rs. 20 lakhs, consisting of 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each, the issued capital being Rs. five lakhs. The Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd. has subscribed two lakhs of rupees towards the share capital of the Company. Though the Company was first started as a Public Limited Company, it was later converted into a non-Government Private Limited Company and is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of five members including a Chairman and a Managing Director. The capital investment of the concern in 1969 was estimated at Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

The construction of the factory buildings was taken up by the Company on a 17-acre plot at Kadavinakote, about two miles from Holenarsipur town, by the side of the Holenarsipur—Hassan road and was completed in 1968. The required machinery was also obtained from indigenous sources and erected during the same year. The factory went into production actually at the close of December 1968 and was formally inaugurated on 6th January 1969. The present installed capacity of the factory is four tonnes of asbestos fibre per day and the total production during the year, *i.e.*, 1968-69, was about 123 tonnes. In fact, this production was achieved only during the last quarter of the year since the factory started production late in the year. The total production had, however, gone up to 400 tonnes by October 1970 the number of persons employed being only 13. The third annual report of the Company relating to the year 1968-69 disclosed that there was an overall net loss of Rs. 40,690 during the year after providing for depreciation, etc. The Company has, therefore, initiated several measures, including the broadening of its equity base, aimed at placing the Company on a sound footing. Ultimately, the total investment on the factory is expected to go up to about Rs. 80 lakhs with a daily production capacity of 100 tonnes of various asbestos products like corrugated sheets, plain sheets, pipes, mill boards, shingles, etc.

Coffee Curing Works

Hassan is one of the major coffee-producing districts in Mysore State. The area under coffee cultivation in the district in 1967-68 was 21,371 hectares with a total production of about 6,000 tonnes. Till 1961, the coffee produced in the district used

to be entirely sent either to Chickmagalur or to Mangalore for curing purposes for want of any curing works within the district. This deficiency was overcome, to a certain extent, with the establishment of the Kothari Coffee Curing Works near Hassan town in 1961, with a total capital investment of about 13 lakhs of rpuees. The installed capacity of the Works is 4,000 tonnes, as against which it cured 3,000 tonnes of coffee during 1967 valued at about Rs. one crore. The number of workers employed in the factory during the working season of that year was about 260. Another factory for curing coffee, *viz.*, the Bharati Coffee Curing Works, was established at Hassan in the year 1962 on the Bangalore-Mangalore road, with a total capital investment of about Rs. 10.5 lakhs and an installed capacity of 3,500 tonnes. During 1967, the Works cured 1,500 tonnes of coffee seeds valued at about Rs. 50 lakhs and employed 155 workers. The Mysore State Financial Corporation is understood to have extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 6.15 lakhs to this factory, by way of loan. Another factory, the third in the series, came into existence in 1964, with an installed capacity for curing 4,500 tonnes of coffee seeds per annum. Also located on the Bangalore-Mangalore road at Hassan, this factory, known as the Hassan Coffee Curing Works, has a total invested capital of about Rs. 22.45 lakhs. About 3,250 tonnes of coffee seeds valued at Rs. 1.2 crores were processed by this factory during 1967, employing about 250 persons. Yet another coffee curing works called the Planters Coffee Curing Works (P) Ltd., is reported to have come up at Hassan on the Belur road recently *i.e.*, on 12th April 1971.

Coffee curing is only a seasonal work and, as such, these factories, which work on behalf of the Indian Coffee Board, do not have full work throughout the year. The curing season generally commences in December and lasts till the middle of May every year. On arrival at the Works, the raw coffee is first dried in the sun, then mechanically shelled, winnowed, graded and packed ready for marketing by the Coffee Board.

Mining Industry

Mysore was one of the earliest States in India to establish, as far back as 1894, a department for the exploration and exploitation of ores and minerals. Since its inception, the Department of Mines and Geology has been undertaking systematic geological and mineral surveys with a view "to deciphering the geology of the State and also to prove its economic mineral resources". As already stated earlier, the district of Hassan is rich in mineral resources. Among the important minerals found in the district are chromite, kaolin, asbestos, corundum, beryl, garnet, kyanite, mica and soapstone. To this list is now added copper, which is found in the Kalyadi area to an extent of about 1.5 million tonnes. It is learnt that during 1959, minerals worth about Rs. 2.07 lakhs

were produced from the mines in the district and that there were eleven mines in the district in 1960 with an employment potential of about 390 persons.[1]

The chromite deposits found in Hassan district are said to be among the best in India. Chromite is required in large quantities by the steel mills for the manufacture of stainless steel and basic refractories. Though an extent of about 20,000 tons of chromite ore was being mined in the district between 1916 and 1930 on an average, it came down later to an average of less than 10,000 tons per annum, the quantity mined during the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 being 7,462, 3,253 and 7,902 tonnes respectively, of a total value of about Rs. 7.23 lakhs. It is estimated that the total quantity of chromite ore mined in the district from 1916 to 1962 worked out to about 4,50,000 tons, the bulk of it coming from the two mines at Byrapur and Bhaktarahalli.

Near Bageshpur in Arsikere taluk are found numerous exposures of kaolin (china clay) of a pleasing white colour. There are two groups of deposits called Appenahalli and Nandihalli deposits. In about 1943 the State Department of Mines and Geology took up large-scale mining and washing of the china clay from these deposits in the Bageshpur region with a view to supplying kaolin to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Ltd., the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., and the Government Porcelain Factory. For this purpose, a fairly elaborate washing plant was first constructed, about a mile to the west of Bageshpur. This was followed by the construction of another plant on the eastern side as well. The mining and washing operations were later taken over by the Board of Mineral Development of Mysore (now the Mysore Minerals Ltd.). The annual production of raw-clay from these deposits ranged, until recently, from 25,000 to 30,000 tonnes and kaolin or the washed and finished product from 7,500 to 9,000 tonnes.[2] It is understood that during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963, kaolin to the tune of 6,309, 7,137 and 6,340 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.15 lakhs, 1.93 lakhs and 1.91 lakhs respectively was produced in the district from these mines. Besides, the production of raw-clay during 1962 and 1963 amounted to 22,738 tonnes and 24,360 tonnes valued at Rs. 0.67 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively. During 1968-69 and 1969-70, however, the production of china-clay and alu-clay in the Bageshpur Kaolin Works averaged 100 tonnes and 700 tonnes per month valued at Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 33,600 respectively, the number of persons employed being about 120.

1. Techno-Economic Survey of Mysore, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1965, p. 301.

2. Mineral Resources of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore Districts, Bulletin No. 28, Department of Mines and Geology, Bangalore, 1968.

The name asbestos is usually applied to the six or seven different types of minerals which have developed a fibrous structure and whose fibres, separable with varying degrees of ease, possess varying physical properties. They fall under two well-recognised groups, *viz.*, the amphibole asbestos and the chrysotile or serpentine asbestos. The amphibole variety, which yields stiff fibres, is found to the east of Holenarsipur and also near Idegondanhalli, Kabbur, Yenneholeranganabetta, Hiretalal, Kattekere, Bettadasatenhalli, and further north beyond the Hemavathy river, near Mavinakere. The chrysotile variety is also found in a few of these places.

Production Between 1915 and 1930, there was an intermittent production of asbestos in the district and the total quantity produced during that period amounted to about 5,000 tons. Till about 1949, there was very little production of asbestos generally in the State; the quantum of production in the district during the period from 1949 to 1954 was a little over 800 tons. On an average, the production during most of these years was only between 5 and 50 tons a year*. Since then, there has been a wide fluctuation in the quantum of production of this mineral in the district. While the production in 1960 was 294 tonnes valued at Rs. 43,350, it was only 33 tonnes valued at Rs. 5,000 in 1961. In 1963, 198 tonnes worth about Rs. 11,840 were produced. Now that an Asbestos Factory has been set up near Holenarsipur, the mining activity in respect of this mineral is expected to increase in the coming years.

Beryl is found about 1½ miles north, north-east of Dodkadnur in Holenarsipur taluk. It is reported that over 200 tons of beryl had been taken out from this deposit till 1958. In 1960, the output was 20 tonnes valued at about Rs. 10,000, while it was 21 tonnes in 1961 valued at Rs. 11,000. The production had, however, gone down to 15 tonnes in 1962 and to 11 tonnes in 1963, their corresponding values being Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 6,000. Corundum is found at several places in the Arsikere, Hassan and Channarayapatna taluks. It is reported that an extent of 127 tonnes of this mineral was produced in the district in 1960, while the production in 1961 was 240 tonnes valued at about Rs. 25,000. Among the other minerals mined in the district may be mentioned soapstone, garnet, kyanite and mica. A quantity of about 16,270 tonnes of soapstone worth Rs. 35,064 was mined in the district at Bageshpur in 1963, while the quantity of garnet mined was about 240 tonnes valued at Rs. 23,500 in 1960. The production of kyanite during 1960 amounted to 36 tonnes valued at about Rs. 3,500, while the mining of mica was very little, with

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*Mineral Resources of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore Districts, Bulletin No. 28, Department of Mines and Geology, Bangalore, 1968.

a production of only two tonnes valued at about Rs. 3,500. In short, there seems to have been a perceptible fall in the production of many of the economic minerals in the district from the beginning of the present decade (1961). A statement showing the production of various economic minerals in the district during the period from 1964 to 1969 is appended at the end of the chapter. During 1970, there were 15 active mining lease-holders in the district, four for mining asbestos, three each for chromite and corundum, two each for kaolin and soapstone and one for kyanite, covering a total extent of 3,807 hectares. Of these, six leases were held by the Mysore Minerals Limited, the duration of the lease ranging from 10 to 20 years.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small-scale industries play a vital role in the modern economy. Providing greater employment and income opportunities, they act as a great stabilising force. They contribute to a faster rate of industrial development by serving as feeder and ancillary units. In view of this, greater importance has been attached to them in the industrial policy resolution of the Government and the successive Five-Year Plans. Several promotional measures have been undertaken for their healthy development.

According to the "Small-Scale Industry Area Survey Report on Industrial Development Potentialities of Hassan District" published by the Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore, in March 1967, there were 99 different types of registered small-scale industrial units in the district at the time of the survey (1965-66). The total capital invested in these units was estimated at about Rs. 53.70 lakhs and approximately 1,625 persons were employed in them. The value of the estimated total production of various items and job works undertaken by these small-scale units was of the order of Rs. 60.67 lakhs during 1964-65. The total number of such registered small-scale industrial units had gone up to 110 by the end of 1968 and to about 160 by 1970, according to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Hassan district. These included oil and rice mills, saw-mills, wood industries, match industries, units for making agricultural implements, cotton-ginning and pressing units, brass and other metal works, general engineering workshops, coir industrial units and the like. A brief account of some of the important small-scale industries in the district as in 1968 is given in the following paragraphs.

General Engineering

There were 18 general engineering and auto-repair workshops in the district during 1968, of which as many as 13 were located at Hassan and the rest at Arsikere and Sakleshpur. Of these, the

Webb's Sales and Service on the Bangalore-Mangalore road at Hassan was the biggest unit, with an estimated total capital investment of about Rs. 4.50 lakhs. These workshops mostly undertook repairs of machine parts, servicing of oil engines, auto-repairs, lubrication and servicing of tractors and trucks, manufacture of small machine parts, coffee pulpers, bolts and nuts and such other jobs. The total capital investment in these workshops was estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs and they together employed about 140 persons. The total value of production and job works done by thse units during 1966-67 was reported to be about Rs. 4.65 lakhs.

According to the survey report of the Small Industries Service Institute, most of these units are not well-equipped. As a result, a large amount of repair work, which could easily be done within the district, is going out to those neighbouring districts where there are better facilities. This is all the more true in respect of the auto-repair workshops. Since none of the units in the district is equipped with suitable modern machinery on account of the limited resources, the vehicles in the district are often taken either to Mangalore or Bangalore for major repairs and for replacements of auto-parts. There is, thus, a standing need for a few good automobile and modern engineering workshops in the district.

Metal Industries

The number of ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries in the district in 1968 was 19, of which as many as 13 were concentrated at Shravanabelgola in Channarayapatna taluk. Of the rest, Hassan and Arsikere towns had two units each, while Kantharajapur (Channarayapatna taluk) and Sakleshpur had one each. As already stated earlier, Shravanabelgola is noted for its brass and copper industries even from early times. These units are engaged mostly in the manufacture of different kinds of brass and copper utensils, bell-metal plates, lamp-stands, buckets, pans and fancy art-ware. One of these units, *viz.*, the one at Sakleshpur is engaged in the manufacture of stainless steel utensils for domestic purposes.

The total invested capital of these units was estimated to be about Rs. 1.87 lakhs and they had together employed about 140 persons in 1968. Although the estimated total installed capacity of these units was 417 tonnes, they were able to produce, during 1966-67, only 71 tonnes of domestic utensils and other articles worth about Rs. 5.99 lakhs. Nearly half the number of these units were located in rented premises. While the individual capital investment of most of these units ranged from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, only three units had invested a capital of Rs. 10,000 and above. In most cases, the tools and equipment used were still of the old type. It is learnt that this industry is experiencing

difficulty in procuring the necessary copper and brass sheets at economic prices in required quantities. Besides, consequent on the gradual increase in the use of aluminium and stainless steel utensils, the demand for some of the copper and brass utensils is reported to have gone down in recent years.

Saw mills and Wood-based Industries

Hassan being partly a *malnad* district, there were as many as 21 saw mills and 11 other wood-based industrial units in various parts of the district in 1968. However, nearly half the number of these units were located at Hassan, the remaining half having been spread over Arsikere, Belur, Sakleshpur, Channarayapatna, Holenarsipur and a few other places. Of the wood-based industries, six were furniture-making units, two wood-wool units, one ply-wood unit and two cart-making units. The saw mills were mainly engaged in sawing of timber and producing sizes and planks, packing cases, slate-frames and the like. While the saw mills had invested a capital of about Rs. 20.24 lakhs, the estimated capital investment of the other wood industries was about Rs. 3.61 lakhs. They had together provided employment to about 600 persons and produced wooden articles worth about Rs. 57.12 lakhs during 1966-67. Apart from internal consumption, these articles were sold at important industrial centres of the State and also exported to places in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil-Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Some of the saw mills obtain their supplies of wood, to a certain extent, from Coorg, Mysore and other places also. At times, the units face some difficulty in transporting timber logs from the forest areas to their work-spots. There does not seem to be much scope for new units to come up in the district.

Match Industry

There was just one factory at Hassan in 1956 for the manufacture of match-splints in the whole district; but this number had increased to eight by 1968. In addition, there were two other factories engaged in the manufacture of safety matches. Of the eight factories producing match-splints, five were located at Hassan and one each at Arsikere, Alur and Holenarsipur. One of the factories manufacturing safety matches was also located at Hassan and the other at Shantigrama. The match-splints are manufactured from soft-wood with the help of peeling and chopping machines. The products are sold to the match factories both within and outside the district.

These units had together invested a capital of about Rs. 5.70 lakhs and provided employment to about 400 persons. During 1966-67, they produced match-splints, veeners and safety matches worth about Rs. 16.70 lakhs. It is reported that the units are unable to utilise their installed capacities due to shortage of supply of suitable timber in the area and that large-scale match

factories like the WIMCO have taken possession of vast areas of forests on lease on a long-term basis as a result of which soft-wood is not easily available to these small-scale units. Thus at present there is practically not much scope for the establishment of new units in this sector in the district.

Coir Industries

With about 70,860 acres under coconut cultivation in 1969-70, Hassan district is also noted for its coir industry. There were seven coir industrial units including two Government Coir Mechanised Units in the district in 1968, of which six were in Arsikere taluk (four at Arsikere proper and one each at Banavara and Doddametikurke) and one at Hiresave in Channarayapatna taluk. The products manufactured by these units were curled coir ropes, coir brushes, coir mattresses, coir bristle and spinning fibre and the like. Of all the units, the Karnataka Coir Products Ltd., on the Bangalore-Honnavar road at Arsikere established in 1966, is the biggest. The estimated total capital investment of this factory was about Rs. seven lakhs and its production during 1966-67 was worth about Rs. two lakhs, the number of persons employed being 73. The next biggest unit was the Meena Enterprises, also at Arsikere, established in the year 1963. However, the earliest unit to be established was the Taluk Coir Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., also at Arsikere, in the year 1960.

The total capital investment of all these units in 1967 was about Rs. 9.10 lakhs and they produced articles worth about Rs. 3.43 lakhs during that year. They had together employed about 140 persons. This industry has good prospects in the district since there is very good demand for coir bristles, ropes and mattresses throughout the State as also outside. The raw material required for this industry is also available in plenty both within and outside the district.

In addition to the seven units referred to above, two more coir mechanised units have been set up, one at Didaga in Channarayapatna taluk and another at Gandasi in Arsikere taluk by the Government in recent years. The State Social Welfare Department has been running a Coir Training Unit at Arsikere since 1965-66 for the benefit of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Some of the women trained in this unit are employed, on piece-work basis, in the Scheduled Caste Coir Workers' Co-operative Society started at the place in 1969.

Printing Presses

There were 19 printing presses in the district at the beginning of 1968, of which 12 were located at Hassan, two each at Arsikere, Belur, and Sakleshpur and one at Channarayapatna. Almost all the presses were power-operated and they undertook printing and book-binding works. Some of them also undertook

the preparation of rubber-stamps. On an average, only three to four persons were employed in a press, the total number of employees in them being about 70.

The total capital investment of these units was about Rs. 2.70 lakhs and the value of their production during 1966-67 was estimated at about Rs. 2.28 lakhs. With the educational advancement and the gradual increase in the number of those who read the 'printed words', there is good scope for further development of the printing industry in the district.

Cotton ginning and pressing

The cultivation of cotton in the district, especially in Arsikere taluk, has been responsible for the establishment of a few cotton ginning and pressing factories in the district. According to the survey of the Small Industries Service Institute, there were three such registered units in the district in 1966 with a total capital investment of about Rs. 7.11 lakhs. During 1964-65, they had ginned and pressed cotton worth about Rs. 12.15 lakhs and had employed about 290 persons. Before the introduction of ginning factories, the cleaning of cotton from its seeds, leaves and dirt was carried on under the traditional methods, which were not only laborious but also time-consuming. Some of these methods are said to be still being pursued in the district by some of the smaller units.

It was in the year 1936 that the earliest cotton-ginning factory in the district was established at Arsikere in the private sector. However, the biggest of the units is the Co-operative Cotton Processing Society Ltd., Arsikere, which was established in October 1942, at the initiative of the cotton-growers of the area. The Society has jurisdiction not only over Hassan district but also over the neighbouring districts of Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Mandya and it undertakes both ginning and pressing of cotton. Though the erection of ginning machinery and construction of godowns were completed by 1950, it was only in 1959 that the factory attained its full capacity. It has now twelve gins with a capacity to gin 100 quintals a day, the capacity of the press being 100 bales (of 180 kgs. each) a day. But it is reported that the factory has not been in a position to work to its full capacity for several years now due to periodic failure of cotton crop in the area and the consequent inability of the Society to pool the required quantity of cotton.

To work as an economic unit, the factory has to gin not less than 10,000 quintals of *kapas* and press not less than 2,000 bales of cotton per year. But as against this, during 1965-66 and 1966-67, the factory actually ginned only 2,780 and 3,932 quintals of *kapas* and pressed only 550 and 750 bales of cotton respectively. The total sales realisations during the corresponding years

were Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.20 lakhs and, in addition, the factory earned Rs. 22,797 and Rs. 25,223 by way of ginning and pressing hire charges and Rs. 7,852 and Rs. 7,940 by way of commission respectively during those years. On the whole, the factory has been working under loss, the total accumulated loss at the end of 1966-67 being Rs. 65,110. The Society had 1,194 members on its roll during 1967-68 with a total share capital of Rs. 1,48,494. It had invested about Rs. 3.39 lakhs on land, buildings, plant and machinery and employed about a hundred persons.

Rice and Oil Mills

The Hassan district is also a rich rice-producing area with about 1,35,920 acres in 1967-68 under paddy cultivation. This has enabled the establishment of a number of rice mills, both big and small, in all parts of the district. It is estimated that including small hullers and shellers, there are nearly 200 rice mills in the district, more number of them being found in Hassan and Arsikere taluks. However, the number of bigger and registered rice mills, according to the survey of the Small Industries Service Institute, was only nine in 1966, with a total capital investment of about Rs. 3.16 lakhs; they had together employed 53 persons and the value of their output (services) was about Rs. 0.54 lakh.

There were six oil mills in the district at the beginning of 1968, all but one of them being located at Arsikere. The other unit, which is a smaller one, was located at Channarayapatna. The earliest unit to be established was the Lakshmi Rotary Oil Mills in 1957 at Arsikere. These units had invested a total capital of about Rs. 3.16 lakhs and produced oils worth about Rs. 11.75 lakhs during 1966-67, the number of persons employed being about 35. Of the six units, one was producing coconut oil and cake, one til oil and cake and the rest groundnut oil and cake. One of the units was also producing castor oil in addition to groundnut oil. Steam engines, boilers, expellers, rotary machines and filter presses are generally the plant and machinery used in this industry.

Soap manufacture

Washing soap was being manufactured by five small-scale units in the district in 1966-67. Of these, four units were located at Hassan and one at Arsikere, M/s. Hassan Soap Works being the earliest unit to be established in 1956. The industry had a total capital investment of about Rs. 0.80 lakh and employed about 30 workers, the total value of soaps produced being Rs. 1.95 lakhs. The units are reported to be facing shortage of essential raw materials and are unable to utilise their full capacities. Besides, the products are facing keen competition in the market from the large-scale manufacturers as also from the small-scale units around the district. Hence, there appears to be not much scope for the expansion of this industry in this district.

Tiles factories

The first tiles factory in the district, *viz.*, the Bharati Tiles Factory, was established near the Railway Station at Hassan in 1948. After about a decade was established the second factory at Kenchammana-Hoskote in Alur taluk in the year 1958. These were the only two small-scale tiles units in the district as at the end of 1967 and they produced not only roofing tiles but also floor tiles and ridges. The total capital investment of these units was about Rs. 2.12 lakhs and they produced tiles worth about Rs. 2.30 lakhs during 1966-67, the number of persons employed being 103. It is reported that these units are not in a position to meet the entire demand for tiles in the district and that a considerable percentage of the demand still continues to be met by supplies from the tiles factories in South Kanara district. Clay suitable for the manufacture of roofing tiles of Mangalore pattern is available in plenty in parts of Hassan and Arsikere taluks. These factors show that there is scope for the expansion of this industry in the district to a certain extent. But while doing so, it has to be borne in mind that, of late, there has been a swing towards construction of buildings with reinforced cement concrete roofing, and this might act as a check against increase in demand for roofing tiles in the coming years.

Agricultural Implements

There were about half-a-dozen small-scale industrial units in the district manufacturing iron ploughs and other agricultural implements, sugarcane crushers, bullock carts, etc. The total capital investment of these units was estimated at Rs. 1.02 lakhs and they employed about 50 persons. During 1964-65, they produced implements worth about Rs. 1.26 lakhs and sold them generally to the local customers within the district. It is reported that most of these units are not fully equipped with required tools and implements and that some of the units have to depend on raw materials from open market and have not enough capital to purchase them in bulk as a result of which production is low. Since the demand for improved agricultural implements is fairly good within the district, these units could be advantageously mechanised and improved with modern tools and equipment so as to cater to the growing needs of the agriculturists for modern agricultural and farm implements.

Cotton fabrics

There was just one small-scale textile mill in the district at Keralapura in Arkalgud taluk at the beginning of 1968. It was established in 1960 in the private sector for the manufacture of cotton fabrics from power-looms with a capital investment of about Rs. 0.55 lakh. During 1966-67, it produced cotton fabrics worth about Rs. two lakhs, employing about 30 persons. By 1970, the number of small-scale textile units in the district were reported to have gone up to about four.

Plantation equipment

Although the *malnad* region of Hassan district is noted for its plantation crops like coffee and cardamom, the district had

only one small-scale unit for the manufacture of plantation equipments like coffee pulpers, sprayers and the like at Sakleshpur. Established in the year 1955, the unit had invested a capital of about Rs. 0.79 lakh. During 1966-67, it produced articles worth about Rs. 1.48 lakhs and employed 17 workers. The products of the unit are sold mostly to the local coffee estate owners. There is considerable scope for further development of this industry in the district since there is good demand for plantation equipment not only in Hassan district but also in the neighbouring *malnad* districts of Chikmagalur and Coorg. It is estimated that the demand for various types of plantation and farm equipments in these three districts is of the order of about Rs. 25 lakhs annually and that even the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan, which is producing a number of items, is not in a position to meet the current demands.

Other Industries

There was a coconut desiccating factory at Arsikere with a capital investment of about Rs. 1.10 lakhs, employing about 10 persons. It was consuming about 2,000 coconuts daily. There are also other small-scale industries in the district such as rolling mills, tyre-retreading units, coffee-grinding units, units for the manufacture of readymade graments, bone-meal, soapnut powder, camphor, bangles, etc. According to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Hassan district, the total number of small-scale industrial units in the district, both registered and un-registered, had gone up to about 220 by 1970.

Khadi and Village Industries

The khadi and village industries are of considerable importance in improving the economic condition of the rural population. In fact "improvement of agriculture largely depends upon the resuscitation of small-scale rural industries. In a place like Mysore particularly, where agriculture is the mainstay of the population, provision of subsidiary occupations is a great necessity. In the absence of these auxiliaries, there will be an exodus of rural population to industrial centres during periods of enforced inactivity in agriculture. This will put out of gear the tranquillity of rural economy"*. Realising this fact, the Government of Mysore have been encouraging and assisting the khadi and village industries in the State.

"The Mysore Government is unique in regarding the development of the khadi industry as falling within the sphere of the State's activities and in giving it a place among the key industries. Side by side with khadi, a number of industries subsidiary to agriculture have been introduced, and attempts are being made to improve other existing cottage industries such as hand-made paper, coir-making, flaying, tanning and leather-stitching, pottery,

*"Industrial Development of Mysore" by R. Balakrishna, 1940, pp. 60-61.

smithy, mat-weaving, wool-spinning and weaving, working in brass and bangle-making. Much cannot be said to have been achieved, however, and much more has to be done if the small industries have to produce for their workers a reasonable standard of living".* This was the policy and approach of the Mysore Government towards khadi and other rural industries about 25 years ago and they hold good even to-day to a large extent. There are about twenty different types of village and cottage industries spread all over the Hassan district, the more important among them being handloom-weaving, oil gana, pottery, carpentry and blacksmithy, leather stitching, goldsmithy, bee-keeping, mat and basket-weaving and the like.

Handloom weaving

Handloom weaving is an important ancient industry which has survived even to this day. This industry has been experiencing difficult times ever since the mill-made fabrics of the British Indian cotton mills came into the market. However, ever since the founding of the Mysore Industries Department, the State has been endeavouring to support the handloom industry. According to the previous Mysore Gazetteer (Vol. V, p. 921), there were about 1,700 handloom units in Hassan district in 1928-29 producing handloom fabrics worth about Rs. 2.33 lakhs. According to the 1941 census, 614 families in the district consisting of 3,041 persons, were engaged in handloom weaving. More than woollen or silk weaving, cotton-weaving has been popular in the district. According to the 1961 census, there were about 1,100 weavers (including drawers) in the district.

It was estimated that there were 3,527 handlooms engaged in the weaving of cotton, silk and woollen fabrics in this district in 1964. The important centres of handloom weaving are in Hassan, Holenarsipur, Arkalgud and Arsikere taluks. Shantigrama, Keralapura, Basavapatna, Konanur and Holenarsipur are particularly notable for handloom production. About 67 per cent of the handlooms, *viz.*, 2,350, had been brought under the co-operative fold by the year 1968. Generally, fly-shuttle pitlooms are used. Antiquated pitlooms of throw-shuttle type are also used to a small extent. Dobbies are used according to the type of weaving. Frame-looms, take-up motion attachments and pedal looms were once very rare but now under the successive Five-Year Plans, they are being supplied to the weavers. The main handloom products of this district are dhoties, bed-sheets, sarees and checks. In Holenarsipur and Arsikere taluks, there are wool-weavers and *kamblies* are produced there. Out of the 3,527 handlooms in the district, about 650 looms were connected with woollen-weaving and about 70 with silk-weaving in 1968.

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* *A Plan for the Economic Development of Mysore* by P.H. Krishna Rao, 1946, pp. 28-29.

The economic and technical conditions of this indigenous industry were not sound. As a class, the weavers had extreme financial hardships. Because of indebtedness, some of the weavers had ceased to be self-employed and were employed on a piece wage basis by a handful of financiers. Even those who were self-employed, usually depended upon the local yarn-dealers, as they could not buy yarn for cash in the wholesale market. The practice of buying on credit from the local dealers entailed a heavy loss on the weavers. Besides, the weavers were also deprived of a free market, as they had to sell the fabrics at unfair prices to the dealers who had advanced the yarn on credit. On the technical side also, the conditions were equally defective.

With a view to setting right these defects and improving the economic condition of the weavers, several measures have been undertaken by the Government in recent years. Financial assistance, both in the form of grants and loans, has been given to the weavers. Co-operative Societies of weavers have been organised for the purchase of materials and marketing of their products, and all assistance to the weavers is channelised through these societies. Demonstrations on the new and improved processes of manufacture of handloom fabrics are conducted and some selected weavers are imparted training in such processes. Efforts are being made to stimulate the demand for handloom products by organising exhibitions, etc. A scheme for the payment of rebate on sales of handloom fabrics has been introduced.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies

In pursuance of the scheme of bringing the weavers under the co-operative fold, eleven cotton weavers' co-operative societies, one silk-weavers' co-operative society and six woollen-weavers' co-operative societies have been organised in the district. Besides being given technical advice, these weavers' co-operative societies were sanctioned considerable amounts as loans for working capital from the funds provided from the plan schemes and also from the schemes sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India. Loans were also given for share capital. The weavers' co-operatives were also supplied with improved weaving equipments. For improving the sales, three sales depots were set up one each at Hassan, Arsikere and Channarayapatna. In addition, two dye-houses were sanctioned for the benefit of the weavers' societies at Holenarsipur and Basavapatna. In the Second Plan period, a total expenditure of Rs. 1.89 lakhs was incurred on several handloom schemes, while the expenditure incurred during the Third Five-Year Plan period was about

Rs. 3.28 lakhs. The statement given below shows the actual position of different societies in the district as in 1969-70.—

Sl. No.	*Name of society*	*No. of members*	*Share capital*	*Govt. loan advanced*
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
	Cotton-Weavers' Co-operative Societies			
1.	Sri Neelakantheshwara Weavers' Co-operative Society, Basavapatna ..	311	4,394	15,200
2.	Sri Ramasahaya Weavers' Co-operative Society, Holenarsipur ..	203	5,005	17,000
3.	Sri Rama Weavers' Co-operative Society, Koralapura ..	141	2 046	11,977
4.	Taluk Weavers' Co-operative Society, Arsikere ..	121	3,307	1,451
5.	Sri Rama Weavers' Co-operative Society, Arkalgud ..	112	822	..
6.	Sri Siddivinayakaswamy Weavers' Co-operative Society, Shantigrama. ..	93	2,074	7,100
7.	Sri Nanjundeshwara Weavers' Society, Konanur ..	47	409	7,800
8.	Sri Ramalinga Chowdeshwari Weavers' Co-operative Society, Hassan. ..	40	1,520	10,000
9.	Sri Ramalinga Chowdeshwari Weavers' Co-operative Society, Chikkalkur. ..	37	966	1,085
10.	Sri Ramalinga Chowdeshwari Weavers' Co-operative Society, Holenarsipur. ..	35	1,350	5,000
11.	Taluk Weavers' Co-operative Society, Channarayapatna. ..	26	654	6,400
	Total ..	1,166	22,547	83,013

Sl. No.	Name of society	No. of members	Share capital	Govt. loan advanced
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
	Woollen Weavers' Co-operative Societies			
12.	Sri Revanasiddeshwaraswamy Woollen Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kenkere. ..	268	5,982	19,820
13.	Taluk Woollen Weavers' Co-operative Society, Holenarsipur. ..	189	730	3,280
14.	Sri Beeralingeshwaraswamy Woollen Weavers' Co-operative Society, Arkalgud. ..	166	2,943	9,680
15.	Woollen Weavers' Co-operative Society, Dinka. ..	70	500	..
16.	Sri Revanasiddeshwaraswamy Woollen Weavers' Co-operative Society, Santheshivara. ..	56	875	..
17.	Sri Mylaralingeshwaraswamy Woollen Weavers' Co-operative Society, Chagachagere. ..	52	1,981	9,843
	Total ..	801	13,011	42,623
	Silk-Weavers' Co-operative Society			
18.	Sri Nanjundeshwaraswamy Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society, Konanur. ..	51	3,631	18,212
	GRAND TOTAL ..	2,018	39,189	1,43,848

During 1967-68, these societies produced handloom fabrics worth about Rs. 82,000 and the sales effected were of the order of a little over Rs. 80,000. As against this, during 1968-69, Rs. 89,530 worth of fabrics were produced and Rs. 77,150 worth of fabrics were sold. When compared to the total number of looms possessed by the members of these societies, the production can said to be low. This is due to the fact that some of the societies have become inactive in recent years.

Power-loom Scheme

Under a scheme of providing power-looms to the weavers, 47 power-looms were allotted to eight of the cotton-weavers' co-operative societies in the district by 1968. However, 17 of the

power-looms had to be subsequently withdrawn and transferred to some other societies outside the district for want of enough response from the weavers of the district. There are thus now (1969-70) only 30 power-looms in the district, of which 14 are in the co-operative sector. It is reported that the plain and *patta* shirtings and *chadders* of 20 to 40 counts which are being manufactured on these power-looms, do not have much demand in the market. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,17,135 as loan and another sum of Rs. 8,550 as grant have been provided to the weavers' societies by the Government to enable the former to purchase the looms and their accessories, to raise the necessary share and working capitals, etc.

Bee-keeping

The people around Sakleshpur have practised bee-keeping in their homes from time immemorial. The bounty of nature has made bee-keeping an important cottage industry in this part of the district. It is learnt that about 5,120 families in about 230 villages of Sakleshpur, Belur and Alur taluks are engaged in bee-keeping in one way or the other. In 1940, a Bee-keepers' Co-operative Society was established at Sakleshpur with the main object of inducing the pot-hive-keepers to adopt modern methods of bee-keeping and for providing facilities for the marketing of honey and bee-wax produced by the members of the society. Honey and wax are produced by the members of the society by keeping bee-boxes in their villages. The society has jurisdiction over the entire Manjarabad taluk and parts of Belur and Alur taluks in Hassan district, as also over the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudigere in Chikmagalur district. At the beginning, it had only 48 members with a share capital of just 184 rupees; but by the end of 1967-68, the membership had increased to 2,648 and the share capital had correspondingly gone up to Rs. 19,715. The society purheases the raw honey and wax produced by its members, processes them and sells them. It also distributes bee-hive boxes, honey-extractors, supers and the like among the members at subsidised rates. Besides, it also provides training in modern methods of bee-keeping to interested candidates. Between 1954 and 1968, the society had distributed 16,644 bee-hive boxes and imparted training to about 250 persons. The society has received much encouragement and assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The latter has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 6.34 lakhs during the period from 1954 to 1968. The State Government has also given a financial assistance of about Rs. 33,000 (Rs. 30,000 as loan and Rs. 3,000 as grant) to the society. The latter has constructed a building of its own at a cost of about Rs. 81,000 at Sakleshpur. There are two branches of this society in Chikmagalur district, one at Mudigere and another at Aldur.

The society handles, on an average, about 75,000 kgs. of honey annually, about 90 per cent of which is exported to other

States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil-Nadu, Kerala and even to Delhi. During 1967-68, it purchased 78,565 kgs. of honey from its members and sold about 79,200 kgs., the quantity of wax purchased and sold being 10,886 kgs. and 9,797 kgs. respectively. The total turnover of sales of honey and wax during that year amounted to Rs. 4,25,123. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 35,392 during 1967-68 as against Rs. 27,264 during the previous year. A portion of this amoust, *i.e.*, Rs. 10,100, was distributed as rebate among bee-keepers at the rate of 0-59 paise per kilogram of apiary honey supplied to the society. A sum of Rs. 7,068 was likewise distributed during 1966-67 also. The society celebrated its silver jubilee in April 1967.

A Bee-keeping Demonstration Centre has been started at Arkalgud and placed under the chrage of a qualified demonstrator. He gives technical assistance and guidance in colonising the bees, scientific method of bee-keeping, honey extraction, etc., to the bee-keepers of the district.

Oil ganas

The vegetable oil industry is fairly old in this district. Before the establishment of oil mills, oil was produced mainly by means of village *ganas* which are existing even now. Oilseed pressing by means of *ganas* is carried on as a family occupation by a class of people known as *ganigars* whose hereditary occupation is crushing of oilseeds and selling of oil. Oil is produced from gingelly, castor, coconut and groundnut seeds in *ganas* and wooden mills driven by a pair of bullocks. Oilseed pressing in *ganas* driven by bullocks is called the 'cold process'. One great disadvantage with the country *ganas* is the cost of maintaining the bullocks. The animals used for this hard work deteriorate rapidly. Further, the yield of oil is greater in oil mills and the cost of pressing is also cheaper. According to the census of 1961, 114 families in Hassan district, consisting of about 600 persons, were engaged in oilseed pressing.

The main centres of production of oil by this method in the district are Hassan, Hulikal and Salagame in Hassan taluk, Arsikere, Kanakatte and Banavara in Arsikere taluk, Shravanabelgola. Belur and Arkalgud. It is estimated that there are nearly 210 oil *ganas* in the district. With a view to improving the economic condition of those who are still depending on this indigenous industry for their livelihood, efforts have been made to bring them under the co-operative fold by organising industrial co-operative societies and extending them financial and other forms of assistance. During 1969-70, there were eight such oil *gana* industrial co-operatives in the district with a total membership of about 425. Of these, the Prasanna Venkateshwara Nadugana Co-operative Society at Hulikal in Hassan taluk

was the largest with a membership of 283. These societies together had a share capital of about Rs. 15,500 during that year. Two of the taluk rural industrial co-operative societies had also taken up this industry in addition to their other activities. The Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board has extended a total financial assistance of nearly Rs. 50,000 to these societies, of which a sum of Rs. 10,100 was in the form of grant and the rest as loan.

Pottery

Pottery has been one of the ancient and important rural industries in the district. According to the census of 1941, about 380 families, consisting of 1,752 members, were pursuing this occupation in the district. As against this, the number of potters in the district as per the 1961 census was a little over 1,500. The potters in the district have continued to make unglazed cooking pots. Among the other articles produced by them, mention may be made of earthen pitchers for drinking water, water jars, frying pans, dishes and the like. Although the gradual increase in the use of cheap metallic vessels has greatly decreased the demand for earthen-wares in recent years, there is still hardly any house which does not use one type of earthen vessel or the other.

Arkalgud and Konanur in Arkalgud taluk, Algondanahalli and Nagaranahalli in Holenarsipur taluk, Mavinakere in Arsikere taluk, Channarayapatna and Shravanabelgola in Channarayapatna taluk and Kattaya in Hassan taluk are among the important pottery centres in the district. Clays suitable for the manufacture of earthen-wares are available in plenty in various parts of the district. The equipment of the potter consists of the traditional wheel, frames and buckets. Making of quality earthen products depends more on the skill of hands than on equipment Efforts have been made since the last about a decade to bring the potters also under the co-operative fold by organising industrial co-operative societies of potters. During 1969-70, there were eight such societies in the district with a total membership of about 270 potters and a share capital of Rs. 7,770. These societies have received a total financial assistance of about Rs. 49,300 (Rs. 37,536 in the form of loan and Rs. 11,750 in the form of grant) from the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Carpentry and Blacksmithy

Carpenters and blacksmiths play an important role in the rural economy of a district. The Hassan district has a number of carpentry and blacksmithy units dispersed all over the district. The 1941 census figures revealed that 183 families consisting of 787 persons and 224 families consisting of 1,055 persons were engaged in carpentry and blacksmithy respectively in the district. As against this, there were 1,472 carpenters and 890

blacksmiths in the district in 1961. While the carpenters in the urban areas mainly manufacture ordinary furniture of domestic use like cots, tables, chairs and benches, those in the rural areas mostly produce the common type of building fixtures like doors, windows and roofing materials and agricultural implements and bullock-carts, etc. The carpenters work in groups as well as in family circles. In each town, there are a few carpentry establishments and their number is on the increase in recent years due to the increased demand for furniture. Such of those individual carpenters as are unable to purchase the required quantities of wood on account of their poverty, work in bigger establishments on payment of wages. Every big village has at least one or two families engaged in blacksmithy. They produce and repair agricultural implements, retyre cart-wheels and undertake such other jobs. The artisans in these industries generally use old type of tools and equipment and they are financially unable to replace them by improved kinds. In order to obviate their difficulties, industrial co-operatives of carpenters and blacksmiths are proposed to be organised wherever possible.

Leather Industry

While in the 1941 census 44 families consisting of 212 members were recorded as engaged in leather-stitching and relative jobs in Hassan district, the number of leather workers in the district, according to the 1961 census, was 688. They are mostly engaged in the manufacture and repair of shoes and chappals. On the basis of the number of animals killed in the various slaughter houses in the district and the average mortality of cattle owing to natural causes, it is estimated that about 1.46 lakhs of hides and 0.74 lakh skins are available annually in the district. In spite of the plentiful availability of these raw materials, no organised tanneries have come up in the district. At present, almost the entire quantity of hides and skins collected is sent to the tanneries in Bangalore, Mangalore and Madras for processing. In order to help develop the leather industry in the district, five leather craft co-operative societies have been organised, one each at Hassan, Gorur, Bagur, Channarayapatna and Harnahalli, with a total membership of about 540 and a share capital of Rs. 5,170. Of these, the society at Harnahalli in Arsikere taluk is the largest in that it has nearly 300 members and a share capital of Rs. 3,120, while the society at Gorur, which was registered in March 1955, is the oldest. These five societies together have received a loan of Rs. 29,400 and two of them a grant of Rs. 12,400 from the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Gold and Silver-smithy

The 1961 census has recorded that there were 1,333 goldsmiths (including silversmiths) in Hassan district during that year. They are engaged in the manufacture of small gold ornaments like ear and nose-rings, gold and stone-studded rings,

thalies used in marriages, wristlets and bangles, etc. The silversmiths also produced a few items of jewellery as also several other silver wares. In many cases, especially in the rural areas, the goldsmith and the silversmith is one and the same person. The enforcement of the Gold Control Order in the year 1963 by the Government of India considerably affected a number of goldsmiths in the district as elsewhere. With a view to rehabilitating them, several measures were undertaken by the Government including organisation of industrial co-operative societies of goldsmiths. During 1969-70, four such societies were functioning in the district, one each at Hassan, Arsikere, Sakleshpur and Holenarsipur, with a total membership of 370 and a share capital of Rs. 4,288. They had been assisted financially by the Government to the extent of Rs. 1,06,000 in order to enable them to undertake industrial activities such as manufacture of agricultural implements, steel and wooden furniture, household building materials etc.

Besides the financial assistance given to these societies, 330 individual goldsmiths have also been assisted financially to the tune of Rs. 1.23 lakhs, with a view to enabling them to start cottage industries, petty shops, etc. Educational concessions have been given to their children. Training facilities and employment assistance are also provided to them.

Mat and Basket making

Basket and mat-making from bamboo and date-palm leaves has been another rural industry which is in existence in the district from very early times. This industry provides full-time or part-time employment in the rural areas. It is learnt that there were over 310 mat and basket-making works in the district in 1930 producing articles worth about Rs. 21,300. In 1941, about 60 families consisting of 300 persons were understood to be pursuing the profession of basket and *thatti* making and eleven families consisting of 37 persons were engaged in mat-making, while, according to the 1961 census, the number of basket-weavers in the district was about 1,330. Besides baskets, mats and *gajje*, other articles of household use such as house-partitions and screens, tree-guards, cots, chairs, tables and trays are also made, especially from bamboo. But all the same, the economic condition of the people engaged in this industry is none too good.

With a view to ameliorating the conditions of the basket and mat weavers in the district, attempts were made in recent years to bring as many of them as possible under the co-operative fold. Five industrial co-operatives were organised with a total membership of about 230 persons. The crafts pursued by the members of these societies were mainly *gajje* and basket-weaving, mat-weaving and bamboo work. Of these, two societies are reported to have since become defunct. The remaining three societies,

which have a total membership of 175, have been assisted by the Government financially. They have been advanced a working capital loan of Rs. 11,000 and a share capital loan of Rs. 1,400.

Other Industries

There are also several other village and cottage industries in the district such as brass and copperware industry, coir industry, hand-pounding of paddy, gur and khandasari units, hand-made paper, and palm-gur and neera units. Of these, the last-mentioned industry is understood to have now become defunct consequent on the relaxation of prohibition in the State in 1967. Such of these industries as are organised under the co-operative sector, have been extended financial and other forms of assistance by the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board, as also by the Government. It is estimated that there were about 1,390 village and cottage industrial units in the district in 1970 in the unorganised sector.

Khadi and Village Industries Board

Since 1961, the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been maintaining a district office at Hassan with jurisdiction also over Chikmagalur district for administration and implementation of the various khadi and village industries schemes taken up in these districts. The Board not only extends financial assistance to several of the khadi and village industries, but also provides technical guidance and training facilities to those engaged in them. According to the District Officer of the Board stationed at Hassan, 46 khadi and village industrial co-operative societies and two other registered institutions in the district have 62 units of these industries, which include khadi, wool, pottery, leather, *gur* and khandasari, hand-pounding of paddy, hand-made paper, village oil, apiary and a few other industries. Efforts are being made to bring in some more village industries under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Board in the district. The total amount of financial assistance extended by the Board to the industrial co-operative societies in the district till 1969-70 was Rs. 18,06,414. Of this amount, Rs. 12,54,215 were given in the form of loans and Rs. 5,52,199 in the form of outright grants.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme

A Rural Industrialisation Scheme, as sponsored by the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, was introduced in Hassan district in 1954-55. It was the declared objective of the scheme to induce the rural people to take the initiative of establishing and developing small industries and, as far as possible, depend upon themselves without looking for external aid. For this purpose, the district was divided into group-circles, taking density of population as the main consideration. The people constituting each group area were to be made more or less responsible for their own earning and welfare. Everyone in the group area had his share of work under the scheme. An important feature of the scheme was the selection of a particular industry or industries,

which would be best suited to the area and which would give a fair return. At the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan, this scheme was being implemented through Hobli Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies under the guidance of Village Development Committees. As it was later decided to amalgamate all the Hobli Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies into Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies at the taluk-level, eight Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies were formed by 1964. These societies continue to function and provide credit facilities for development of rural industries. But the work of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, as such, was merged with the activities of the Industries and Commerce Department with effect from 1st January 1960. The Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies are affiliated to the Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore, which is the financing agency for these societies. During 1967-68, these societies had a total membership of 8,554, with a share capital of Rs. 1,85,870. They advance three types of loans, *viz.*, security loans, surety loans and small-scale industries loans. During 1967-68, the following amounts of loans were advanced by these societies to small industries in the district : (1) security loans—Rs. 69,412, (2) surety loans—Rs. 1,18,492 and (3) small-scale industries loans—Rs. 76,136.

District Industrial Co-operative Bank

With a view to developing the small-scale and cottage industries in the district by providing them with the necessary credit facilities, a District Industrial Co-operative Bank has been established at Hassan. The authorised share capital of the Bank, which was established in 1964, is Rs. 10 lakhs. It is through this Bank that all the Government financial assistance to the industrial co-operatives in the district is channelised. It also offers credit facilities to small-scale industrialists out of its own funds and renders all other routine banking facilities. Working capital loan, key loan, hypothecation loan, loans against deposits, loans against Government and other trust securities and gold loan are among the different kinds of loans advanced by this Bank.

Apart from granting considerable amounts of loans from Government funds, the Bank also granted, during 1967-68, loans amounting to Rs. 2,48,500 to 44 small-scale industrial units out of its own funds. During the next year, *i.e.*, 1968-69, another 38 units received loans amounting to Rs. 2.42 lakhs from the Bank. Among the types of industries that received these loans were saw mills, match factories, flour mills, coffee-grinding units, general engineering units, ready-made garment units, metal industries, wood industries and soap-manufacturing units.

Industrial Co-operatives

The Second Five-Year Plan laid stress on the formation of various industrial co-operatives with a view to bringing the artisans of the district into the co-operative fold and to providing facilities and working capital. During the Second Plan period, 30 industrial co-operatives were organised in the district. The scheme of opening more such co-operatives cont'nued during the Third Plan. As already stated earlier, the Rural Industrialisation Scheme sponsored by Dr. M. Visvesvaraya was introduced in the district during 1954-55 and by 1964, eight rural industrial co-operatives were organised. In 1969-70, there were in all 73 industrial co-operatives in the district (including the weavers' co-operatives and the other societies already referred to). Almost all these societies had received financial assistance, both as loans and grants, either from the Government or from the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board. The statement given below indicates the number of different types of small-scale and khadi and village industrial and craft co-operative socities organised in the district so far, with particulars of their membership, share capital and financial assistance given as in 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Types of societies*	*No. of societies*	*No. of members*	*Share capital (in Rs.)*	*Financial assistance given (in Rs.)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Weavers' Co-operative Societies ..	18	2,018	39,189	1,43,848
2.	Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies	8	10,461	2,48,202	..
3.	Pottery Craft Co-operative Societies ..	8	270	7,771	49,286
4.	Village Oil Co-operative Societies ..	8	424	15,302	36,420
5.	Leather Craft Co-operative Societies ..	5	541	5,169	41,800
6.	Palmgur and Neera Co-operative Societies	5	144	4,639	16,584

Sl. No.	Types of societies	No. of societies	No. of members	Share capital (in Rs.)	Financial assistance given (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Goldsmiths' Industrial Co-operative Societies	4	369	4,288	1,66,000
8.	Handicraft Co-operative Societies ..	3	174	1,672	12,400
9.	Khadi Gramodyog Co-operative Socities	4	487	21,302	6,60,936
10.	Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies ..	3	472	18,015	54,560
11.	Brass and Copper-ware Craft Co-operative Societies ..	2	204	5,003	17,000
12.	Hand-pounding of Paddy Co-operative Societies ..	2	60	5,986	1,35,824
13.	Other Miscellaneous Industrial Co-operative Societies ..	3	83	4,220	40,050
	Total ..	73	15,707	3,80,758	13,74,708

It is reported that a few of these societies have since become defunct and efforts are being made to revive them, wherever possible, and liquidate the others which are beyond revival.

Home Industrial activities

The Department of Industries and Commerce has been giving grants-in-aid to institutions like *mahila samajas* in the district for undertaking rural arts and crafts activities such as tailoring, embroidery work, knitting, rattan work, mat-weaving, doll-making, etc. Besides, equipments like sewing machines are also supplied to some of the institutions. Technical assistance, if required by the institutions, is also provided. About 20 registered *mahila samajas* are assisted by the Department in the district. The following amounts of maintenance and equipment

grants were given to these societies during the period from 1964-65 to 1967-68 :—

Year		*Maintenance grant*	*Equipment grant*	*Total*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1964–65	..	7,968	10,770	18,738
1965–66	..	18,000	5,355	23,355
1966–67	..	16,598	2,745	19,343
1967–68	..	12,527	1,360	13,887

During 1968-69, a total of Rs. 22,728 was given to the *mahila samajas* for similar purposes. In addition, six of the institutions had been given building grants of Rs. 22,267 till the end of 1967. It is reported that this scheme of granting financial aid to the *mahila samajas* by the Department of Industries and Commerce has been now discontinued. But they continue to get varying amounts of financial assistance from the block funds under the Community Development Programme as also from the State Social Welfare Board.

Industrial Development Areas

With a view to providing suitable factory accommodation and modern facilities to the small-scale industrialists, the State Government had originally proposed to establish two Industrial Estates in the district, one at Hassan and the other at Sakleshpur. But the inadequate response received from the small entrepreneurs at other places in the State led to the revision of this proposal and the Government decided instead to take up these two places as Industrial Development Areas and to prepare 46 developed plots and allot them to prospective small-scale industrialists. The Mysore Small Industries Corporation, Ltd., which has been entrusted with this responsibility, has already developed and allotted some plots in the Hassan Industrial Development Area, while at Sakleshpur it is yet to take up the work as acquisition proceedings to acquire the required land are still under way.

Credit facilities

Even as a princely State, Mysore was a pioneer in the field of industrial development and the Government, in their declaration of industrial policy, had assured that all possible assistance would be given to help the growth of industries in the State, both in the public and private sectors. The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, which was first adopted in 1951, had been helpful to the industrial entrepreneurs in the State. After the formation of the new Mysore State, a uniform Act called the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959, was passed which has laid down the mode and method of extending financial assistance for

the establishment and development of industries. Under the Act, provision has been made to extend financial aid in the form of loan or bank guarantee to such of the industries as are not covered by the Mysore State Financial Corporation Act and also when the loan required does not exceed one lakh of rupees. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, is the statutory authority for sanctioning loans to industries under this Act. The Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce stationed at the district headquarters have also powers to sanction loans under this Act up to Rs. 2,000 to small entrepreneurs and industries. In Hassan district, the following 20 small-scale industrial units had been granted loans to the tune of Rs. 1.92 lakhs under this Act up to the end of September 1970 :—

Sl. No.	Type of Industry	No. of units	Loans granted
			Rs.
1.	General Engineering Units	3	34,100
2.	Oil Mills	1	9,500
3.	Printing Presses	3	20,000
4.	Carpentry Units	4	6,900
5.	Match Industries	1	9,000
6.	Saw Mills	2	33,950
7.	Watch Repair Units	1	1,500
8.	Coir Industries	3	74,498
9.	Brick and Lime Industries	2	3,000
	Total	20	1,92,448

The Mysore State Financial Corporation, which was established by the Government of Mysore in March 1959, also grants loans to various categories of industrial units, from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 10 lakhs. Upto 1968-69, the corporation had sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 15.16 lakhs to eleven industrial units in Hassan district as noted below :—

Sl. No.	Type of Industry	No. of units	Loans granted (in Rs.)
1.	Tile Factories	1	2,50,000
2.	Rice Mills	8	3,81,000
3.	Coffee Curing Works	1	8,15,000
4.	Match Industry	1	70,000
	Total	11	15,16,000

Besides, as already stated earlier, the Hassan District Industrial Co-operative Bank has also been granting loans to small industries in the district, apart from disbursing the finances sanctioned by the Government to rural artisans, industrial co-operatives and the like. During 1967-68 and 1968-69, the Bank had granted loans amounting to Rs. 4,90,500 to as many as 82 small-scale industrial units in the district.

Some of the commercial banks have also been providing credit facilities to small-scale industries in the district in recent years. The pace of providing industrial credit by these banks has been accelerated after the recent nationalisation of the major banks, the Canara and Syndicate Banks taking the lead in this regard, followed by the State Bank of Mysore. The Vijaya Bank Ltd. has also entered the field. These banks together had advanced a total sum of Rs. 22.46 lakhs to 55 industrial units in the district up to the end of October 1970 as shown hereunder:—

Sl. No.	*Name of Bank*	*No. of industrial units financed*	*Total amount of finance advanced*
			Rs.
1.	Syndicate Bank ..	17	9,03,480
2.	Canara Bank ..	25	8,68,300
3.	State Bank of Mysore	7	4,23,000
4.	Vijaya Bank Ltd. ..	6	51,500
	Total ..	55	22,46,280

The Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board, as already stated, has also advanced as much as Rs. 18.06 lakhs to 62 units of khadi and village industries through 46 industrial and craft co-operative societies in the district.

Supply of machinery on hire-purchase

The Department of Industries and Commerce helps small-scale industrial units to obtain machineries on a hire-purchase basis from the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi. Under this scheme, financial assistance is rendered to small industrial units for purchase of machines of the value exceeding Rs. 500, and repay the amount in easy instalments, normally spread over seven years. Up to the end of 1967-68, about 25 industrial units in the district had been supplied with different types of machineries under the scheme. These included coir industrial units, general engineering works, match industries, carpentry and blacksmithy units, printing presses, wood industries and the like. During the period from 1968-69 to 1970-71 (till the end of October 1970), eight more applications for supply of machinery worth about Rs. 1.40 lakhs under the scheme were recommended and accepted, while the value of machinery actually supplied during that period was Rs. 66,200 to three of the units.

Assistance to entrepreneurs

With a view to assisting the entrepreneurs to establish and develop industries in the State, several useful measures have been undertaken by the Government in recent years. An organisation called the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation was established in Bangalore in 1964-65. It offers complete project reports and marketing data and helps in obtaining industrial licences and possible concessions from Government and also participates in the share capital of such industries and underwrites new issues of shares. This Corporation has promoted the Mysore Asbestos Company which has its factory at Holenarsipur.

Scarce raw-materials such as non-ferrous metals (copper, zinc, lead and the like), B.P. and G.P. sheets, etc., are supplied to small-scale industries through the Mysore Small Industries Corporation, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, New Delhi, and the State Trading Corporation of India. About 25 small-scale units in the district, mostly at Shravanabelgola and Sakleshpur, have been thus supplied with non-ferrous metals and B.P. sheets recently. The State Government are giving several incentives and concessions to new industries, such as assistance for preparation of feasibility studies, cash refund of sales-tax and octroi duties, exemption from payment of electricity duty and conversion fine for a period of five years.

According to the modifications made, in September 1970, in the rules relating to concessions and incentives to entrepreneurs for starting new industries, the latter will get exemption from payment of octroi for a period of five years from the date these units obtain industrial licences or get registered. Further, industrial units, which have been allotted land by the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Board after June 30, 1969, are, according to the modified rules, eligible for payment of the price of land in instalments, even if they had been registered before June 30, 1969. In addition, companies, partnerships or firms, which had been registered earlier, but had not gone into production before June 30, 1969, will get all concessions pertaining to sales-tax and electricity tax. Over and above these, the State Government have reserved 52 items of articles for being exclusively purchased from small-scale industrialists in the purchase programme of the State Government.

Training facilities

There was an Industrial School at Hassan as early as the 1930s. Prior to 1956, the Department of Industries and Commerce had set up a weaving centre at Hassan, a carpentry and cart-manufacturing centre at Arkalgud and two training centres, one relating to rattan work and the other to tailoring, at Holenarsipur. These training centres had their own syllabus and method of training. With a view to improving the system of

training, in place of these small centres a full-fledged Artisan Training Institute was started at the end of 1961 at Holenarsipur and an Industrial Training Institute at Hassan in March 1963. The former offered training facilities in carpentry, smithy, rattan, cane and bamboo work, mat weaving and tailoring; however, the training facility in respect of the last two trades had to be since stopped owing to poor response, and instead cotton-weaving and coir craft are proposed to be introduced. Candidates between the age of 14 and 30 years who have passed the primary fourth standard are eligible for admission to training. A period of one year has been fixed uniformly for each craft for institutional training followed by an in-service training of six months to each trainee in any modern workshop, factory or private institution. During the period of training, the local trainees were, until recently, being paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 20 each and those coming from mofussil areas Rs. 30 each; this stipend has now been raised to Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 respectively. Further, as a follow-up action to encourage the trainees to settle in the craft and pursue the same after training, they are given 'tools-kits' of the value of about Rs. 250 consisting of tools and equipment suitable to the crafts in which they received training; the cost of such kits is treated as an interest-free loan recoverable in easy annual instalments. The intake capacity of the Institute, which was originally fixed at 30 for each trade, was later reduced to 15. During the period from 1962-63 to 1966-67, about 265 artisans were trained in this Institute.

The Industrial Training Institute at Hassan, which is run by the Department of Employment and Training, trains candidates for jobs like those of machinists, welders, fitters, turners, electricians, etc. There is also a Polytechnic at Hassan which offers courses, at the diploma-level, in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. Further, the Malnad College of Engineering at Hassan, run by the Malnad Technical Education Society, offers degree courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. (For details, see Chapter XV). Thus, there are adequate facilities for industrial and technical training in the district, which is an essential factor for the industrial development of any area.

Malnad Productivity Council

A Malnad Productivity Council has been functioning at Hassan since 1958 with the main object of creating productivity consciousness among the people and increasing production in both industrial and agricultural sectors. The jurisdiction of the Council extends not only over Hassan district but also over the districts of Chikmagalur and Shimoga. It organises meetings, seminars and lectures by experts on industry and agriculture with a view to educating the people on modern methods of production and encouraging them to start new industries with available local

resources. Training courses are also conducted for the benefit of industrialists and industrial workers on modern techniques and methods of increasing productivity. It also guides the industrial units in respect of marketing, procuring of raw materials, finances, etc. During 1968-69, the Council had about 250 members consisting of industrialists and other individuals.

Welfare of Industrial labour

With a view to promoting the welfare of industrial labour, which is an important factor for the development of industries, several Acts have been passed which are in force in the district (See Chapter XVII). The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has also been extended to the district in September 1970. There are no big industrial concerns in the district except the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan. However, there are a number of rice mills, oil mills, ginning factories, coffee curing works and such other small industrial establishments, which have been already dealt with. These factories are providing free medical aid to the workers and some are providing free elementary education to the children of their workers. In addition, the women employed in factories are given maternity benefits under the law. The Mysore Implements Factory is maintaining also a rest house with facilities for indoor and out-door games. There is a Labour Association in this factory, which is registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. It is maintaining a library for the benefit of the employees of the factory. A consumers' co-operative society, managed by the employees themselves, has been organised with the financial help of the management. The Asbestos Factory, which has recently come up at Holenarsipur, has provided its employees with goggles, inhaling masks and uniforms.

Industrial potentialities

There are considerable possibilities of industrial development in the district. According to the industrial survey report of the Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore, referred to earlier, there is scope for the setting up of some wood, mineral and agro-based industries in the district in the small-scale sector. (For details, *see* Chapter IX).

Statement showing the particulars of the Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan, from its inception in 1940 to end of 1970-71

Year		*Capital invested (in Rs.)*	*Production* (value in Rs.)	*Sales* (value in Rs.)	*Working results (net profit/loss)*		*No. of ment employed*
1		2	3	4		5	6
1940–41	..	1,76,926	75,000	65.175	-	4,649	291
1941–42	..	2,00,999	1,09,000	1,11,247		..	331
1942–43	..	2,47,161	1,98,000	2,10,268	+	70,074	290
1943–44	..	2,48,715	2,33,000	2,35,579	+	76,629	328
1944–45	..	2,48,887	2,50,000	2,50,006	+	43,493	375
1945–46	..	3,63,104	3,71,000	3,25,444	+	63,468	522
1946–47	..	3,85,605	4,90,000	4,99,782	+	13,387	510
1947–48	..	6,00,605	4,70,000	3,91,427	+	19,219	488
1948–49	..	6,41,981	5,16,000	3,64,531	+	20,713	430
1949–50	..	7,78,618	2,43,000	1,71,708		497	455
1950–51	..	7,81,411	2,67,000	3,65,109		1,397	361
1951–52	..	8,42,155	3,65,000	3,17,536		58,030	332
1952–53	..	9,03,206	3,04,000	3,06,371	-	1,21,339	256
1953–54	..	9,37,708	2,73,000	3,44,669	—	81,800	227
1954–55	.	8,32,733	4,13,000	5,00,153		30,729	239
1955–56	..	10,00,776	5,56,000	6,55,521	+	50,372	236
1956–57	..	10,87,522	7,89,600	8,05,779	+	72,167	236
1957–58	..	16,61,930	9,81,120	10,11,188	+	90,359	229
1958–59	..	18,50,849	12,08,828	12,60,316	+	1,23,742	252
1959–60	..	21,20,591	12,36,864	13,00,342	+	1,05,778	248
1960–61	..	22,56,281	13,28,298	13,04,057	+	13,483	247
1961–62	..	25,63,360	18,28,764	17,36,990	+	2,29,159	227
1962–63	..	28,00,560	19,91,094	18,97,892	+	1,84,520	221
1963–64	..	37,98,865	24,33,116	22,93,442	+	1,59,631	231
1964–65	..	41,43,096	36,54,073	34,88,461	+	4,88,406	286
1965–66	..	58,24,986	37,81,585	38,51,699	+	3,89,842	306
1966–67	..	72,06,508	38,37,517	37,55,892	-	1,91,554	299
1967–68	..	82,24,327	23,99,864	24,13,330		6,19,843	301
1968–69	..	81,18,149	27,09,196	25,65,080	—	5,55,157	300
1969–70	..	86,18,432	31,02,104	32,51,858	—	5,21,720	315
1970–71	..	89,57,608	34,60,328	36,62,866	—	9,76,763	309

Production of Economic Minerals in Hassan District from 1964 to 1969

Mineral	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Production	*Value*	*Production*	*Value*	*Production*	*Value*	*Production*	*Value*	*Production*	*Value*	*Production*	*Value*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Asbestos ..	404	30,300	..	..	1,109	99,910	712	71,200	473	61,490	725	2,81,000
Chromite ..	2,830	86,598	780	27,300	..	..	..	..	3,082	2,08,140	5,018	2,64,000
Corundum ..	..	..	..	..	94 (kg.)	300	113 (kg.)	340	156	93,600	197	1,18,000
Refined clay ..	1,020	62,730	462	28,413	629	38,684	664	91.964	2,459	3,40,572	936	1,29,600
Raw clay ..	15,738	47,214	5,668	56,680	9,753	97,530	11.301	1,13,010	..	..	..	..
Aluminous clay ..	2,956	47,296	1,124	17,984	1,672	26,752	1,854	9,270	6,525	32,625	8,161	40,805
Soapstone ..	150	2,400	1,392	22,272	2,905	46,480	1,572	25,152	330	5,280	599*	10,000
Kyanite ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1,700
Staurolite ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21,000

* Only 40 tons were cut into bricks.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

A—Banking and Finance

Historical background

THERE were no banks in the days prior to the State's intervention to help economic growth. Before the emergence of modern banking facilities, money-lenders entirely dominated the credit structure. They were always dreaded but were always in demand. The indigenous banking system was controlled by affluent men, who had the necessary resources to lend money at various rates of interest. Money was always required for investment and in order to get additional financial support, individuals as well as institutions went to the affluent to get the required capital.

Borrowing was purely a private affair and was restricted to the lender and the borrower with no control whatsoever from the State. The borrower had no relief when exorbitant rates of interest were charged. He had to borrow it only from the private affluent men and cases were many where borrowers went on paying interests which exceeded the amounts of the principals. The indigenous money-lending went on unchecked, without a sound economic base.

In Hassan district, as in several other parts of the State, generally agriculture is in the hands of small holders. More often than not they had to pursue their agricultural pursuits on borrowed money. In addition, his social obligations cast on him heavy financial burdens. These stresses and strains forced them to go to the money-lenders. For small sums of loan money, mutual trust and confidence constituted the sole security ; this was transacted on the personal responsibility of the lender and the borrower. There were instances, doubtless, of default in returning these loans; but, by and large, the average borrower redeemed his commitments and settled all claims to the satisfaction of the lender. For borrowing of heavy amounts, the cultivator had to come forward with securities of a sound value. This was either his dwelling house, cultivable fields or his precious ornaments. It was, indeed,

very difficult for any cultivator to redeem his land or other possessions well in time. Ultimately, the securities, in many cases, passed into the hands of money-lenders. The actual tiller of the soil became a dependent on the village banker. The Vysyas of Konanur, Ramanathapur, Sakleshpur, Belur, Arsikere, Channarayapatna and Holenarsipur transacted, to a large extent, money-lending at various levels. In the later years of the 19th century, Europeans started their first coffee plantation in Hassan district. The labourers engaged in these estates also often went in for loans. By this time money-lenders from the foothills of Western Ghats, Marwaris and Multanis also started their business of money-lending. They readily gave money on high rates of interest and the indebtedness among the people grew. Many coffee planters also wanted money for improvement and expansion of estates.

Agricultural Banks

All these manifestations led the Government to think as to how best to help the borrowing public to get credit on easier terms. In 1894, Dewan K. Seshadri Iyer enunciated a policy of starting agricultural banks in the State to finance the agriculturists. Agricultural banks were started throughout the State and at the end of 1897-98, the number of banks went up to 62. Of these, one bank was opened at Hassan and another at Sakleshpur which was called the 'Coffee Bank' as it was to meet especially the needs of the coffee planters. A large percentage of the amounts borrowed from these banks by the members in the beginning was for the liquidation of previous debts contracted at high rates of interest from money-lenders.

The Agricultural Bank at Hassan was an association of landholders. The funds required for the Bank in the initial stages was made available by the Government at (four) 4 per cent interest per annum on the security of the landed property of all the members of the bank. A peculiar feature of the Bank was the total absence of a share capital It was raising funds by way of loans or deposits and its advances were restricted to approved purposes only to the members of the Bank. The maximum loan that could be sanctioned was limited to Rs. 2,000. The Bank advanced loans at 5½ to 6 per cent of interest per annum. The members of the Sakleshpur Coffee Bank were mainly the Indian coffee planters of the neighbourhood. It borrowed initially a sum of Rs 3,73,850 from the Government. During the first four years, its working was successful, but later it had to face many difficulties. Due to bad coffee seasons and the depression in the industry, the members of the Bank became heavy defaulters. The Government treated their cases sympathetically and tried to realise the arrears in small driblets. But even this did not improve the condition of the Bank and ultimately the Bank was wound up in 1905.

The unsatisfactory turn of events in the agricultural banks in general owing to various reasons compelled the Government to give

up the scheme in 1910-11; the total number of such banks had fallen from 62 in 1897-98 to two by 1910-11. By this time, many credit institutions in India had been founded on the co-operative principles and the State Government had also started seven co-operative societies in the State in 1905, one of which was in this district, *i.e.*, at Holenarsipur and it was mainly intended for the benefit of the weavers of the taluk. The Sakleshpur Coffee Bank referred to above was converted into a co-operative society. Two years later, an Agricultural Association was formed at the district level and grants varying from Rs. 70 to Rs. 250 were made to the members by the Government. This Association also did not fare well. Efforts were continued to organise more agricultural co-operative credit societies. In 1912, the State Economic Conference was set up which recommended the establishment of a financing bank for the encouragement of industries and commerce in the State. Accordingly, the next year "the Mysore Bank Limited" was started at Bangalore and a decade after (in 1923) a branch of it was opened at Arsikere. This was the beginning of commercial banking activity in the district and other commercial banks followed suit later.

Money-lenders

But, in spite of the spread of co-operative credit institutions and opening of branches of the commercial banks which have helped the people to a considerable extent, the indigenous money-lender did not quit the field. The intricacies and the procedural difficulties and delays in the way of borrowing money from these institutions made them not very attractive to the quick borrowers. Thus, the profession of money-lending continued to flourish, because the borrowers could obtain loans easily without any wearisome formalities. Confidence of one party in the other was the basis for giving credit. 'Kaisala' (hand-loan) has been very popular in the rural areas of the district. The trade centres of Hassan, Arsikere and Sakleshpur, to a certain extent, continue to be the centres of professional money-lenders. But, on the whole, the part played by the professional money-lenders has been now considerably reduced. The Hassan District Monograph * of All-India Rural Credit Survey conducted in 1951-52 says: "The money-lenders' business is predicated on their association with one or more of a variety of occupations such as cultivation, trading in agricultural commodities and commission agency business". Many affluent agriculturists supply credit particularly to the cultivators. Traders and Commission agents offer varied facilities to the borrowers. "The competitive agency in the field of marketing, *viz.*, the co-operative agency did not offer many facilities given by the trader" says the Monograph. Supply of credit purely on

* All India Rural Credit Survey, District Monograph – Hassan – Bombay, 1959, pp. 16 to 29.

personal security and the low rate of interest in view of the pre-sale credit relationship prevailing between the borrower and the trader, constitute the main attraction for such borrowers.

A few urban money-lenders readily advance credit against standing crops obviously with an eye on the marketing business. It appears that the money-lenders in the rural areas often do not stipulate any definite period for the repayment of loan. Though it is not so in the urban areas, there also the borrowers seldom keep up this term of borrowing. In a large majority of loans the rate of interest charged varied from 6 per cent to 12½ per cent per annum. "Loans taken from individuals generally involve payment of usurious rates of interest and have a way of remaining outstanding for unduly long periods of time. The creditor, in many cases, will be more interested in collecting the interest due to him periodically and it is no wonder if sometimes the creditors are not keen that the debts are cleared, as they will be getting a good interest on their money", observes the Kurubathur Village Survey Monograph.* It further states: "Of the total amount of debt the amount due to the societies is Rs. 4,500, while the total amount due to the individuals who have advanced loans is Rs. 24,450. This position is very unsatisfactory". According to the Hassan District Monograph referred to already, the individual money-lenders supplied about 83 per cent of the total borrowings of the cultivators and 71 per cent of the borrowings of non-cultivators. This speaks of the predominance of the money-lenders over other agencies in the credit structure. In 1951-52, commercial banks supplied nearly four per cent of the borrowings of rural families. The co-operative finance supplied to the rural families constituted only 0.3 per cent as in that year. Since then massive efforts have been made to provide more of co-operative and Government finances to meet as far as possible the credit requirements of the rural families. (This aspect is dealt with elsewhere in the chapter).

Indebtedness

The Rural Credit Survey referred to earlier made an inquiry into the extent of indebtedness in the district. For purposes of that survey eight villages were selected as sample villages in seven out of eight taluks of the district. The striking points revealed by the inquiry were the uniformly high proportion of indebted cultivating families and the relative difference in position between the cultivating and non-cultivating families. The incidence of debt per rural family was 85 per cent among cultivating families and 40 per cent among others. The average debt per rural family stood at Rs. 415; the average debt among cultivators was Rs. 490

* Census of India, 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, Part VI, Village Survey Monographs, No. 15, Kurubathur Village, Manjarabad taluk, Hassan district (typescript).

per family, while among non-cultivators, it was substantially lower at Rs. 171 per family. If only indebted families were taken into consideration, the debt per indebted family averaged Rs. 580 among the cultivators and Rs. 444 among non-cultivators. Particulars relating to the four classes of cultivators were as follows:—

(*Amount in Rupees*)

Class of cultivators		*Debt per family*	*Debt per indebted family*
Big cultivators	..	1,224	1,462
Large cultivators	..	785	947
Medium cultivators	..	411	474
Small cultivators	.	289	346

Debt in relation to the size of business or assets would be a better indicator than the debt per family or per indebted family, in assessing the burden of debt on various classes of cultivators. Therefore, it would be interesting to note that the debt per acre of cultivated holdings was found to be Rs. 102, while the average size of cultivated holdings per family was 4.8 acres. The burden of debt was heavier on the lower strata of cultivators than on the upper strata. The debt per acre of area sown averaged Rs. 131 among the upper strata, while the corresponding figure for the lower strata was Rs. 180. In the same way, the outstanding debt averaged Rs. 805 per family in the upper strata and Rs. 386 in the lower strata. The bulk of this debt was charged interest ranging from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent per annum.

Relief measures

The Government of Mysore took various steps to mitigate the hardships of the borrowers. The Mysore Usurious Act, 1923, the Mysore Debt Conciliation Act, 1937 and the Mysore Money-Lenders Act, 1939, were the earlier measures. The first Act empowered the courts to re-open the transaction and relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest when they found that the interest was excessive and the transaction between the parties was substantially unfair. Under the second Act, certificates were issued when the creditor refused to agree to a fair offer of settlement made by the debtor. In such cases, the civil courts were barred from allowing any costs on suits or any interest for the period after the date of the certificate, in excess of simple interest at six per cent per annum on the principal amount due on the date of the certificate. The Mysore Money-lenders Act, 1939, required money-lenders to get themselves registered and obtain licences, maintain regular accounts in respect of each loan advanced by them, issue receipts for every payment made by a debtor and furnish to a debtor, on demand, a statement of accounts

of the debt, showing the principal and interest outstanding. The Act allowed simple interest upto 9 per cent per annum on secured loans and upto 12 per cent on unsecured loans, while the maximum compound interest rate was fixed at 6 per cent per annum with yearly rests on both secured and unsecured loans. Molestation of a debtor was a cognizable offence under the Act. The Act prohibited award of a decree, on account of arrears of interest, for a sum greater than the principal of the original loan. In spite of all these provisions the borrowers continued to be at considerable disadvantage as disclosed by the following observation of the Credit Survey Monograph cited earlier: "According to the testimony of the selected cultivators, the provisions regarding interest laid down in the Money-lenders Act were being violated though not universally, at least in some cases. It is also significant that in reply to the questionnaire enquiring into difficulties in obtaining prompt and adequate finance, malpractice and harrassment by money-lenders were reported as specific difficulties by some of the cultivators".

After the formation of the new Mysore State, comprehensive and uniform measures—the Mysore Money-lenders Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 12 of 1962) and the Mysore Pawn-Brokers Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 13 of 1962)—were passed by the State Legislature. Under these Acts, the money-lenders and pawn-brokers are required to obtain licences and to submit annual returns in prescribed forms. The maximum rates of interest allowed are 15 per cent for the secured loans and 18 per cent for the unsecured loans per annum. There were only 42 registered money-lenders in the district in 1969

The State Government have been advancing two types of loans to the cultivators, namely *taccavi* loans and land improvement loans and the statement given below shows the amounts so disbursed in the district from 1961-62 to 1968-69 :--

Year	*Taccavi Loans*	*Land-Improvement Loans*
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	65.700	41.447
1962-63	1,02,350	61,837
1963-64 ..	1,09,000	1,05,350
1964-65	2,07,450	1,85,400
1965-66 .	1,67,900	1,12,400
1966-67 .	4,00,000	2,84,075
1967-68 ..	4,33,000	4 34,000
1968-69 ..	5,92,500	3,85,350

The other important measures taken by the Government are distribution of the required materials at subsidised rates and on loan basis with easy terms of repayments, sinking of irrigation wells, construction of major irrigation works, desilting of tanks, lift irrigation schemes in river valleys, extension of power supply to irrigation pumpsets, land improvement works like reclamation of waste and marshy lands by proper drainage, contour bunding, terracing and like developmental activities. Agricultural credit societies in the district advanced a sum of Rs. 56.69 lakhs as loan to the farmers during the year 1969. The Primary Land Development Banks had advanced a sum of Rs. 11.02 lakhs in the year 1969 under various schemes. From December 1969, at the request of the Government of Mysore, the commercial banks have been advised to take up financing of agriculture through the Primary Co-operative Credit Societies. Under the scheme, which is in operation in the district, the Agricultural Department of the Reserve Bank of India has identified this district along with some other districts in the State where Primary Credit Societies need assistance from the commercial banks. According to this scheme, the primary agricultural societies in different taluks of the district receive financial assistance from Canara Bank, which is to act as a "Lead Bank". The "Lead Bank" takes up 5 to 10 societies in each taluk for purposes of offering the required farm finance to cultivators.

Commercial Banks

In the past two decades, the number of branches of the commercial banks operating in the district increased from six in 1951 to 31 by the beginning of 1970. Before 1947, the banking activities were chiefly confined to the three taluks of Hassan, Arsikere and Manjarabad with only six branches belonging to the State Bank of Mysore, the Canara Banking Corporation and the Syndicate Bank. The first of these banks to start its branch was the State Bank of Mysore in 1923 at Arsikere followed by a branch of the Canara Banking Corporation in 1936 at Sakleshpur and that of the Syndicate Bank in 1943 at Arsikere. It was only after 1958 that the other banks entered the field and the number of branches had gone up to 19 by the beginning of 1968. During the course of the following year, the number went up to 31 with the opening of nine more branches, five of them by the Canara Bank, three by Vijaya Bank, Ltd., two by the State Bank of Mysore, one each by the Canara and the Karnataka Banks. The State Bank of Mysore has to its credit ten branches in the district, the largest number when compared with the branches of the other banks. The two leading nationalised banks, the Canara Bank and the Syndicate Bank, have seven and three branches respectively. While the Karnataka Bank has five branches, the Canara Banking Corporation and the Vijaya Bank Limited have three branches each. There is no registered office of any of these banks in the district. The subjoined statement gives the location and year of starting the branches in the district :—

Place of branch office	*Name of Bank*	*Date of starting*
HASSAN ..	The State Bank of Mysore ..	1-2-1927
	The Canara Banking Corporation ..	12-12-1941
	The Karnataka Bank Ltd. ..	29-8-1960
	The Canara Bank ..	27-9-1968
	The Syndicate Bank ..	14-11-1968
	The Vijaya Bank Ltd. ..	19-2-1969
ARSIKERE .	The State Bank of Mysore ..	16-7-1923
	The Syndicate Bank ..	10-10-1943
	The Karnataka Bank Ltd. ..	30-10-1968
SAKLESHPUR	The Canara Banking Corporation ..	26-6-1936
	The State Bank of Mysore ..	10-7-1937
	The Vijaya Bank Ltd. ..	28-7-1969
BALLUPET .	The Vijaya Bank Ltd. ..	7-12-1968
HOLENARSIPUR	The State Bank of Mysore ..	22-4-1961
	The Karnataka Bank Ltd. ..	14-4-1959
CHANNARAYA-PATNA	The State Bank of Mysore ..	14-12-1960
ALUR .	The State Bank of Mysore ..	16-7-1969
ARKALGUD .	The Karnataka Bank Ltd. ..	27-4-1964
	The State Bank of Mysore ..	30-5-1966
BELUR	The State Bank of Mysore ..	25-10-1966
	The Canara Bank ..	27-9-1968
BANAVARA	The Syndicate Bank ..	27-2-1968
SHRAVANABEL-GOLA	The Canara Banking Corporation ..	29-7-1968
KONANUR	The State Bank of Mysore ..	30-4-1966
GORUR ..	The State Bank of Mysore ..	Not available
	The Canara Bank ..	7-8-1969
AREHALLI	The Karnataka Bank Ltd. ..	19-2-1969
HALEBID ..	The Canara Bank ..	7-8-1969
RAMANATHAPUR	The Canara Bank ..	7-8-1969
YESLUR ..	The Canara Bank ..	7-8-1969
DODDMETI-KURKE	The Canara Bank ..	7-8-1969

State Bank of Mysore

A State-aided bank called the Bank of Mysore was opened at Bangalore in October 1913, with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 lakhs. The main object of the Bank was to have well-knit branch offices in different parts of the State to cater to the needs of industry, trade and commerce and to transact at district headquarters and other places such Government treasury work as may be entrusted to it by the Government from time to time. By the end of 1969, the Bank had 125 branches and a paid-up capital of Rs. one crore. The first branch of the bank in the district was opened at Arsikere in July 1923, the second at Hassan in February 1927 and the third at Sakleshpur in July 1937. After a gap of 23 years, another branch was opened at Channarayapatna in December 1960. During the course of the present decade (1960—70), five more branches were opened at Holenarsipur. Arkalgud, Belur, Konanur and Alur.

Canara Bank

The Canara Bank made its beginning in 1906 at Mangalore in South Kanara district, under the name "The Canara Hindu Permanent Fund Limited". This bank had seven of its branches located in the district, two of which being those taken over from the Pangal Nayak Bank Limited on the 27th September 1968. Later, five more branches were started.

The Canara Bank was selected to function as the "Lead Bank" in the district of Hassan. As such, it plays a major role in the opening of new branches and acts as a lead bank for purposes of investigation and invites the co-operation of other banks operating in the district. The total deposits of this bank in the district stood at Rs. 16.77 lakhs and advances at Rs. 9.31 lakhs as at the end of 1968. Out of the total advances made, an amount of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was for small-scale industries and Rs. 1.32 lakhs for agriculture.

Karnataka Bank

The Karnataka Bank Limited, which was established in 1924 with its head office at Mangalore in South Kanara district, has six branches in Hassan district. The first of these six branches was opened at Holenarsipur on 14th April 1959 and the second at Hassan on 29th August 1960. The other branches are at Arkalgud, Arsikere and Arehalli. The volume of banking business of these branches in the district, in terms of deposits and advances, is estimated at Rs. 72 lakhs and Rs. 67 lakhs respectively. The amounts of deposits received and advances made by these branches for the last three years are shown hereunder :—

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Position as on		*Deposits*	*Advances*
31-12-1966	..	44.97	41.18
31-12-1967	..	45.14	45.30
31-12-1968	..	59.24	52.92
31-6-1969	..	71.80	67.34

Loans for agricultural purposes amounted to Rs. 15.10 lakhs by the end of June 1969. In order to promote thrift among the people, the Bank has savings bank accounts, cumulative deposit accounts (monthly) and honey deposit accounts (daily) and issues cash certificates.

Canara Banking Corporation

The Canara Banking Corporation, established in 1906 as a *Nidhi* with a capital of Rs. 5,000, has three branches in this district. The first branch was opened at Sakleshpur in 1936, the second at Hassan in 1941 and the third at Shravanabelgola in 1968. The activities of the bank include mobilisation of public savings through its several schemes and grant of loans and advances to industry, trade, commerce, plantations, etc. The total advances outstanding at these three branches exceeded Rs. 17 lakhs as on 30th June 1969. Particulars of deposits mobilised and advances made by the bank in the district for the past six years from 1964 to 1970 were as follows:—

(*Amount in lakhs*)

Position as on	*Deposits*	*Advances*
31-12-1964 .	37.62	13.81
31-12-1965 ..	43.18	16.39
31-12-1966 .	44.96	18.26
31-12-1967 ..	48.73	18.12
31-12-1968 ..	55.45	20.58
31-12-1969 .	(Not Available)	
28-10-1970 ..	56.64	15.56

Syndicate Bank

The Syndicate Bank, established in 1925 with its registered office at Manipal, has only three branches located in this district. The first branch was opened in October 1943 at Arsikere, the second in February 1968 at Banavara and the third at Hassan in November 1968. It undertakes all types of banking business. It has a special savings scheme called the Pigmy Deposit Scheme.

Vijaya Bank

The Vijaya Bank Limited, which was established in 1931 with its head office at Mangalore in South Kanara district, has three branches in the district of Hassan. The first of these three branches was opened at Ballupet in 1968 and during the course of the next year (1969), two more branches, one at Hassan and the other at Sakleshpur, were started. The Bank mobilises public savings through its several schemes and advances loans to agriculturists, coffee planters, motor operators, etc. The total deposits mobilised in the district as on 24th December 1970 exceeded Rs. 42 lakhs, while the total advances made during the same period exceeded Rs. 78 lakhs. Out of the total loans sanctioned, 60 per cent was

advanced to those engaged in trade, business and industry, 17 per cent to planters, 14 per cent to agriculturists and the remaining 9 per cent to others. The amounts of deposits received and advances made by these branches for the three years from 1968 to 1970 are shown hereunder :—

Position as on		*Deposits*	*Advances*
		Rs.	Rs.
31-12-1968	..	4,94,400	5,000
31-12-1969	..	33,80,000	43,53,700
24-12-1970	..	42,76,451	78,17,020

Co-operative movement

The beginnings of the co-operative movement in the district may be traced back to the early decades of the present century. With the establishment of a co-operative society at Holenarsipur for the benefit of the weavers of the taluk in 1905, the district of Hassan became a pioneering district in this respect. Three years after this, the Hassan Co-operative Society Limited was established and sixteen more societies formed during the course of the year. The hopes of the movement received a serious set-back during the two world wars. However, it gained momentum later by the end of March 1950, the number of societies having gone up to 465 as against 253 in June 1947. The follow-up measures initiated by the Government gave an impetus to the movement. By the end of June 1969, the percentage of coverage by co-operative institutions to the total number of villages in the district had gone up to 97. The number of various types of co-operative societies in the district, the number of members and the amount of share capital in each such type as in 1968-69 are given below :—

Sl. No.	*Category*		*Number*	*Member-ship*	*Share capital*
1	2		3	4	5
					Rs.
1.	District Co-operative Central Bank Limited	..	1	498	26,73,100
2.	Planters' Co-operative Bank	..	1	758	4,08,200
3.	Agricultural Credit Co-operatives—				
	(*a*) Large-sized Co-operative Societies	..	22	11,152	6,21,038
	(*b*) Small-sized Co-operative Societies	..	338	60,276	18,74,690
	(*c*) Grain Bank	..	1	30	410

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Non-Agricultural Co-operatives—			
	(a) Urban ..	8	3,493	4,95,445
	(b) Employees ..	18	2,729	64,547
	(c) Others ..	14	1,807	65,941
5.	Primary Land Development Banks ..	8	21,487	10,02,107
6.	(a) Marketing Co-operative Societies ..	8	5,546	18,71,445
	(b) Other Marketing Societies ..	8	1,799	49,343
7.	Sugarcane Supply Co-operative Society ..	1	54	2,125
8.	Milk Supply Co-operative Societies ..	3	169	3,474
9.	Farming Co-operative Societies .	21	649	41,328
10.	Cotton Processing and Marketing Societies ..	1	1,244	1,35,020
11.	Consumers' Co-operative Societies	49	8,588	2,62,343
12.	Housing Societies ..	26	7,166	2,66,345
13.	Fishermen Co-operative Societies	4	292	3,510
14.	District Co-operative Union ..	1	135	N.A.
15.	Other Industrial Co-operatives..	62	18,265	4,29,492
16.	Weavers' Co-operative Societies	18	2,018	39,189
17.	Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies ..	2	163	18,175

District Co-operative Central Bank

The Hassan District Co-operative Central Bank Limited came into existence on 28th October 1953 and its actual business was commenced from 21st March 1954. The membership of the bank which stood at 133 in 1953-54 had risen to 404 by 1962-63 and to 498 by the end of June 1969. Likewise, the authorised share capital increased from Rs. 10,00,000 at the time of registration of the bank to Rs. 15,00,000 by 1957-58 and to Rs. 25,00,000 by 1960-61. The paid-up capital amounted to Rs. 26,73,100 in 1968-69 while the working capital was of the order of Rs. 1,17,64,246 and the amount of loans advanced to members was Rs. 1,27,92,160 during the same period.

In 1964, the bank had three branches, one each at Belur, Channarayapatna and Arkalgud. After a gap of four years, four more branches one each at Alur, Arsikere, Holenarsipur and Sakleshpur were opened. The types of loans sanctioned by these branch offices are short-term, medium-term, cash-credit, produce loan and over-draft facilities. A crop loan system has been in operation since 1968 and under this system, it is proposed to

distribute about rupees one crore loan among agriculturists during 1970-71, the range of the limit of such loans varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 per acre depending upon the crop. During 1967-68, the amounts of loans sanctioned under the first three categories of loans mentioned above were Rs. 26,47,387, Rs. 17,950 and Rs. 34,52,851 respectively. Periodical particulars of this bank since inception to 1967-68 are indicated below :—

Particulars	1954-55	1959-60	1967-68
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
No. of members ..	187	382	485
Share capital ..	1,17,150	12,77,200	20,25,300
Reserve fund ..	..	38,570	2,12,043
Other funds ..	375	43,012	2,50,420
Deposits ..	55,550	15,80,198	35,18,746
Loan of the Apex Bank ..	6,80,500	34,37,102	36,03,000
Working capital ..	8,53,575	63,76,082	96,09,509
Loans to members ..	6,88,150	48,19,840	72,46,387
Default loans from members	..	14,55,533	35,28,753
Net profit ..	2,509	28,924	1,40,057

District Industrial Co-operative Bank

The Hassan District Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited, established in 1963, started its business from April 1964. The main objects of this bank are to promote small-scale and cottage industries by extending financial assistance to artisans and such other persons engaged or interested in establishing and running cottage and village industries and also small-scale industries through the registered co-operative societies and to promote thrift, self-help and co-operation among the industrialists. The membership of the bank is open to registered co-operative institutions, small-scale industrialists, etc.

The membership and share capital of the bank went up from 141 and Rs. 30,125 in 1964 to 573 and Rs. 2,57,600 respectively, by the end of April 1969. In respect of deposits, the bank made a good stride from Rs. 1,507 in 1964 to Rs. 4,71,676 by the end of June 1968. An amount of Rs. 28,43,213 was advanced as loans to artisans, industrialists and registered societies up to April 1969. The bank has begun to handle general banking business also for the benefit of the industrialists. (See also chapter V). As at present it has no branch offices in the district. Salient particulars of this bank from 1965 to 1968 are as follows :—

(*Amount in rupees*)

Particulars	(As on 30th June) 1965	1966	1967	1968
Membership	256	385	430	518
Paid-up share capital	85.175	2.11,175	2,18,550	2,46,100
Deposits	2,58,868	3,76,499	3,90,310	4,95,505
Borrowings	8,53,450	6,04,268	8,24,029	9,43,722
Loans issued	9,29,136	12.06,129	28.18,530	50,13,865
Loans recovered	2,35,846	8,23,203	27,68,477	50,08,865
Net profit	1.281	139	12,155	30,137

Planters' Co operative Bank, Hassan

The Planters' Co-operative Bank Limited, Hassan, established in June 1963, has jurisdiction extending over the whole of new Mysore State, while its present activity is confined mainly to the districts of Hassan, Chikmagalur and Coorg. The main objective of the bank is to carry on the business of a co-operative bank for the benefit of coffee and cardamom planters in particular and all planters in general. As on 30th June 1970, the bank had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,58,400 and 853 members. It advances loans of various kinds like crop loan, cash-credit, development loans, etc At the end of June 1970, the advances amounted to R . 15,30,721 as crop loans, Rs. 2,65,250 as cash-credit and Rs. 1,30,900 as development loans.

Industrial Co-operatives

In June 1968, there were 62 industrial co-operative societies in the district. Collectively, the position in respect of them in 1966-67 and 1967-68 was as follows :—

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68
Number of societies	62	62
Number of members	18,743	19,131
Share capital	(Rs.) 4,87,000	5,83,858
Reserve and other funds	(Rs.) 1,92,000	2.63,777
Value of goods produced	(Rs.) 2.27,000	5,84.492
Sales	(Rs) 2,31,000	6.97.622

Primary Land Development Banks

There are now (1970) eight Primary Land Development Banks, one in each taluk. (These were formerly called Primary Land Mortgage Banks). These banks advance finance for the discharge of prior debts, for land development, construction of

irrigation wells, installing of irrigation pumpsets and for schemes taken up for plantation crops on long term basis. They derive their working funds from State Land Development Bank which floats debentures and through collection of shares. The progress of these banks from 1964-65 to 1967-68 is indicated below :—

(*Rupees in thousands*)

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Membership ..	17	18	19	19	21
Share capital ..	597	734	838	945	1,002
Reserve and other funds ..	91	118	133	164	135
Borrowings ..	8,359	10,233	13,217	13,419	N.A.
Working capital .	..	11,085	11,919	14,531	14,603
Loans issued ..	1,748	2,205	4,521	2,297	1,102
Loans recovered ..	351	365	410	709	N.A.
Loans outstanding	8,540	10,080	11,729	13,425	13,658
Loans overdue ..	252	968	758	970	890
Net profit ..	..	.	..	37	N.A.

Agricultural Credit Societies

As at the end of June 1969, there were 338 service and small-sized societies and 22 large-sized societies functioning in the district, with a membership of 71,428, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 24,95,728, the *per capita* share capital being Rs. 35. The advances made available by these societies amounted to Rs. 59.69 lakhs in 1969. Apart from advancing short-term and medium-term loans, these societies are also carrying on service activities like the supply of chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, insecticides and consumer articles. Since the beginning of 1968, loans are being advanced for the purchase and installation of electric motors and pumpsets also and up to the end of June 1968 an amount of Rs. 17,964 was advanced for installing 28 pumpsets. Efforts are being made to make these societies viable by process of amalgamation and by liquidating such of the societies as are in a bad shape. Particulars of these societies for the period from 1964-65 to the end of June 1968 are given below :—

(*Figures in thousands*)

Particulars		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
No. of societies ..		366	370	373	374
Membership ..		59	57	58	64
Share capital ..	(Rs)	2,137	2,132	1,935	2,085
Reserve and other funds ..		610	778	665	788
Deposits ..	,,	392	439	527	528
Working capital ..	,,	7,992	8,532	8,544	8,778
Loans issued ..	,,	4,464	2,126	1,724	1,739
Loans recovered ..	,,	3,857	2,082	2,064	2,108
Loans outstanding ..	,,	5,386	5,430	6,085	3,862
Loans overdue ..	,,	3,085	4,360	4,275	3,723

Marketing Societies

Out of 19 marketing co-operative societies existing in the district in June 1969, eight were Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Societies, one District Marketing Society, one Areca Marketing Society, one Coconut and Copra Marketing Society, two Paddy Marketing Societies, two Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Societies and two Coffee-growers' Co-operative Societies, one Sea Island Cotton Marketing Society and one Cardamom Growers' Co-operative Society. Under a centrally sponsored scheme all the eight Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Societies are functioning also as wholesale agents for distribution of consumer goods in their respective taluks. They supply controlled goods, insecticides, improved seeds, fertilisers and agricultural implements and other agricultural inputs. For this purpose there is one District Marketing Co-operative Society. The Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies (numbering eight in the district) collectively had 5,546 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,71,445 in 1969. The total value of agricultural produce handled by these societies in 1969 was estimated at Rs. 0.21 lakh. In addition to the procurement of paddy on behalf of Government, six out of eight societies have installed their own rice mills. The Government's financial assistance in 1967-68 for purposes of setting up rice mills and for processing activities amounted to Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 2,25,000 respectively. In 1969 these mills processed 42,855 quintals of paddy and earned an income of Rs. 0.71 lakh. The particulars of all these marketing societies, as relating to the years from 1964-65 to 1967-68, are given below :—

(*Rupees in thousands*)

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Share capital .	1,643	2,223	1,897	1,914
Reserve and other funds	474	487	498	494
Borrowings ..	1,518	1,134	1,633	1,397
Working capital ..	4,020	4,720	4,075	4,735
Loans issued ..	674	385	193	3,158
Loans recovered ..	825	414	393	1,830
Loans outstanding ..	558	529	228	1,588
Loans overdue ..	54	128	85	135
Agricultural produce handled ..	..	2,618	1,586	1,178
Purchases ..	..	8,885	1,163	9,584
Sales ..	.	1,980	1,330	6,091
Net profit	63	..	..	171
Net loss ..	..	31	..	..

Consumers' Co-operatives

The Consumers' Co-operatives, in the district, have the federal type of organisation. As on 30th June 1969, there were in all 49 such societies and one wholesale central co-operative stores in the district. The District Co-operative Wholesale Stores was established in December 1966 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The store has a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,46,100, the Government contribution being Rs. 1,00,000. In 1968 the store made a net profit of Rs. 2,565. The total membership of all these primary societies was 9,000 with a share capital of Rs. 2,36,000 and reserve and other funds Rs. 1,23,000 in the year 1968. These societies are making good progress and are playing an important role in the distribution of consumer articles. It is stated that 33 co-operative consumers' societies were working on profit in 1968, of which the Northern Extension Consumers' Society Ltd., Hassan, had done remarkably well during the year. Twelve of them were given financial assistance by the Government in the form of share capital and managerial subsidy. Particulars relating to this category of co-operatives for the years 1964-65, 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given hereunder :—

Particulars	1964-65	1967-68	1968-69
No. of societies ..	40	48	49
Membership (in '000) ..	5	9	9
Share capital (Rs. in '000)	134	236	262
Reserve and other funds ,,	43	123	142
Working capital (Rs. in '000)	355	401	481
Purchases ,,	..	3,541	3,564
Sales ,,	..	3,743	3,629

Farming Societies

Consolidation of small and un-economic holdings and increasing of agricultural production form the objectives of co-operative farming. Organisation of joint farming societies has been taken up by the Department of Co-operation on a pilot project basis in order to give a proper perspective to the public. In June 1970, there were 21 farming societies in the district with a total membership of 649. The total area with them was 2,558 acres and 61 guntas, of which an area of 1,172 acres was brought under cultivation, the irrigated area being only 69 acres.

Out of these 21 societies, three are collective farming societies, 17 joint farming societies including two multi-purpose co-operative rehabilitation projects sponsored by the Social Welfare Department and one tenant farming society. The biggest of all these societies is the Attigudda Tenant Co-operative Farming Society Ltd., established in July 1961. In 1969-70, the membership

of this society stood at 260 and the share capital at Rs. 1,742. Of the total area of 636 acres under its control, as much as 623 acres of land has been brought under cultivation. The table given below shows particulars of these societies (excluding the two co-operative rehabilitation projects to be dealt with next and in Chapter XVII) from 1964-65 to 1967-68 :—

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
No. of societies ..	14	17	17	20
Membership ..	332	221	367	632
Area under command (in acres)	..	612	784	1,083
Area under cultivation (in acres)	..	880	325	607
Share capital (Rs. in '000)	31	44	56	64
Reserve and other funds .,	11	6	6	14
Working capital ..	197	213	372	400

Co-operative Rehabilitation Project

There are two Multi-purpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Projects started in the year 1964-65, one at Karekere and another at Alodihalli in Hassan and Channarayapatna taluks respectively. These projects were started on an experimental basis to rehabilitate backward class people by providing necessary facilities such as irrigation wells, pump-sets, ploughs, bullocks, drinking water wells, houses, etc. The total membership of these societies was 60 and the total acreage pooled by them stood at 366 acres and 22 guntas in 1968. (*See* Chapter XVII).

Bee-Keepers' Society

The district is having a special type of society called the Bee-Keeprs' Co-operative Society Limited, at Sakleshpur which was established in February 1940. The jurisdiction of the society extends over the whole of the Manjarabad taluk, Arehalli and Bikkodu hoblies of Belur taluk and Kenchammana-Hoskote hobli of Alur taluk in Hassan district and parts of Mudigere taluk of Chikmagalur district. This industry received considerable encouragement from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the first three Five-Year Plan periods, the total assistance from it between 1954 and 1968 being Rs. 6,34,000. Though the society made progress during the first five years after its starting, it incurred losses during the next four years and in 1948-49, the net loss had gone up to Rs. 2,091 as against Rs. 287 in 1945-46. Its position was gradually improved and it has now continued to make profits, the highest profit earned being Rs. 35,392 in 1967-68 as against a profit of Rs. 27,264 made during the previous year. The society has opened two branch offices at Mudigere and Aldur in Chikmagalur district for the benefit of people of that area. It is stated that this society now stands first among the societies of

its kind in all-India in so far as the production of wild honey and bee-wax and turnover of sales of honey and bee-wax are concerned. The following table gives periodical comparative figures pertaining to this society (*see* also Chapter V) :—

Particulars	1940-41	1950-51	1960-61	1967-68
Membership ..	48	93	2,089	2,648
Share capital (Rs.) ..	184	1,151	11,470	19,715
Honey purchase (Rs.) ..	..	31,459	1,06,089	2,45,231
Honey sales (n lbs.) ..	..	25,536	82,697	3,28,885
Wax purchases (in lbs.) ..	108	748	8,459	94,660
Wax sales (in lbs.) ..	..	717	72,114	95,077
Net profit (Rs.) ..	348	2,759	10,134	35,392

Cotton Processing Society

There is a Cotton Processing Society at Arsikere. It was registered in August 1962 having jurisdiction over Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Mandya districts. As at the end of 1967-68 it had 1,200 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,34,090. It possesses 12 gins having capacity of ginning 80 quintals a day. In addition, there is a pressing machine having the capacity of pressing 100 bales a day. The main business of this society is ginning, pressing, and marketing of cotton loops, lint and seed. The society is, however, running at a loss at present. The following figures indicate the position of this society as in 1966-67 and 1967-68 (*see* also Chapter V :—

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68
No. of members ..	1,160	1,200
Share capital (Rs.) ..	1,34,000	1,34,000
Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	64,000	64,000
No. of gins installed ..	12	12
No. of bales of cotton procured ..	750	858
Loss (Rs.) ..	16,000	69,000

Housing Societies

There are 26 Housing Co-operative Societies (including eight such co-operatives meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) in the district. During 1968-69, the Government sanctioned interest-free loans to the tune of Rs. 90,360 and a subsidy

of Rs. 22,500 to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Co-operatives. An idea of working of these societies can be had from the following figures pertaining to the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 :—

Particulars		1967-68	1968-69
Number of societies	..	26	26
Number of members	..	5,615	7,166
Share capital (Rs.)	..	1,92,428	2,66,345
Loans issued (Rs.)	..	12,13,072	7,49,563
Loans outstanding (Rs.)	..	16,95,393	23,28,846
Number of houses constructed	..	248	597

Construction of Godowns

The marketing societies and the primary societies require a large number of godowns to store agricultural produce and agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, insecticides, etc. Realising this, the Government have, since 1956, sanctioned 147 godowns. Out of these, construction of 86 godowns was completed by 1970 and 35 are under construction.

Other Societies

There were 16 Weavers' Co-operative Societies at the end of June 1969 with a total membership of 1,807 persons and a share capital to the tune of Rs. 38,625. There are four Fishermen's Co-operative Societies which are located at Hassan, Channarayapatna and Holenarsipur with a total membership of 292 persons and share capital amounting to Rs. 3,848. (*See* Chapter IV). The jurisdiction of these societies is co-terminus with the area of the revenue taluks. There is a District Co-operative Union, in the district, whch was established in 1960, having the total membership of 162 as on June 1970. There are two co-operative units in the district each covering four taluks under a District Instructor which educate the people as to the usefulness of the co-operative movement in their day-to-day life and offer training to the members and staff of the co-operative institutions. These institutions imparted training to 653 persons in 1967-69 as against 472 in 1966-67.

State Aid to Co-operatives

In order to help smooth functioning of the co-operative institutions in the district, the State Government have been rendering financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution, subsidies and the like. The following statement shows the extent of such share capital contribution as it stood on 30th June 1969 :—

Sl. No.	Type of Society	Amount
		Rs.
1.	District Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Hassan	11,00,000
2.	District Co-operative Wholesale Stores Limited, Hassan	1,00,000
3.	Large-sized Co-operatives	2,20,000
4.	Marketing Societies	17,05,000
5.	Service Co-operatives	1,72,000
6.	Processing Societies	1,00,000
7.	Marketing-*cum*-Processing Societies	8,79,000
8.	Consumers' Co-operatives	91,500
9.	Farming Societies	26,000

In addition to the above, the Government have also been giving financial assistance to co-operatives for various other purposes. The particulars given below as relating to 1968-69 show the pattern of such assistance :—

Sl. No.	Type of Assistance	Amount
		Rs.
1.	District Co-operative Central Bank Limited	
	(a) Share capital	5,00,000
	(b) Subsidy	18,022
2.	For construction of godowns to service co-operative societies—	
	(a) Loan	52,759
	(b) Subsidy	26,266
3.	Loans to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes House Building Societies	78,000
4.	For meeting managerial cost to—	
	(a) Agricultural Co-operatives	25,820
	(b) Marketing Societies	1,000
	(c) Consumers' Stores	4,400
	(d) District Co-operative Union	1,000
	(e) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Co-operative Societies	1,000
	(f) Non-agricultural Co-operative Societies	1,400
	(g) Industrial Co-operative Societies	2,450
5.	Loans to Irrigation Co-operatives	96,600
6.	For construction of godowns to marketing societies—	
	(a) Loan	8,629
	(b) Subsidy	6,408

District Co-operative Union

There is a Hassan District Co-operative Union Limited, which has two units, located at Hassan, functioning in the district since January 1962. It aims at strengthening the co-operative movement in the district by educating the people on co-operative principles and by other means. For this purpose the union undertakes this work with the assistance of two trained officers deputed by the Co-operative Department. Arranging of film shows and study tours, starting and running of libraries and reading rooms, etc., are some of the activities of the union. During the year 1968-69, the union held seminars on problems relating to the co-operative movement in all the taluk headquarters of the district.

Life Insurance

Prior to the formation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, many companies were transacting Life Insurance business in Hassan district, operating either from Bangalore or from their head offices or divisional offices. In consequence of the nationalisation of life insurance business in the country, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is the only institution doing this work since 1st September, 1956. In order to spread the message of life insurance in rural areas and to implement successfully the development plans, the Life Insurance Corporation has opened a Branch Office at Hassan and a Development Centre at Arsikere. The business turnover in the rural areas of the district follows a seasonal pattern, with two peaks, the larger about December and the second in about April, largely depending upon the returns from the harvests. There has been an appreciable increase of the life insurance business in Hassan district, though fluctuations are not uncommon, in recent years as can be seen by the following figures :

Period		*No. of policies*	*Sum assured*	*No. of active agents*
			(*Rupees in lakhs*)	
1-1-1962 to 31-3-1963	..	3,973	125.43	435
1-4-1963 to 31-3-1964	..	3,523	115.47	346
1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965	..	3,375	125.40	351
1-4-1965 to 31-3-1966	..	3,910	147.00	385
1-4-1966 to 31-3-1967	..	3,808	163.60	430
1-4-1967 to 31-3-1968	..	3,874	168.61	454
1-4-1968 to 31-3-1969	..	5,903	236.00	437
1-4-1969 to 31-3-1970	..	4,664	207.00	411

Small Savings

The Small Savings Scheme has made considerable progress in the district. With the increase in the tempo of various developmental activities and the consequent rise in expenditure, the need

for raising more funds has become imperative. In this connection, the Small Savings Scheme has been receiving greater and greater attention as it is one of the best methods of capital formation and it acts as an anti-inflationary measure. In order to take the message of small savings to the rural parts, the National Savings Organisation has been organising drives at the district and taluk headquarters and mobilising the savings of both the rich and the poor for the small savings securities, such as the National Savings Certificates, Post Office Savings Bank Deposits and Cumulative Time Deposits. In the district, there is a Small Savings Advisory Board consisting mostly of non-officials, which helps the official agency, and there are several small savings agents. There has been a rise in gross collections with some variations as can be seen from the following figures :—

(*Amount in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1961-62	1965-66	1969-70
1.	National Plan Savings Certificates, and National Defence Certificates ..	1,49,000	2,54,800	2,33,000
2.	Post Office Savings Bank	7,39,500	17,47,100	24,80,000
3.	Cumulative Time Deposits	21,400	1,60,800	3,36,000
4.	Defence Deposit Certificates ..	..	..	44,000
5.	Post Office Fixed Deposits	..	..	4,56,000

As a measure to help increase the small savings, the Government of Mysore is issuing twenty-five per cent of the bumper and first three prizes of the State Lottery, which is being conducted in accordance with the Mysore State Lottery Rules, 1969, in the form of National Savings Certificates.

Coinage System

The history of coinage in the district closely follows the rise and fall of various dynasties that held sway over this part of the State. As the dynasties changed, the coins in circulation were also changed. It is known that Vishnuvardhana, a Hoysala king, issued *Varaha* coins in three sizes—*Varaha* (large size), *fanam* (medium size) and half-*fanam* (small size). The Vijayanagar kings brought about a uniformity as to the value of the metal, weight of the metal and the face value of each coin. During their rule, gold coins, namely, *Gadyana, Varaha* or *Pagoda, Pratapa* and *Pana*, silver coins called *Tara* and copper coins called *Jithal Kasu* were in wide circulation. *Kantiraya Hana*, which subsequently came to be known as *Agala-Kantiraya Hana* was issued by Kanthiraya Narasaraja Wodeyar of Mysore and much later it was reissued as

Gidda-Kantiraya Hana during the regime of Dewan Purnaiya. Earlier, Tipu Sultan's gold coins, namely, four *pagoda* piece, double *pagoda* piece and *pagoda*, silver coins like double-rupee, rupee, half-rupee, quarter-rupee, one-eighth rupee and one-sixteenth rupee and copper coins like double-paisa, paisa, half-paisa quarter-paisa and one-eighth paisa had become current. Later on, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III isued *Raja Rupai*, *Raja Ardha Rupai* and *pavali* (1/4 rupee) and silver *fanams* namely *adda* (1/2 *fanam*) representing half the value of *Kantiraya hana and haga* (1/4 *fanam*) were in use. A hoard found at Channarayapatna in the district revealed that silver coins issued by Mughal Emperors and the British East India Company were also current in the district side by side with other coins. By about 1843, the East India Company's coinage appears to have become the standard medium of exchange. Gradually, old coins were withdrawn and replaced by new coins. In 1863, the coins that were in circulation comprised copper coins like *Kasu* (pie), *Moorukasu* (1/4 anna), *Ardha-aane* (1/2 anna), nickle coins like *Eradu-aane* (two annas), *Nalku-aane* or *Pavali* (four annas), silver coins like *Dodda-aane* (two annas), *Pavali* (four annas), *Ardha-rupai* (1/2 rupee) and *Rupai* (one rupee).

Under a notification of the Government of India issued in 1870, the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 was extended to the princely State of Mysore and the coins of the Government of India were made legal tender in the whole of Mysore State. Under another notification issued in 1879, the Madras circle currency notes were made legal tender in Bangalore, while under the Emergency Regulation of 1918, universal currency notes and other currency notes of Government of India, issued within the Madras circle, were made legal tender in the whole of Mysore State.

Decimal coinage

Coins of the Indian Union beginning from one rupee coin down to the coins of smaller denominations called subsidiary coins have all been current in the district from time to time. Prior to the introduction of the decimal coinage system, rupee and half-rupe coins were unlimited legal tender, whereas the subsidiary coins were limited legal tender upto Rs. 10 only. From 1st April 1957, India has changed over to the decimal coinage system. To give effect to this change, an amendment to the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 was passed by the Parliament in August 1955. Under the Amendment Act of 1955, it was declared that the Indian rupee would continue to be the standard coin, but it would be divided into hundred naya paise, the half-rupee and the quarter rupee being equivalent to 50 and 25 naye paise respectively. Under the Amendment Act of 1955, there was no provision for counterparts, in the new system, for the old two anna, one anna, half anna and pice coins. Since 1st April 1967, 20, 10, 5, 2, 3 and 1 naye paise coins were also issued which circulated side by side with the old coins till recently. Now, the old coins have been completely withdrawn

from circulation. From 1st June 1964, when the old coins were no longer in existence, the 'Naya Paisa' ceased to be 'naya' and has become only 'paisa'.

B—Trade and Commerce

Course of trade

The district of Hassan used to enjoy, in normal years, a marketable surplus of agricultural products, especially coconut and coffee. As Hassan has been a predominantly agricultural district it was but natural that its trade in agricultural products played a prominent role in the economy of the district in the past. Trade went on at markets and fairs. At the fairs, imported articles appear to have had a ready demand, while at the weekly markets mainly the local products were sold. It is known that during the days of the Hoysalas, particularly during the reign of Vishnuvardhana, there were rich merchants. The Vijayanagara rulers encouraged foreign merchants to visit their extensive kingdoms and to sell their wares. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan brought into force new commercial regulations which controlled the various trade channels of the area. Describing the market conditions of the district in 19th century, Lewis Rice * says, " The trade of the country is chiefly in the hands of outsiders, who frequent the different markets. There are, therefore, few merchants resident in the district of any wealth or importance. In addition to coffee, the articles exported are chiefly foodgrains. The imports consist of iron, European cotton and woollens, arecanuts, coconuts and salt ". Though efforts of Tipu, who had set up a Royal Board of nine Commissioners of Trade, produced some good results, on the whole trade and commerce received a set-back by extraordinary and sometimes arbitrary regulations and transit duties. After Tipu, all such duties were abolished. But its defects persisted upto 1831.

During the days of the British Commission (1831 to 1881) a network of metalled roads connecting Bangalore with the headquarters and other important trade centres in the district were laid out, which provided an easy outlet to the road-borne traffic. The introduction of the British Indian currency throughout the State in 1843, the completion of Bangalore-Mysore railway line and the extension of this line from Mysore to Arsikere *via* Hassan in 1918, and the Bangalore-Harihar railway passing through Arsikere, an important railway junction facilitated the movement of commodities. When the works of the Hassan-Mangalore Railway Project and of conversion of the Mangalore port into an all-weather port are completed in the near future, there will be new opportunities for the development of trade and commerce of the area.

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* *Mysore Gazetteer* by Lewis Rice, Vol. II, p. 380.

Trade centres

The chief centres of trade in the district are Hassan, Arsikere, Sakleshpur and Channarayapatna. Arsikere is well-known for copra and coconut, cotton, paddy and gingelly; of these, the first two items are being exported outside the State to places like Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Lucknow and Agra. Hassan has a large trade in rice and agricultural implements. At present the most important commodity of the district is coffee. The importance of this product was realised several decades back. The cultivation of coffee has assumed great importance. "Though only half a century old, it has already, by attracting the investment of European capital and the settlement of European planters, changed the face of the country, and revolutionised the old feudal customs and immunities of this region," says Lewis Rice. Cardamom is grown in Manjarabad, Alur and Belur taluks and is of a reputed quality. Manjarabad sun-dried cardamom with either brown or golden green colour is exported particularly to Bombay and Virudhunagar and at times the merchants themselves from those places visit Hassan district for obtaining the products. Alur is noted for its rice market. The raiyats of the *malnad*, in normal years, bring into this place large quantities of rice for sale. The other important trading centres in the district are Holenarsipur, Arkalgud and Belur.

Exports and Imports

The items of export from the district are coffee, cardamom, copra and coconut, rice, ragi and other foodgrains. The bulk of the coffee grown in the district is prepared for export by the curing factories at Hassan. The cured coffee is taken by road to Mangalore and shipped abroad. The bulk of the cardamom grown in the district is sold in Sakleshpur market, only a part of the produce being taken to Mangalore. Bleached cardamom has got a good market in London and other foreign countries. With a view to enabling the cardamom growers to obtain a proper market and reasonable price for their produce, a regional office of the Central Cardamom Board has been established at Sakleshpur. From the Arsikere market, coconuts are exported to Delhi, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, copra to Kanpur, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, seegu to Punjab and Rajasthan, sesamum and oilseeds to Tamil Nadu, chillies to Andhra Pradesh and cotton to Davanagere, besides being sent also to Bangalore, Bellary and other markets within the State. Sakleshpur is noted also for its honey, pepper and oranges. The Bee-keepers' Society at Sakleshpur has taken up the work of collecting honey, including wild honey, processing and exporting it to many parts in India. Holenarsipur is known for trade in rice, ragi, tamarind and horsegram which are sold at regulated markets. There is some trade in cotton and silk cloth as there are a number of handlooms in the taluk. A largely attended shandy is held at Javagal on every Friday when rice, paddy, jaggery, coconut, copra and chillies are sold. The agricultural implements

manufactured at Hassan are sold in and outside the State. Hassan is fast becoming a centre for potato trade, potato being exported to Poona, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Secunderabad and Calcutta. The main imports are cotton and woollen fabrics, iron and steel, wheat, sugar, brass and copper vessels.

Shandies

The trade fairs which are held in various places go by the name of shandies or *santes* and these are held on particular days of the week. Shandies usually start after day-break and go on till late in the evening. Men and women come from adjoining villages and buy their necessaries of life. Even before the introduction of the medium of exchange, these shandies acted as places of exchange of commodities. Even to-day, they have not lost their importance and are clearing houses of producers to sell their stocks. With the growth of regulated markets and the means of communication linking the various towns where wholesale bazaars are situated, these shandies, which are a part of the village system even now, are having a prosperous retail trade. Though a number of retail shops are existing in the villages, shandies have not lost their importance and are continued in the same old fashion. There are about 50 shandies in Hassan district and the most important of them are held at Hassan (Tuesday), Sakleshpur (Thursday), Holenarsipur (Monday), Alur (Wednesday), Arsikere (Friday), Belur (Monday), Arkalgud (Thursday) and Channarayapatna (Saturday). The other shandies of importance in the district are held at Shravanabelgola (Tuesday), Hiresave (Thursday) and Nuggihalli (Friday) in Channarayapatna taluk, Magge (Monday), Palya (Sunday) and Harihally (Wednesday) in Alur taluk, Keralapura (Tuesday), Mallipatna (Thursday), Basavapatna (Friday) and Konanur (Wednesday) in Arkalgud taluk, Hethur (Thursday) and Kumbathoor in Manjarabad taluk, and Javagal (Friday), Gandasi (Thursday), Kanakatte (Saturday) and Banavara (Sunday) in Arsikere taluk. The important shandies which are held in Belur taluk are in Biccodu (Friday), Halebid (Wednesday), Arehally (Monday), Hanike (Sunday), Cheekanahalli (Sunday) and Gendehally (Saturday).

Fairs

Fairs are held in all taluks of the Hassan district and these have assumed a special importance in the trade trends of the area. People gather in great numbers to avail themselves of the opportunity to buy their necessities and thus these fairs, though generally religious in character, afford vast opportunities to canalise trade. These fairs, which are the clearing houses for trade, are held in places where important temples are situated and generally last for several days. The *Mahamastakabhisheka* of Sri Gommateshwara at Shravanabelgola, which takes place once in twelve years, is the biggest fair which attracts a very large number of devotees and lasts for nearly two months. This place is traditionally known for the manufacture of metal wares and images of deities. Next in

importance is the cattle fair at Hassan where a large number of people from various parts congregate for buying cattle. The cattle fairs at Holenarsipur and Belur are also important. The particulars of important cattle fairs and jatras in Hassan district are appended at the end of the chapter.

Regulated markets

The importance of agricultural marketing for improvement of the rural economy needs no emphasis. The need to have regulated markets arose on account of the existence of poor standards and principles in the primary and secondary markets where producers converted their crops into cash. Prevalence of various malpractices like less weights, excessive market charges, un-authorised deductions and allowances and the absence of any machinery to settle disputes between sellers and buyers were also contributory factors for the constitution of regulated markets in the State. The Government of Mysore had taken steps in this direction much before the advent of the Five-Year Plans and had enacted the Mysore Markets Act of 1939 with a view to ensuring a fair price to the agriculturists. Recently, the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, and the rules framed thereunder were brought into force in the district with effect from May 1968. Under the provisions of this Act, traders and commission agents are required to obtain licences. The District Marketing Officer appointed under the Act, attends to items of work like organisation, development and administration of the Regulated Markets for agricultural commodities and livestock, conducts survey on the marketing of the same, supervises the grading stations, etc. In addition to these, he takes up the work of organisation and supervision of supervisory grading centres and primary grading units in Regulated Markets and co-operatives for grading agricultural commodities. He administers the Warehouses Act also. He is assisted in his work by a marketing inspector, ministerial staff and six graders. There is one honey-grading and packing sub-station at Sakleshpur and two grading stations at poultry extension centres at Hassan and Holenarsipur.

The following regulated markets are at present functioning in the district:—

Sl. No.	*Name of Market*	*Date of establishment*
1.	Regulated Market, Arsikere	9-1-1950
2.	Do Hassan	15-5-1957
3.	Do Sakleshpur	13-10-1953
4.	Do Channarayapatna	14-4-1964
5.	Do Holenarsipur	15-4-1964

Regulated Market Committee, Arsikere

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Arsikere, was first brought under the purview of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939, in January 1950, but the actual work started from August 1952. The market area of this committee comprises Arsikere taluk and Halebid and Javagal hoblies of Belur taluk in Hassan district. The chief notified commodities of this market are coconut and copra which arrive for sale throughout the year. The particulars of arrivals of notified commodities and their value for 1961-62 and 1969-70 were as given below :—

Name of commodity	1961–62		1969–70	
	Arrivals (in quintals)	*Value (in Rs.)*	*Arrivals (in quintals)*	*Value (in Rs.)*
Coconut. (in numbers) ..	2,34,50,925	42,21,113	3,53,08,648	1,76,68,279
Copra ..	30,808	70,85,840	27,881	1,22,75,257
Seegu ..	23,500	5,87,500	8,692	3,52,173
Jaggery ..	81,690	4,22,791	N.A.	N.A.
Cotton ..	9,441	9,91,305	2,753	5,04,913
Chillies ..	778	81,690	4,329	11,70,930
Coriander ..	45	2,520	N.A.	N.A.
Oilseeds.—				
(a) Groundnut	26,908	14,53,032	5,641	6,10,272
(b) Ramtill ..	119	7,616	..	..
(c) Till seeds ..	12,234	8,93,052	..	..
(d) Castor seeds	10	580	14	..

During the year 1963-64, there were 126 traders and 26 commission agents in this market and these members had increased to 172 and 82 respectively by the end of 1968-69. In the market yard, all the commodities are disposed of only by the open auction system, except niger, horsegram and cotton which are sold out through the tender system. In the case of coconuts, nuts are spread on the ground before the auction commences so that the quality of the nuts is easily made out without waste of time. This enables not only the quick disposal of the produce but also helps to eliminate disputes. In the case of copra, a system known as the 'chamber system' of auction is in practice. Auction takes place in the market office on the basis of gate passes produced by sellers. The buyers are expected to see the heaps and know the quality of the produce before offering their bids in the auctions. The commercial grading of coconuts is being done by the graders on the days of auction according to the prescribed

standards as specified by the Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore. As soon as the final bid is declared, an agreement is entered into by the commission agents and buyers. The produce is weighed even before the auction takes place by the appointed weighmen. Immediately after the auction the commission agents settle the accounts with the producer-seller.

The Market Committee is one of the price-reporting agencies under the scheme for improvement of market intelligence. Daily prices of all the commodities regulated are being sent telegraphically to the Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore, for sending the same to the All India Radio for broadcasting. Weekly, fortnightly and monthly price reports are also being sent to the Chief Marketing Officer, Economic and Statistical Adviser, Government of India, New Delhi, and to the secretaries of the Indian Oilseeds Committee, Hyderabad, and the Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam. Several improvements have been affected by the Market Committee at a total cost of Rs. 2,78,626, since its inception. In addition to this, the Public Works Department constructed eight open auction sheds and other construction works at a total cost of Rs. 1,72,185.

The following are the particulars of income of this Market Committee for the years from 1966-67 to 1969-70 :—

(*Amount in Rupees*)

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Market fee ..	53,312.72	58,537.24	59,507.87	1,10,454.82
Weighment charges	19,715.66	24,559.13	47,934.63	62,674.31
Licence fee	11,389.50	12,320.00	32,065.99	33,003.00
Interest on season deposits ..	4,124.54	1,127.47	1,146.52	1,128.00
Sale of sites ..	4,801.00	3,455.00	..	73,320.00
Rent on petty shops and hotels .	2,269.00	1,799.84	950.94	1,305.00
Sale of manure	1,204.00	..	615.00	1,101.00
Miscellaneous ..	382.71	1,031.29	346.93	194.22
Site transfer fee ..	..	..	700.00	300.00
Belated payment	..	..	244.00	212.00
Total ..	97,199.13	1,02,829.97	1,43,511.88	2,83,692.85

Regulated Market Committee, Hassan

The Regulated Market Committee, Hassan, was established in July 1957. The market area of this committee covers the entire taluk of Hassan. The commodities, which are notified under the Act, are jaggery, potato, coconut, chillies, onions, garlic,

groundnut, paddy, ragi, rice, horsegram and pulses. The following statement shows arrivals in quantity and their value for the years 1961-62 and 1969-70 :—

Commodity		1961-62		1969-70	
		Arrivals (in quintals)	*Value (in rupees)*	*Arrivals (in quintals)*	*Value (in rupees)*
Jaggery	..	3,48,894	2,86,13,205	73,679	32,65,515
Potato	..	16,382	7,15,045	63,853	38,69,730
Onion	..	10,915	2,65,769	4,609	1,30,590
Garlic	..	2,812	2,06,175	114	13,330
Rice	..	16,553	10,98,892	25,343	26,94,655
Ragi	..	13,633	5,14,820	3,709	2,16,132
Chillies	..	4,455	12,09,170	876	5,55,500
Horsegram	..	3,579	94,700	1,266	56,970
Groundnut	..	..	..	1,674	2,06,058

There are 25 'A' class traders, 62 'B' class traders, 38 'C' class and 342 'D' class traders who have obtained licences. In addition to these there were 2,302 temporary licence-holders during the year 1968-69, the number of commission agents being 22. Major notified commodities are being sold by open auction in the market yard. The sale proceeds are paid in cash to the sellers on the day of the sale itself by deducting the market charges. The committee has acquired an area of 25 acres and 31 guntas of land for the market yard and the construction work of the yard with modern amenities is in progress. An amount of Rs. 2,26,617 has been spent for this purpose. The income and expenditure of the committee for the years from 1965 to 1967 were as noted below:—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1965–66	..	43,686.61	36,830.78
1966–67	..	41,205.40	35,166.92
1967–68	..	75,213.32	43,288.08

Regulated Market. Committee, Sakleshpur

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Sakleshpur, was established in the year 1954 under the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939. The area of operation of the committee comprises the entire taluks of Manjarabad and Alur and Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks of Chikmagalur district. The major commodities notified under the Act are cardamom

soapnut, antawala and pepper. Of these, cardamom is the chief product. The following table shows the annual arrivals and value of cardamom from 1959-60 to 1967-68 :—

Year		*Arrivals in Kgs.*	*Value in Rs.*
1959-60	..	5,23,220	83,71,520
1960-61	..	5,79,880	92,78,080
1961-62	..	7,70,000	1,23,20,000
1962-63	..	6,46,000	1,03,36,000
1963-64	..	9,23,000	1,29,22,000
1964-65	..	5,26,000	1,31,61,775
1965-66	..	5,81,400	2,32,56,000
1966-67	..	4,04,449	1,77,96,000
1967-68	..	3,78,100	1,91,24,000
1968-69	..	2,65,143	1,40,59,260

Nearly 70 per cent of the cardamom brought to this market is exported to foreign countries mostly to the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., etc., and the other 30 per cent is sent to Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Nagpur, etc. The method of sale of cardamom is through open auction and in respect of other commodities the method of mutual negotiations is followed. The statement given below indicates the quantity of arrivals of the notified commodities in this market and their approximate value, for the year 1967-68 :—

Commodity		*Arrivals*	*Value in Rupees*
Soapnut	..	3,350 bags	1,00,500
Antwala	..	780 "	12,800
Pepper	..	42 "	8,500

The main sources of income are market fee, licence fee, interest on fixed deposits, weighment charges, etc. The income of the committee for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 49,792, Rs. 48,429 and Rs. 36,266 respectively.

Regulated Market Committee, Channarayapatna

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Channarayapatna, which was formed for the first time in April 1964, has the entire taluk as its market area. The notified commodities in this market are coconut, paddy, rice, horsegram, groundnut and jaggery. The particulars of arrivals (in quintals) of these commodities during the years 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were as follows :—

Commodity		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Coconut	..	43,90,800	35,64,900	37,57,970	36,14,418
Paddy		37,359	16,517	11,602	2,484
Rice	..	545	571	1,384	815
Ragi	..	4,490	3,826	2,239	2,252
Horsegram	..	176	463	208	69
Groundnut	..	1,963	2,337	1,996	709
Jaggery	..	748	1,999	9,253	13,301

The market yard of the Committee is yet to be developed. In order to meet the expenditure for the various developmental activities of the Committee, the Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 80,000. The sale of agricultural products, as at present, takes place in the shandy *maidan*. At present, the Committee allows sales by mutual negotiations. At present, there are 88 licenced traders, 412 other traders having temporary licences and 724 traders with trip licences who carry on business in the market. Total amount realised by way of market fee, licence fee and other miscellaneous items by the Market Committee during 1968-69 was Rs. 17,847 as against Rs. 11,069 during the previous year.

Regulated Market Committee, Holenarsipur

The Agricultural Produce Regulated Market Committee, Holenarsipur, formerly an assembling centre, was brought under the purview of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939, in May 1964. The Municipal area of the town forms the market and the entire Holenarsipur taluk its area. The Holenarsipur market is a weekly market. There are about six traders and 32 casual traders who have obtained licences under the Act. The market yard is still under construction. The income of the market for 1966-67 was Rs. 2,918 and the corresponding figure for 1967-68 was Rs. 4,242. Paddy, rice, ragi, horsegram, groundnut, jaggery, coconut and nigerseed are the notified commodities in this market. The arrivals (in quintals) of these commodities from 1965-66 to 1967-68 were as given below:—

Commodity		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Paddy	..	8,302	21,303	14,637
Ragi	..	2,159	32,820	2,763
Horsegram	..	198	709	385
Jaggery	..	6,520	3,602	3,418
Coconut (in Nos.)	..	78,729	53,140	50,860
Groundnut	..	1,959	1,739	1,489
Nigerseed	..	24	1,116	..

State trading

State trading in rice and paddy was introduced throughout the district under the Essential Commodities Act. Without actually causing any disturbance to the ordinary trade channels in the non-rationed areas, the Government took up the work of procuring sufficient stocks to meet its commitments in the areas where statutory rationing was introduced. Under the Levy Orders, the Government procured 24,293 quintals of paddy as against the target of 30,000 quintals in 1967-68, whereas the paddy procured during 1966-67 was about 33,705 quintals against the target of 59,000 quintals. Considering the net requirement of foodgrains in the district, there is, at present, a surplus which is sent to the neighbouring districts. In respect of production as well as procurement of paddy, the taluk of Manjarabad tops the list, followed by Alur taluk.

Warehouses

With a view to providing facilities for scientific preservation of agricultural products, the Mysore State Warehousing Corporation started two warehouses in the district in 1959, one at Hassan and another at Arsikere. There are three godowns at Hassan with a total capacity of 1,000 tonnes and six godowns at Arsikere with a total capacity of 2,000 tonnes. There is a proposal to have additional godowns with a total capacity of 2,000 tonnes at Hassan and 1,500 tonnes at Arsikere respectively. The goods are properly weighed and graded before they are taken for preservation. The stocks are protected against rodents, insects and other pests by means of prophylactic and curative measures like dusting, spraying and fumigation. Agriculturists, co-operative institutions and traders have easy access to these godowns. The table given below shows the average storage capacity and occupancy during the period from 1966-67 to 1969-70 at Hassan and Arsikere separately :—

Year	*Average storage capacity (in M. tons.)*	*Average occupancy (in M. tons)*	*Average percentage of occupancy*
	HASSAN		
1966-67 ..	640	314	49.00
1967-68 ..	1,000	4,21,770	42.17
1968-69 ..	1,600	1,093	54.65
1969-70 ..	1,300	1,296	99.06
	ARSIKERE		
1966-67 ..	2,000	610	30.05
1967-68 ..	2,000	1,28,805	15.20
1968-69 ..	2,541	1,911	75.20
1969-70 ..	3,248	2,759	84.94

The Hassan District Merchants' Association, Ltd., was established at Hassan in September 1965. It aims at bringing about closer co-operation amongst the members and at devising ways and means of promotion of their common interests and makes representations about the difficulties of their trade to Government and other bodies and tries to solve them. In 1968 there were 140 members in this association. There are similar associations of traders at different centres of trade in the district. Disputes among merchants are also sometimes referred to these associations for settlement.

District Merchants' Association

Standard metric weights and measures of various capacities prescribed under the Weights and Measures Act are now employed in business transactions all over the district. The weights and measures together with their principal multiples and sub-multiples that were in force before the introduction of metric system were as detailed below:—

Weights and Measures

1. *Weights :*

Tola	..	(180 grains troy)
Ara pavu	..	One-eighth seer (3 tolas)
Pavu	..	One-fourth seer (6 tolas)
Acheru	..	Half seer (12 tolas)
Seru	..	One seer (24 tolas)
Savaseru	..	One and a quarter seers
Adiseru	..	Two and a half seers
Pancheru or Viss	..	Five seers
Dhadiya	..	Ten seers
Mana	..	Maund of 40 seers

2. *Measures of capacity :*

Chataku	..	One-sixteenth seer
Arapavu	..	One-sixth seer
Pavu	..	One-fourth seer
Acheru	..	Half seer
Seru	..	One seer
Balla	..	Four seers
Kolaga	..	Eight seers
Palla	..	One hundred seers
Khandi	..	20 kolagas or 160 seers

At Arsikere, the standard weight of a maund of copra was 31½ lbs. In respect of the measure of capacity of grains, pulses and seeds, a *khandi* was equivalent to 240 seers at Hassan and 160 seers at Channarayapatna. Petrol and diesel oil were sold to consumers using the gallon as the unit. The standard of length used in the district had almost been the same as found in other districts, *viz.*, foot, yard, furlong and mile. The area was measured in guntas and acres (one gunta was equal to 120 square yards and one acre was equal to 4,840 square yards). The Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the Rules issued thereunder in the State have brought into force the use of a uniform metric system of weights and measures.

Particulars of Important Cattle Fairs and Jatras in Hassan District

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Name of cattle fair and jatra*	*Duration*	*Period*	*Approximate number of*	
					Cattle brought for sale	*People gathered*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hassan ..	Cattle fair at Hassan town and exhibition.	About two weeks	During the last week of December and first week of January each year.	About 10,000	..
2.	Do ..	Cattle fair and Rathotsavam of Sri Yoganarasimhaswami temple, Gorur village.	do	During the second or third week of January each year.	About 9,000	8,000
3.	Arsikere ..	Cattle fair and Rathotsavam of Sri Venkataramanaswamy temple.	About one week	During the second or third week of July each year.	3,000	10,000
4.	Channarayapatna	Cattle fair and Rathotsavam of Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Bookana-betta.	do	During the second week or third week of January each year.	15,000	..
5.	Do ..	Cattle fair and jatra of Sri Chandrasekhara Swami at Channarayapatna	Ten days	During March/April each year	7,000	..
6.	Do ..	Mahamastakabhishekam of Sri Gommateshwara Swami at Shravanabelgola.	About two weeks.	Once in twelve years	..	..
7.	Arkalgud ..	Cattle fair and Rathotsavam of Sri Subramany Swami at Ramanathapura.	do	Third week of December each year.	20,000	10,000

Particulars of important Cattle Fairs and Jatras in Hassan District—(*Concld.*)

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Name of cattle fair and jatra*	*Duration*	*Period*	*Approximate number of* Cattle brought for sale	*Approximate number of* People gathered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Arkalgud ..	Cattle fair and Rathotsavam of Sri Kolalu Gopalakrishna Swami at Konanur.	About one week	February each year ..	2,000	2,000
9.	Holenarsipur	Cattle fair and Rathotsavam of Sri Lakshminarasimha Swami at Holenarsipur town.	do	February/March each year.	14,000	..
10.	Belur ..	Car festival of Sri Channakeshava Swami at Belur town.	Twelve days	March/April each year ..	..	10,000
11.	Do ..	Cattle fair at Belur ..	One week	February each year ..	2,000	10,000
12.	Sakleshpur ..	Cattle fair and Rathotsavam of Sri Sakleshwara Swami at Sakleshpur town.	do	February/March each year ..	500	5,000
13.	Alur ..	Sri Kenchammadevaru car festival at Harihalli village.	One day	April/May each year ..	..	2,000
14.	Do ..	Sri Lakshmijanaradhana Swami car festival at Palya village.	Ten days	April each year ..	..	1,000

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-time routes

REFERENCES regarding old-time routes are scarce and nothing can be said with certainty about the facilities available in the earlier period. Historians and travellers of those days speak of an abundance of trade between the west coast ports and their hinterland. This trade development would not have been possible if there were no good roads as distinguished from mere tracks. There must have been roads between Hassan district and the west coast, particularly connecting the capital of the Hoysala kings, *i.e.*, Dwarasamudra, the present Halebid, with the west coast region. From the ports, merchandise was transported on beasts of burden to the hinterland through the Bisle and Manjarabad *ghats*. During the rule of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, the necessity for roads suitable for carrying heavy guns began to be felt. Efforts were made by Tipu to construct roads for moving his troops and heavy guns. According to Colonel Dew, who was a Commissioner under the British in the west coast, Tipu had visualised and carried into fruition a grand work of inter-communications from his capital, Srirangapatna, to the various places he conquered. In fact, during the wars with the British, Tipu moved considerable forces and arms through these roads. No details are available about Tipu's 'gun roads' in the district, except the fact that they were hastily improvised tracks which soon fell into disuse.

Till about the middle of the 19th century, road-making was tardy. Of course, there were rugged tracks and paths connecting towns and villages. In 1831, the road from Bangalore to Mysore and the road from Srirangapatna to Sira and on to Bellary were the only roads worthy of being called good means of communication in the State. During the administration of Sir Mark Cubbon (1834-61), the British Commissioner, roads were classified as imperial, provincial and village roads. His period saw some vigorous road-making efforts and considerable sums of money were spent on the improvement of road communications between Bangalore and the various district headquarter towns.

In the early days, there was practically no engineering staff as understood at the present time. The Superintendents of

Divisions and the various Amildars of taluks carried out the road repairs through some *maistries*. In 1834, the post of a Superintendent of Maramat was sanctioned. This officer exclusively devoted his attention to the maintenance of roads and bridges. As a result of Mark Cubbon's efforts with the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a Department of Public Works was constituted for the State in June 1856, with a Chief Engineer as its head assisted by an Assistant Chief Engineer, five Executive Engineers, four Assistant Engineers and 30 subordinates. All important roads were handed over to this newly created department.

The mountain passes on the western ghats were opened and one such road was the Hassan—Mangalore road *via* Sakleshpur passing through the Shiradi ghat. Another road was laid through the Bisle *ghat* to Subrahmanya in South Kanara district. This road branches off very near the Manjarabad Fort. Then, the Bangalore—Hassan road *via* Kunigal, Hiresave, Channarayapatna and Shantigrama was laid to link it with the Shiradi *ghat*. Still later, a road was laid from Hassan to Arsikere to link it with Bangalore. The Mysore—Hassan road *via* Nagamangala and Kikkeri afforded an easy means of communication between Mysore and Hassan. The introduction of a railway system in the latter part of the 19th century accelerated the construction of good roads to feed the railway.

The *ghat* roads were not up to the required standard and the absence of bridges across the Hemavathy and the Yagachi presented difficulties. This difficulty was partly overcome when a bridge was constructed across the Hemavathy river near Sakleshpur. Later, the surface of old roads was gradually improved. Gravel roads were metalled and curves were improved. The *ghat* roads were widened and were made all-weather high-ways. In the early part of the 20th century, the responsibility of opening up road communications devolved on the District Board and after the establishment of this local self-governing body, several roads were laid out in the interior, connecting the various taluk headquarters by shorter routes.

During the years from 1831 to 1856, *i.e.*, within a period of 25 years, a sum of Rs. 28.75 lakhs was spent on roads and altogether 1,597 miles of roads were constructed in the entire State. It is noticed that in 1891, the State had 1,730 miles of State Fund Roads and 3,113 miles of District Fund Roads. After the year 1900, there was further improvement of communications and in 1904, the total mileage of State Fund Roads was 1,927 while the length of the District Fund Roads was 3,502 miles. In 1923-24, a total length of 2,061 miles of State roads was maintained, of which 1,613 miles were metalled. In 1937, the Hassan district had 191 miles and four furlongs of Provincial

Roads (five in number), 518 miles and two furlongs of District Fund Roads (39 in number) and fifteen miles and four furlongs of Forest Roads (three in number), maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 45,123, Rs. 58,336 and Rs. 480 respectively.

Categories of roads

Now the roads are classified as National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads, according to the Nagpur plan. There is no National Highway in the district. The State Highways connect the district headquarter towns and other important towns and National Highways and serve as main channels of traffic to and from the district roads within the State. The Major District Roads link important marketing centres with the Railways and State Highways. The Other District Roads connect important market places. Approach roads from the main roads to the villages, generally with unmetalled surfaces, form the village roads. The percentage of area of the Hassan district to the total area of the State is 3.55 and in 1961, it had 3.79 per cent of the population of the State. In the year 1965, the district's percentage of road mileage to the total road mileage of the State including the roads under the Taluk Development Boards was 4.96; if we take into consideration the mileage per square mile, it was 0.61 for this district, whereas the average for the State was only 0.44; further, the district had 18.06 miles of roads for a population of 10,000, whereas the State average was 13.79. During the same year, the district had a mileage of 189 of the State Highways which was 4.64 in terms of percentage to the State's total mileage of the category which was 4,072, while it had 5.68 per cent of the Major District Roads with 448 miles out of the State's 7,890 miles of the category; the percentage in respect of the Other District Roads was 4.28, the total number of miles for the district and the State being 190 and 4,450 respectively. As far as the Village Roads are concerned, the district had, in 1965, 4.14 per cent with a total mileage of 253, the total for the State being 6,118 miles. The grand total of all these four categories of roads was 1,080 miles for the district in 1965, the percentage of the district to the State total being 4.63.

As on 31st March 1969, the total mileage under the public Works Department was 1,455 or 2,341 kilometres, which was 5.11 per cent of the total mileage of 28,468 in the State. The length of roads under the Taluk Development Boards was 430 miles (720 kilometres) in 1969 and the extent of roads under Forest Department was fourteen miles (23 kilometres). The tempo of progress achieved in the district from 1957 to 1960, the taluk-wise break-up as in 1969 and the particulars of category-wise and surface-wise break-ups of road mileage under the Public Works Department are shown by the following three tables :—

Particulars of road mileage in Hassan district from 1957 to 1969
(as on 31st March)

Year	*Total road mileage in charge of*				*Surfaced road mileage*	*Un-surfaced road mileage*	*Road mileage per square mile*		
	Public Works Department	*Taluk Development Boards**	*Forest Department*	*Total*			*Surfaced*	*Un-surfaced*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1957 ..	695	679	9	1,383	675	708	0.25	0.27	0.52
1960 ..	831	590	9	1,430	695	735	0.26	0.28	0.54
1963 ..	1,033	459	10	1,502	807	695	0.30	0.27	0.57
1966 ..	1,180	494	14	1,688	890	798	0.33	0.30	0.63
1969 ..	1,455	430	14	1,899	1,088	811	0.41	0.31	0.72
		(720 Kms.)		(3,055 Kms.)	(1,685 Kms.)	1,371 (Kms.)	1.06 (sq. km.)	0.80 (sq. km.)	1.86 (sq. km.)

* The decrease in the length of Taluk Development Board Roads is due to the fact that every year a few miles of roads are handed over to the Public Works Department.

[*Note* : 5 miles=8.047 kilometres]

Taluk wise particulars of road mileage (or road length in kilometres) in Hassan district as on 31st March, 1969

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk	Total		Cement-concrete		Black-topped		Water-bound macadam		Other kinds of surface		Natural soil	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
		M	Km.	M	Km.	M	Km.	M	Km.	M	Km.	M	Km.
1.	Hassan ..	189.00	304.17	2.37	3.8	70.00	112.6	60.13	96.8	43.50	70.0	13.00	20.9
2.	Arsikere ..	235.00	378.2	14.25	22.9	81.00	130.4	80.75	130.0	48.25	77.7	10.75	17.3
3.	Channarayapatna	231.50	372.6	0.88	1.4	93.00	149.7	65.00	104.6	39.00	62.8	33.62	54.1
4.	Belur ..	179.13	288.1	..	..	50.00	80.5	88.63	142.6	16.75	29.9	23.75	38.6
5.	Arkalgud ..	182.00	292.9	..	..	53.00	85.3	64.50	103.8	4.50	7.2	60.00	96.2
6.	Holenarsipur ..	142.00	228.5	..	..	37.00	59.5	59.87	96.8	24.38	39.2	20.75	33.4
7. 8.	Sakleshpur } Alur } ..	296.00	476.4	2.00	3.2	90.00	144.8	137.00	220.5	73.00	117.5	..	..

[*Note* : 5 miles = 8.047 kilometres]

[M = Miles ; Km. = Kilometres]

Category-wise and surface-wise break-ups of the total road mileage (or road length in kilometres) in Hassan district under the Public Works Department as on 31st March 1969

Sl. No.	*Category*	*Cement concrete*		*Black-topped*		*Water-bound macadam*		*Other kinds of surface*		*Natural soil*		*Total for the district*		*State total*	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
		M	Km.	M	Km.	M	Km.	M	Km.	M	Km.	M	Km.	M	Km.
1.	National Highways ..							NIL						788	1,269
2.	State Highways	18.50	29.8	172.88	278.2	..	..	.	..	..	..	191.38	308.0	4,194	6,749
3.	Major District Roads ..	..	..	278.88	446.8	194.62	313.2	..	..	..	..	473.50	762.0	8,770	14,152
4.	Other District Roads ..	1.00	1.6	16.88	27.1	150.00	241.4	30.25	48.7	17.75	28.6	215.88	347.4	5,925	9,485
5.	Village Roads ..	..	..	5.37	8.6	205.25	330.3	219.13	352.7	144.12	231.9	573.87	923.5	19,655	32,552
	Total ..	19.50	31.4	474.01	762.7	549.87	884.9	249.38	401.4	161.87	260.5	1,454.63	2,340.9	39,332	64,207

[*Note* : 5 miles = 8.047 kilometres]
[M = Miles ; Km. = Kilometres]

The total road mileage maintained by the Taluk Development Boards in 1969 was 430 (720 kms.), out of which 39.50 miles were of waterbound macadam and 390.50 miles of natural soil, and the total road mileage maintained by the Forest Department was 14 (23 kilometres). The road mileage per lakh of population stood at 179 (288 kilometres) as on 31st March 1969, taking into consideration the totals of those maintained by the Public Works Department and the Taluk Development Boards.

There were, in 1969, 95 miles (152.9 kilometres) of roads under Municipalities, 78 miles (125.5 kilometres) under Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service and seven miles (11.3 kilometres) under Village Panchayats, the total of all these being 180 miles (289.7 kilometres) in the district. In addition to these roads, there are roads completed under the Rural Communication Programme. The total road mileage completed up to 1969, under this programme, was 335 (539 kilometres) in Hassan district, the total for the State being 15,116 as on 31st March, 1969.

In respect of easy accessibility of villages, the position in Hassan district is considerably good. In 1969, out of a total of 2,577 villages (including those uninhabited), 1,331 villages were at a distance of four miles (6.4 kilometres), 160 villages at a distance of above four miles (6.4 kms.) but below eight miles (12.8 Kms.), 36 villages at a distance of above eight miles (12.8 Kms.) but below 12 miles (19.3 Kms.) and 1050 villages at a distance of above 12 miles (19.3 Kms.) from metalled road; 410 villages were at a distance of 1.5 miles (2.4 Kms.), 232 villages at a distance of above 1.5 miles (2.4 Kms.) but below three miles (4.8 Kms.) and 1935 villages at a distance of above three miles (4.8 Kms.) from any type of roads. **Accessibility**

An amount of Rs. 395.19 lakhs was spent on Public Works Department Roads in the district during the eight years from 1961-62 to 1968-69 and the year-wise figures are as follows:—

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Year		*Original works*	*Repairs works*	*Total*
1961–62	..	61.06	17.52	78.58
1962–63	..	91.00	17.13	108.13
1963–64	..	47.49	12.85	60.34
1964–65	..	8.25	15.69	23.94
1965–66	..	20.58	4.75	25.33
1966–67	..	19.86	17.72	37.58
1967–68	..	10.83	18.75	29.58
1968–69	..	13.11	18.60	31.71
Total	..	272.18	123.01	395.19

Particulars of roads and their mileages in charge of the Public Works Department in the district as on 31st March 1969 were as given below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the road*	*Road mileage in the district*	*Nature of road surface*				
			Cement-concrete	*Black-topped*	*Water-bound macadam*	*Other kinds of surface*	*Natural soil*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	I. State Highways						
1.	Bangalore–Honnavar Road.	20–0	14–2	5–6	..	..	..
2.	Bangalore–Mangalore Road.	85–7	4–2	81–5	..	..	..
3.	Hassan–Chickmagalur Road.	28–0	..	28–0	..	..	..
4.	Bilikere-Hassan Road	32–6	..	32–6	..	..	..
5.	Tiptur–Dudda Road	14–6	..	14–6	..	..	..
6.	Arsikere–Hassan Road (from Dudda to Hassan)	10–0	..	10–0	..	..	..
	II. Major District Roads						
7.	Hampapura-Ramanathapura Road.	8–7	..	8–7	..	..	..
8.	Fraserpet-Ramanathapura Road.	8–1	..	8–1	..	..	..
9.	Srirangapatna–Channarayapatna Road.	4–5	..	4–5	..	..	..
10.	Channarayapatna–Shravanabelagola Road.	7–0	..	7–0	..	..	..
11.	Hassan–Periyapatna-Cannanore Road.	36–3	..	36–3	..	..	..
12.	Arsikere–Channarayapatna Road.	27–4	..	27–4	..	..	..
13.	Arsikere–Hassan Road	26–2	..	26–2	..	..	..
14.	Banavara–Sakrepatna Road.	1–4	..	1–4	..	..	..
15.	Halebid Temple Road	1–0	..	1–0	..	..	..
16.	Shravanabelagola–Kikkeri Road.	4–4	..	4–4	..	..	..
17.	Krishnarajakatte Road	2–6	..	2–6	..	..	..
18.	Shravanabelagola–Hiresave Road.	10–6	..	10–6	..	..	..
19.	Belur Town Temple Approach Road.	0–4	..	0–4	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Banavara-Belur-Mudigere Road.	39-0	..	24-0	15-0	..	..
21.	Manjarabad-Subrahmanya Road.	30-5	..	10-3	20-2	..	..
22.	Hassan-Salagame-Halebid Road.	10-0	..	2-4	16-4	..	..
23.	Krishnarajanagar-Ramanathapura Road.	5-0	..	..	5-0	..	.
24.	Channarayapatna-Holenarsipur-Kodlipet Road.	36-1	..	28-5	7-4	..	.
25.	Tiptur-Channarayapatna Road.	20-5	..	13-3	7-2	.	.
26.	Mudigere-Belur Road	12-0	..	10-5	1-3	..	.
27.	Bago-Belur Road ..	17-2	..	4-2	13-0	..	..
28.	Anemahal-Mudigere Road.	12-2	..	11-4	0-6	..	..
29.	Shukravarasanthe-Kodlipet Road.	8-4	..	6-1	2-3	..	..
30.	Banavara-Sira Road	18-0	..	15-0	3-0	..	..
31.	Ramanathapura Temple Approach Road.	0-6	..	..	0-6	..	..
32.	Holenarsipur-Channarayapatna Road.	13-5	..	1-2	12-3	..	..
33.	Banavasi-Yeslurpet Road.	18-2	..	6-3	11-7	..	..
34.	Sakleshpur-Arehalli-Chickhalli Road.	18-0	..	..	18-0	..	..
35.	Banavara Railway Station Road.	0-4	..	..	0-4	..	..
36.	Hagare-Halebid Road	6-0	..	1-6	4-2	..	..
37.	Alur-Bicoodu Road	12-4	..	0-2	12-2	..	..
38.	Arehalli-Bicoodu Road	5-2	..	1-6	3-4	..	..
39.	Holenarsipur-Saligrama Road.	11-0	..	0-5	10-3	..	..
40.	Arsikere-Huliyar Road	20-4	..	10-6	9-6	..	..
	III. Other District Roads						
41.	Bharatavalli-Alur Loop Road.	2-0	1-0	1-0	..	..	..
42.	River Bank Road	0-6	..	0-6	..	..	..
43.	Hanabal-Devarunda Road.	8-0	..	0-4	7-4	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44.	Kattaya-Hallibyle Road	18-2	..	6-1	12-1	..	..
45.	Hiresave-Nuggihalli Road.	8-4	..	0-3	8-1	..	..
46.	Alur-Kundur Road	8-2	..	..	8-2	..	..
47.	Shantigrama-Hosahalli Road.	8-0	..	..	8-0	..	..
48.	Mallipatna-Konanur Road.	12-0	..	..	12-0	..	..
49.	Harnahalli-Javagal Road.	13-2	..	1-4	11-6	..	..
50.	Vangur-Mallipatna Road	8-0	..	4-4	3-4	..	..
51.	Hallimysore-Anekannambadi-Doddahalli Road.	5-4	..	..	5-4	..	..
52.	Palya-Belagodu Road	3-4	..	..	3-4	..	..
53.	Mudanalli-Bagur-Nuggihalli Road.	11-0	..	0-3	10-5	..	..
54.	Nuggihalli-Didaga Road	7-0	..	..	7-0	..	..
55.	Road from Konanur to Coorg Border.	6-0	..	..	6-0	..	..
56.	Shravanabelagola-Bindiganavale Road.	7-0	..	1-0	6-0	..	..
57.	Mallipatna-Hippala Road	3-0	..	..	3-0	..	..
58.	Doddametikurke-Kallasadarahalli Road to Kallegundi and on to Banavara-Sira Road.	7-0	..	..	7-0	..	..
59.	Hethur-Kerodi Road	7-4	..	..	..	7-4	..
60.	Bendekere-Garadanakere Road.	8-6	..	..	6-6	2-0	..
61.	Kandalli-Bylahalli-Padavalalu-Bicrodu Road.	19-2	..	..	13-0	6-2	..
62.	Kenchally Road connecting Tiptur-Dudda Road.	9-3	..	..	6-3	3-0	..
63.	Byadagihalli-Balahalli-Athihalli Road.	8-0	..	..	4-0	4-0	..
64.	Holenarsipur-Keralapura Road.	17-6	..	..	..	..	17-6

Village Roads

The village roads in 1969 were 87 in number with a total mileage of 573.88 miles, of which 5.37 miles were black-topped and 205.75 miles water-bound macadam, 219.13 miles were of other kinds and 144.12 miles of natural soil; the length of these roads ranged from 2 miles to 15-4 miles.

Rural Communication Programme

A Rural Communication Programme was launched in the State, during the year 1959-60, with the objective of providing the villages with a net-work of fair-weather roads. The programme consists of (a) construction of rural roads, (b) linking of existing rural roads and (c) construction of bridges with linear waterway of more than 20′ on those roads which are not under the Public Works Department. The standard of these roads is of only gravel or earth surface and they are meant mainly for cart traffic. These roads connect the villages to the nearest important roads, market places and railheads.

In Hassan district, good progress has been made in this aspect also. The total mileage of roads taken up upto the end of March 1969 was 464, out of the contemplated mileage of 497 and the total mileage completed was 335. The year-wise progress achieved from 1962 to 1969 in the district was as follows :—

Year as on 31st March	*Mileage tackled*	*Mileage completed*	*Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)*
1962 ..	222	91	11.20
1963 ..	314	203	17.13
1964 ..	350	229	19.61
1965 ..	352	245	21.10
1966 ..	361	250	24.18
1967 ..	445	313	25.67
1968 ..	464	335	27.45
1969 ..	464 (746.7 Kms.)	335 (539 Kms.)	30.80

The progress achieved in respect of construction of cross drainages for these roads was as follows :—

Year (as on 31st March)		*Number of works tackled*	*Number of works completed*	*Number of works in progress*
1962	..	80	48	32
1963	..	80	55	25
1964	..	80	55	35
1965	..	82	56	26
1966	..	82	56	26
1967	..	82	56	26
1968	..	107	56	51
1969	..	123	123	..

In the following paragraphs, a short description of the more important roads is given. The length indicated in brackets is in miles and furlongs, within the confines of the district, and relates to the year 1969-70.

State Highways

Bangalore—Honnavar Road (Length 20 miles or 32.2 Kms.).—This road called also as Shimoga road is an important highway in the northern part of the district running for a length of 20 miles. A length of 14.2 miles of this road is cement-concreted, while the rest is black-topped. This road, after emerging from Tiptur taluk of the Tumkur district, enters the Arsikere taluk of this district and takes a slightly north-westerly direction up to Arsikere town and then runs straight north westwards and leaves the district some four miles from Banavara. The Bangalore—Harihar metre gauge railway line runs parallel to this road. Buses, lorries and other vehicles from Bangalore to Shimoga pass through this road. Near about Banavara, the Belur-Sira Road crosses this highway.

Bangalore—Mangalore Road (85-7 miles or 138.1 Kms).—This road enters the district near Hiresave and leaves it near Kaganin in Manjarabad taluk running to a length of 85 miles and seven furlongs. Out of the total length, 4.2 miles have a cement-concreted surface and the rest is black-topped. After entering the district near Hiresave, this road takes a slightly south-western direction up to Channarayapatna and then curves north-west up to Dandiganahalli and then proceeds westwards up to the district headquarters town. From Hassan, the road takes again a south-westerly turn up to Sakleshpur. Then, the road curves south-west, passing through the Shiradi ghat towards the Puttur—Mangalore Road.

In recent years, this important highway has been developed as an ore-carrying road under the programme of development of

communication facilities from mining areas in the hinterland to the ports. For expeditious transport of ores to Mangalore, the Government of India offered a grant-in-aid for developing this road. The road from Hassan to Mangalore runs for 105 miles and six furlongs and this was well developed, utilising the grants to a tune of Rs. 26.56 lakhs. The road lies in the heavy rainfall area and as such, a single-lane carriage-way was found unsuitable. So it was decided to have a 22-feet black-topped carriage-way with the improvement of the road surface with a formation width of 32 feet. The State Government, creating a Special Circle with a separate division for the purpose, expedited the completion of the work, bringing the road to the expected standard. Now, this road is capable of withstanding heavy lorry traffic through the Shiradi ghat.

Hassan—Chikmagalur Road (28 miles or 45.1 Kms.).—This State Highway is aligned in the north-western portion of the district and runs slightly parallel to Hassan—Halebid Road *via* Salagame. The entire length of this road is black-topped and runs to Chickmagalur *via* Hagare and Belur. The tourists frequently use this road to visit Belur and Halebid temples and it helps development of tourism in the district. It is also an important means of communication from Hassan to Chickmagalur and then on to the Bababudan ranges.

Bilikere—Hassan Road (32-6 miles or 52.7 Kms.):—This State Highway starts from Bilikere in Mysore district and enters the Hassan district near Doddahalli in Holenarsipur taluk. The entire length of this road is black-topped and it runs parallel to the Mysore—Arsikere metre-gauge railway line, from south-east to north-west in the south-eastern parts of the district, passing through Kabbur, Doddakadanur, Holenarsipur, Mavinakere, finally touching the district headquarters town. Buses from Mysore district to Hassan have to pass through this road.

Tiptur-Dudda Road (14-6 miles or 23.7 Kms.) :—The entire length of this road is black-topped. It runs in a north-easterly direction to Tiptur in Tumkur district, crossing the Channarayapatna—Arsikere Road near Gandasi. This read is an important means of communication from Hassan district to Tumkur district.

Arsikere-Hassan Road from Dudda to Hassan (10 miles or 16 Kms.) :—This road runs in south-west direction and connects the district headquarters town. The entire length of this road is black-topped and it is the shortest of the State Highways in the district. The Hassan-Arsikere metre-gauge railway line runs parallel to this road.

Major District Roads

Hassan—Periyapatna—Cannanore Road (36·3 miles or 58.4 Kms.).—This road is an important means of communication from Hassan to Mysore district and takes a direction straight south from Hassan and passes through Gorur, Arkalgud, Ramanathapur and then on to Periyapatna to join the Madras-Cannanore Road. The entire length of this road is black-topped. Vehicles from Hassan to Cannanore *via* Virajpet pass through this road.

Arsikere-Channarayapatna Road (27·4 miles or 44.3 Kms.).—This road starts from Arsikere, an important trading centre in the district, and runs in a slightly south-westerly direction and passes through Kallangere, Tallur, Haruahalli, Gandasi, Muddanahalli, Samudravalli and reaches Channarayapatna. The entire length of the road is black-topped. The Arsikere—Hassan railway line crosses this road near Kallangere and runs parallel for about six miles.

Arsikere—Hassan Road (26·2 miles or 42.3 Kms.).—This major district road is laid parallel to the Arsikere—Hassan metre-gauge railway line and passes through Bageshpura, Dudda and Honnavar. The entire length of the road is black-topped.

Banavara—Belur—Mudigere Road (39 miles or 62.7 Kms.).—A length of about 24 miles of this road is black-topped and the rest is water bound macadam. This is an important road which starts from Banavara in Arsikere taluk and runs south-west up to Halebid and leaves the district near Cheekanahalli to enter the Chickmagalur district. The notable places that are connected by this road in the district are Arakere, Kalluhalli, Javagal, Halebid, Belur, Tolalu and Cheekanahalli. After emerging from Belur, it passes through the *malnad* parts of the Hassan district, where many coffee estates are situated. Tourists detrain at Banavara railway station and take this road to reach the world-famous Belur and Halebid temples.

Manjarabad — Subrahmanya Road (39.5 miles or 63.5 Kms.).—This major district road is an important means of communication between Hassan and South Kanara districts. A major length of this road is water-bound macadam and only 10 miles and 3 furlongs are black-topped. This road, passing through the famous Bisle ghat in the western ghats, reaches Subrahmanya, a pilgrim centre on the banks of the Kumaradhara river. From Manjarabad, it takes a curve towards the south and from Vanagur takes a south-westerly direction, sloping towards Subrahmanya. Passing through picturesque valleys of great beauty, it touches Shukravarasanthe, Valagerahalli, Kerody, Yadikere, Byagadihalli and Vanagur and other places. The road, which was once impassable for vehicular traffic, has assumed importance in recent years, because of improvements with many small bridges and culverts.

Hassan—Salagame—Halebid Road (19 miles or 30.5 Kms).—A good portion of this road has metalled surface and only two miles and four furlongs are black-topped. This road is laid parallel to Hassan—Belur Road passing through Salagame and Adagur. It runs north of Hassan and takes a north-westerly turn near Adagur to reach Halebid.

Channarayapatna — Holenarsipur — Kodlipet Road (36-1 miles or 58 Kms).—This road affords means of communication between Hassan district and Coorg. The major portion of this road is black-topped and only seven miles and four furlongs are metalled. This road takes a south-westerly direction up to Holenarsipur and then turns west to reach Arkalgud and Mallipatna and then Kodlipet. Vehicles from Channarayapatna, Holenarsipur and Arkalgud take this road to reach places in Coorg.

Tiptur—Channarayapatna Road (20-5 miles or 32.9 Kms).—Thirteen miles and three furlongs of this road are black-topped and seven miles and two furlongs are metalled. From Tiptur, this road runs south and south-west and passes through Kanchalli, Navile, Nuggihalli and Balasandra. Some of the rich coconut plantations of the district are accessible from this road.

Bage—Belur Road (17-2 miles or 28.5 Kms).—Only four miles and two furlongs of this road are black-topped and the rest is metalled. This is mostly a road of the *malnad* area and has many curves. Starting from Bage near Sakleshpur, it runs northwards and passes through Belgod, Biccodu and then on to Belur. amidst coffee plantations.

Anemahal—Mudigere Road (12-2 miles or 20 Kms).—This is also a *malnad* road, with many curves. While a length of eleven miles and four furlongs of this road is black-topped, an extent of only six furlongs is metalled. From the Hassan—Mangalore Road, this road branches off near Anemahal and runs north-westwards up to Hanabal and then reaches Mudigere in Chikmagalur district.

Banavar—Sira Road (18 miles or 29 Kms).—Fifteen miles of this road are black-topped and only three miles are metalled. This road runs in the north-eastern portion of the district quite parallel to the Chikmagalur district boundary through Kalgundi, Kanakatte and then on to Sira in Tumkur district. This is an important road from Banavara to places in Tumkur and Chitradurga districts.

Banavasi—Yeslurpet Road (18-2 miles or 29.8 Kms).—From Banavasi, a village in Manjarabad taluk, on the Hassan-Mangalore Road, this road runs straight southwards to Yeslurpet.

Passing through hilly tracts, it is throughout parallel to the Manjarabad—Subrahmanya Road. This road is partly black-topped and partly metalled.

Sakleshpur—Arehalli and Chickhalli Road (18-0 miles or 29 Kms).—The entire road has a metalled surface and it is laid across the *malnad* region of the district through several coffee plantations. From Sakleshpur, this road runs north-wards up to Arehalli and then takes a turn to the west to reach Chickhalli, a centre of coffee production.

Alur—Biccodu Road (12-4 miles or 19.7 Kms).—A length of only two furlongs of this road is black-topped and the rest is metalled. It runs north-westwards from Alur and connects the Sakleshpur-Belur road at Biccodu.

Arsikere—Huliyar Road (20-4 miles or 32.6 Kms.).—A little more than half of this road is black-topped and the rest is metalled. The road runs east up to Aggunda and then takes a northerly direction and leaves the district near Kittanakere to enter the Tumkur district.

Holenarsipur—Saligrama Road (11 miles or 17.7 Kms.).—This is a mostly metalled road, with only five furlongs of black-topped surface. It runs from north to south in the south-eastern portion of the district to reach Saligrama in Mysore district.

Other District Roads

Hanabal—Devarunda Road (8 miles or 12.9 Kms).—This road is metalled except for four furlongs of black-topped surface. It is laid in the western portion of the district and serves a coffee-growing area of the district. It branches off from the Ane-mahal—Mudigere road and runs towards west of Hanabal and leaves the district boundary some four miles away from Hanabal.

Kattaya—Hallibyle Road (18-2 miles or 29.8 Kms).—About six miles and one furlong of this road are black-topped and the rest is metalled. This road runs west of Kattaya and passes through Kundur and Magge and ends in Hallibyle, a village situated on the Banavara—Yeslurpet road.

Hiresave—Nuggihalli Road (8-4 miles or 13.3 Kms.).—Except for three furlongs, the rest of this road is metalled. It is laid in the south-eastern portion of the district and branches off from the Bangalore—Hassan road near Hiresave and takes a north-westerly direction, passing through Chinnenahalli and Baddikere.

Alur—Kundur Road (8-2 miles or 13.2 Kms.).—This is entirely a metalled road, running from north to east in the

western region of the district. It touches the Magge-Hallibyle road near Kundur.

Mallipatna—Konanur Road (12 miles or 19.3 Kms).—The entire length of this road is metalled. It runs south-east from Mallipatna and passes through Doddabemmathi and Mudaganur to reach Konanur in the south of the district. At a point six miles from Mallipatna, it crosses the Borgur—Mudaganur road.

Harnahalli—Javagal Road (13-2 miles or 21.7 Kms).—Except for one and a half miles of black-topped surface, the road is metalled. From Javagal, it takes a southerly direction and turns towards east to link the Hassan—Arsikere road near Harnahalli and also touching the Channarayapatna—Arsikere road.

Mudanalli—Bagur—Nuggihalli Road (11 miles or 17.7 Kms).—This road is metalled except for a furlong of black-topped surface. From the Channarayapatna—Arsikere road, it branches off straight towards the east to reach Nuggihalli in Channarayapatna taluk.

Shravanabelgola—Dindiganavole Road (7 miles or 11.3 Kms).—This is a metalled road, which starts from the famous Jain pilgrim centre, Shravanabelgola, and runs east to reach another holy centre of Shrivaishnavas, Dindiganavole in Mandya district, leaving the Hassan district at Dadighatta.

Doddametikurke—Kallasadarahalli—Kallegundi and on to Banavara—Sira Road (7 miles or 4.3 Kms).—This is also a metalled road laid in the north-eastern extremity of the district in Arsikere taluk. From Doddametikurke, it runs west up to Kallasadarahalli and then takes a north-westerly direction up to Kallegundi to join the Banavara—Sira Road.

Kandalli—Bylahalli—Padavalalu—Biccodu Road (19-2 miles or 31.4 Kms.).—A length of about 13 miles of this road has a metalled surface and the rest has a natural soil surface. This road takes off from the Hassan—Mangalore Road near Kandalli and runs north-west to reach Biccodu in the western region of the district.

Holenarsipur—Keralapura Road (17-6 miles or 28.0 Kms).—The entire road has a natural soil surface and it is the longest of this category in the district, connecting Holenarsipur with the neighbouring taluk of Arkalgud.

Out of the 87 Village Roads already referred to, 10 roads have a mileage of ten and above each, 33 roads have a length of **Village Roads**

five miles and below each and the rest have a length of more than five miles and up to ten miles each.

Major Bridges

Since two important rivers, namely, the Cauvery and the Hemavathy, flow in the southern parts of the district, bridges play an important role in the road development programme of the area. As on 31st March 1969, there were 13 major bridges in the district, three of them having a linear waterway of 500 feet and above but less than 1,000 feet, three with a linear waterway of 300 feet and above, but less than 500 feet and the remaining seven bridges with a linear waterway of more than 100 feet, but less than 300 feet.

During the year 1960-61, there were 11 major bridges maintained by the Public Works Department and this number increased to 13 in 1964 when a new major bridge across the Hemavathy river, near Sakleshpur, was completed. The oldest bridge in the district is the one built in 1848 across the Yagachi river on Bangalore—Mangalore road near Hassan Vidyapeetha. This was followed by another bridge across the same river on Hassan—Holenarsipur road, near Holenarsipur, built in the year 1897-98. All the other major bridges were built during the present century. A statement with particulars of all the major bridges in the district, maintained by the Public Works Department, as on 31st March 1969 is appended at the end of the chapter. Besides these thirteen major bridges, there were, in the district, 139 minor bridges with a linear waterway of more than 20 feet but less than 100 feet as on 31st March 1969. The sub-joined statement shows the expenditure incurred on the bridges during the years from 1961-62 to 1968-69 :—

Year	*Expenditure on*		
	Original works	*Repair works*	*Total*
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1961-62 ..	4.91	0.40	5.31
1962-63 ..	3.02	0.21	3.23
1963-64 .	6.06	0.21	6.27
1964-65 ..	2.75	0.10	2.85
1965-66	3.54	0.34	3.88
1966-67 ..	3.50	0.41	3.91
1967-68 ..	2.99	0.65	3.64
1968-69 ..	9.21	1.47	10.68
Total ..	35.98	3.79	39.77

Vehicles and conveyances

By about the middle of the last century, after the opening up of roads for easy communications, more of bullock-carts made their appearance on the roads, carrying not only goods but also passengers. In towns, pony-driven *jutkas* have been the usual public conveyance. Before the introduction of rail communication and other mechanised transport in the district, carts and *jutkas* were the only vehicles available for travelling from place to place. The bullock-carts have been playing an important part in the agricultural economy of the district since time immemorial. As on 31st March 1965, there were 36,391 bullock-carts in the district. In the rural parts, the bullock-carts are still used to a considerable extent for transport of goods and travelling as well. The carts have two wheels made of wood and wooden spokes with an axle which revolves on a kingpin lubricated by oil. Two bullocks are tied in front and the goods are heaped on a platform which is about 10 feet by 3 feet. The bullock carts with or without tops can be generally seen plodding their way from place to place. Distances are covered with a speed of three to five miles an hour. For relatively long distances, the loaded carts usually leave their starting places in the nights and reach their destinations in the mornings. Though some local bodies levy tolls on carts, they are not heavy. Under the municipal revenue laws, a small amount is levied for incoming cart traffic at the toll-gate. Hand-carts are also being used for short distances in trade centres. These are small two-wheeled carriages drawn by two persons in front and sometimes another man pushes from behind. Such carts are used as auxiliary transport vehicles. The quick means of conveyances now being used in the district are buses, motor-cycles, auto-rickshaws, private cars, jeeps, lorries and trucks. Bicycles are an easy and cheap mode of conveyance and are found all over the district. The bicycle owners in towns have to get licences from the municipalities. As on 31st March 1970, there were 657 motor-cycles, 401 motor cars, 189 jeeps, 8 auto-rickshaws, 15 omni buses, 25 taxi cars, besides 236 M.S.R.T.C. buses and 8 private buses running in the district.

Public Transport

In accordance with the declared policy of the State Government, the bus transport of the district has been completely nationalised. In the beginning, the nationalised operations had their own shortcomings which caused some dissatisfaction and resentment. Then by a series of deliberations with the local leaders, the operations were nationalised and the services streamlined and the things adjusted to remove the public grievances. The Hassan Division of the Mysore Road Transport Corporation was started on 26th October 1961 with five depots—two at Hassan and one each at Arsikere, Sakleshpur and Chickmagalur. The nationalisation of operations in the district was commenced with effect from 16th November 1961. A workshop has also been located at the district headquarters town. The Hassan Division consists of the

districts of Hassan, Shimoga and South Kanara. All the depots and control points in the division have bus stands. A new bus stand with modern amenities was opened at Hassan in December 1968. As in 1969-70, 296 buses were running on 252 routes, covering, on an average, route kilometres of 19,687, carrying 72,587 passengers on an average every day. The operational data for the period from 1961-62 to 1969-70 were as given below :—

Sl. No.	*Operational data*	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1.	Average No. of vehicles ..	193	166	152	156	292	296
2.	No. of routes ..	109	117	130	128	228	252
3.	Average route kilometres ..	9,936	11,069	11,557	11,644	17,697	19,687
4.	Revenue realised per seat in (Rs. & Ps.) ..	1.40	1.78	2.13	2.12	1.90	2.3
5	Average No. of passengers carried per day	25,325	30,936	32,449	36,509	59,096	72,587
6.	Revenue per kilometre ..	64.5	89.6	106.2	110.4	108.8	112.9

All motor vehicles in the district come under the motor vehicles regulation. All vehicles driven by internal combustion like petrol and diesel have to get registered according to the vehicle's horse power, seating capacity, laden weight, etc., and quarterly, half-yearly or yearly taxes have to be paid to the Government. Lorries, which carry merchandise, are becoming quite popular as quick means of transport. The Regional Transport Inspectors of each region have to inspect the vehicles and determine how far they conform to the Motor Vehicles Regulation. There are differences in taxation for public and private carriers. Private carriers are those lorries owned by people for a particular private use. Public carriers are lorries meant for hire; they are plied for hire whenever the customers need the service. All private cars have to be registered and taxes paid. Motor vehicles include motor-cycles, scooters, trucks and jeeps.

Railways

The Hassan district is served by two metre-gauge railway lines with a total length of only 78 miles within the confines of the district. One is from Holenarsipur to Arsikere and the other is from a point between Honnavalli Road railway station and Arsikere up to Banavar. The Holenarsipur—Arsikere section,

which is on the Mysore—Arsikere line, runs to a length of 60 miles, while the Honnavalli—Arsikere section on the Bangalore-Harihar line runs for 18 miles. Both the sections are worked by the Southern Railways.

Bangalore-Harihar line

A brief historical background about the development of railways in Hassan district is not out of place. The Bangalore—Harihar line was thought of in October 1882 with a view to affording a metre-gauge main line from Bangalore to Poona passing through Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitradurga districts of the ex-Mysore State. But long before this, in the year 1863-64, the survey of the line between Bangalore and Tumkur had been completed; the actual construction was taken up in 1882 and the section from Bangalore to Tumkur, a distance of 43 miles, was completed and opened for traffic in August 1884. The line was subsequently extended to Gubbi, 11 miles from Tumkur. Surveys and estimates for extending the line to Harihar were also taken on hand, but the construction work was interrupted for some time owing to financial difficulties accentuated by the heavy load of famine debt amounting to nearly a crore of rupees. But the idea of railway expansion, which was of paramount importance for economic development, was, of course, not given up. After a lengthy correspondence between the State and the British Indian Government, it was suggested by the latter that the construction of the Harihar section be handed over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company who were in a better financial position to undertake the task. A length of 140 miles was hypothecated to the Company. The actual transfer was effected on 1st July 1886. The terms of agreement stipulated that the whole line from Mysore to Harihar *via* Bangalore was to be administered by the Company as an entirely separate system not similar to the other railway systems existing then in British India. The Company, to which the whole line was transferred, guaranteed an interest at the rate of 4 per cent payable to the State Government. Adhering to these stipulations, the Southern Mahratta Railway Company carried on the construction work from Gubbi to Harihar. The traffic on the new section from Gubbi to Harihar commenced from 21st February 1889. As mentioned previously, the Bangalore—Harihar line runs to a length of only 18 miles in the district and touches two important railway stations, namely, Arsikere and Banavar.

Holenarsipur-Arsikere line

The Holenarsipur—Arsikere metre gauge line, in the confines of the district, was finally sanctioned by the Government of India on 2nd October 1913, and certain ghat sections were entirely realigned. This line was opened for goods traffic on 1st September 1917 and for passengers during the following year. The railway stations touched by this line in the district are

Holenarsipur, Holenarsipur town, Mavinakere, Mallenahalli, Ambuga, Kousika, Hassan, Koravangala, Dudda, Bageshpura, Hebbanghatta and Arsikere. This line affords easy means of communication between Arsikere and Mysore.

Hassan-Mangalore line

The necessity of linking the Mysore plateau with the west-coast port of Mangalore was felt as early as 1882 as it was envisaged that it would help to open up immense possibilities of economic development. The public of South Kanara submitted several representations to the Government of India, requesting to examine the possibilities of such a line. In response to this demand, the Madras Government was asked in 1882 to conduct a reconnaissance survey of four separate routes, *viz.*, from (1) Mangalore *via* the Shiradi ghat to Hassan and Arsikere, (2) Mangalore to Mysore City *via* Coorg, (3) Tellicherry to Mysore *via* Coorg and (4) Cannanore to Mysore *via* Coorg. Finally, it was recommended to explore the possibilities of the two routes, *viz.*, Mangalore to Arsikere *via* Hassan or Mysore to Tellicherry *via* Coorg. This survey was conducted under the direction of Mr. Groves during the years 1893 and 1894. The Government of India, after going through the survey report, ordered a more detailed survey of the distance of 144 miles from Mangalore to Arsikere. The construction of this line was then estimated to cost Rs. 1,69,62,253. The detailed survey was conducted by Mr. Gilchrist. A location survey was also conducted by Mr. Gilchrist during the years from 1895 to 1899. This location survey envisaged a metre gauge line from Mangalore to Arsikere *via* the Shiradi ghat and Hassan, having a distance of 137.29 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,86,88,646. Again in 1899, the Government of India ordered a reconnaissance survey to assess the potentialities of the line and this was carried out by Mr. Groves. But the whole idea of a railway link between the Mysore plateau and the west coast was shelved till 1914, when the Railway Board ordered a fresh survey entrusting the work to Mr. Richards. The latter concurred with the opinion of the earlier surveyors. But again, no further action was taken in the matter for a long time. Later, the popular Government, having a fresh look at the possibility of a railway link between Mangalore and Hassan, ordered a detailed engineering and traffic survey in August 1953. The preliminary survey of the Hassan—Mangalore route, through the Shiradi and Bisle ghats, was conducted during 1954-55. The Railway Board, after scrutinising the survey report, responded to the wishes of the people of both the areas by sanctioning the construction of the new line, on 2nd November 1964. The total cost for the entire length of 117.57 miles was then estimated at Rs. 23.70 crores, and the year 1971 was fixed as the target date for the completion of the work. The construction work was entrusted to the control of a Deputy Chief Engineer, assisted by two Executive Engineers, one stationed at Hassan and the other at Sakleshpur.

The actual work on the new line from Hassan to Sakleshpur began in 1965. The work on the line was divided into three convenient and viable units. While the 28-mile long Hassan—Sakleshpur line is in the plateau section and the 31-mile long Sakleshpur—Subrahmanya line lies in the formidable ghat section, the 58-mile long Puttur—Mangalore line is in the plain section. Work on all the three sections has been going on briskly and simultaneously involving about 20,000 labourers.

Plateau Section

As in April 1970, rails were laid up to a distance of seven miles from Hassan and the construction of the first railway station building at Alur was almost complete. On 2nd October, 1970, Hassan—Alur rail line was inaugurated when the first departmental material train left the Hassan railway station for Alur. The construction programme on the plateau section, except for a deep 80-foot rock-cut at Ballupet, has been comparatively easy. The 520 foot-long bridge across the Hemavathy river on the outskirts of Sakleshpur, costing Rs. 11-12 lakhs, is ready; it is the second biggest bridge among the 105 bridges on the Hassan—Mangalore line. Construction of the railway station building in the Sakleshpur town has been taken up.

Ghat Section

After Sakleshpur, the terrain drops down from 3,000 feet above sea level (Sakleshpur) to 370 feet (Subrahmanya Road) registering a fall of 100 feet per every mile. This descent is negotiated through a track embedded with as many as 40 rock-cut tunnels, tall viaducts, high embankments and deep cuttings in the rocky strata. The engineers have been facing tough problems in respect of constructing the tunnels. They have to fix the alignment to a great degree of accuracy, to employ a set of delicate instruments and to achieve refinement through a series of connections in successive stages. The members of staff of the railway and of the contractors who are in charge of this work of a special nature have been specially trained to carry out this risky job. The tunnels in this section are taking a final shape. The cost of the explosives for the blasting operations was estimated to be Rs. 1.5 crores. The longest tunnel in this section, which is 1,850 feet long, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs. Owing to the heavy rainfall in this section, the working season is limited to the period from December to May. The total quentities of materials required for these works are expected to be one lakh tonnes of cement, 7,000 tonnes of steel girders and 7,000 tonnes of steel rods and about 11,000 tonnes of rails. Work on the ghat section is to be completed by 1972.

The work in the plain section, *i.e.*, on the Puttur—Mangalore track was easy. The longest bridge (1,314 feet) is across the river Netravati at Bantawal.

As in April 1070, 45 per cent of the work had been completed at a cost of about Rs. 14 crores. As per the report of the Railway authorities, the total cost of the project would exceed the estimated cost.

Alignment in Hassan District

Out of the total length of 117.57 miles of Hassan—Mangalore metre-gauge section, a length of 47.50 miles or 76.47 kilometres of the railway line is within the confines of the Hassan district. Leaving Hassan, the railway line runs in a straight westerly direction for almost three miles and crosses the Hassan-Mysore Road near the 58th mile. From there on, it runs slightly northwards crossing the Hassan—Mangalore Road at mile 118.4 by a road under-bridge and enters the Devarayapatna station yard, after which the line runs almost parallel to the Hassan—Mangalore Road before reaching the Yagachi river valley which is crossed by 1'×100' and 2'×60' span bridges. Beyond the Yagachi river, the line enters the gradiant and runs close to Yedure and then touches Alur. Leaving Alur, the line cuts the Biccodu village road on a ridge cutting of 50 feet and enters the Saganihole valley. After this, the alignment curves sharply to reach the Bellur railway station. From Bellur, the line passes through broken-up and undulating terrain to reach the Ballupet railway station, an important coffee growing centre in the Manjarabad taluk. After leaving the Ballupet station, the alignment crosses a range of hills in a north to south direction, which is also a saddle of Gulgalahalla with sharp curves. The line then reaches the Hosur Estate area. The Matsagar railway station is situated amidst fine coffee estates. From Matsagar, the line takes a south-westerly direction through the valley of Magadihalli and reaches the Hemavathy Valley at Chikkanagara. The line crosses the Hemavathy river near Sakleshpur town and leaving Sakleshpur, it ascends the south-eastern range of hills which divide the Hemavathy river basin and the Yathihalli basin and crosses the Sakleshpur—Mangalore Road along a saddle. Then, the line enters the open valley to descend the steep ghat section to reach the plains. Beyond Sakleshpur are the Devihalli, Kudageranahalli, Yedekumari and Harebetta railway station in the Hassan district.

When the construction of the railway line is completed, the Hassan district will have, in all, a length of 125.50 miles of railways including the two old metre gauge lines.

Special features

Although the Hassan—Mangalore line is a metre gauge line, it has been so planned that it can easily be converted into broad gauge at any time. For a total length of 117.57 miles of railway line, there will be 77 major bridges including the longest one across the Netravati river and 568 minor bridges along the route. In the *ghat* section, there will be 40 tunnels, the longest one

being 1,850 feet long. In all, there will be 186 level crossings. The maximum degree of curvature in the plateau will be 6°, while it will be 8° in the ghat region. There will be 19 over-bridges and 14 under-bridges on the route.

Importance of the line

The Hassan—Mangalore railway line, which is now expected to be ready by 1972, would be a great monument to the engineering skill of Indian engineers. The route will serve as a key to the development of the *malnad* area which has rich natural resources and can help to transform the area and to usher in an era of prosperity. This new railway will help to transport huge quantities of iron ore from Chickmagalur district and also to industrialise the hinterland of the *malnad.*

The western ghats, rich in flora and fauna and noted for scenic beauty and, in addition, the Hassan district which has world famous ancient monuments, would see a boom in tourist traffic when convenient passenger trains touch these places. A nature-lover can undertake a delightful journey through the thick and picturesque jungle ranges on this new track.

The line will touch 22 railway stations of which Hassan, Alur, Sakleshpur, Subrahmanya Road, Puttur, Bantawal and Mangalore are the more important ones. The completion of this marvellous project will mark the realisation of a long-cherished dream of the people of both the plateau and coastal regions.

Air-strip at Bhuvanahalli

Under a centrally sponsored scheme, construction of a fair weather air-strip at Bhuvanahalli, about 4.4 miles from Hassan town, was started on 15th August 1967, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,57,700. So far, a sum of Rs. 6.07 lakhs has been spent and the work is almost completed. In the meanwhile, the Government of India has decided to develop it into a pucca aerodrome which has necessitated an additional expenditure. A preliminary estimate for Rs. 54 lakhs has been submitted to the Government for sanction for this purpose.

For the air-strip, an extent of 89 acres and 38 guntas of land has been given by the State Government to the Central Civil Aviation Department free of cost (of the 89 acres and 38 guntas of land, an extent of 58 acres and seven guntas was State Government land and the rest was private land for which the State Government paid a compensation of Rs. 400 per acre to private land-owners). Improvements to the approach road from 3/113th mile of Bangalore—Mangalore Road to the air-strip are being effected by the Public Works Department of the Mysore State. When the air-strip will be ready for use, it will facilitate air travel and save a good deal of time of the tourists coming

from long distances, who wish to visit the world renowned monuments of Belur, Halebid, Shravanabelgola, etc.

Travel and tourist facilities

There is much scope for the development of tourism in the district which has several great monuments and is also noted for its salubrious climate and scenic beauty. The temples at Belur, Halebid, Dodda Gaddavalli, Arsikere, Holenarsipur and Ramanathapura, the Gommateshvara statue at Shravanabelagola, the Manjarabad fort, spots of scenic beauty especially in Sakleshpur taluk, etc., are some of the places of tourist interest in the district (*see* Chapter XIX). The Mysore Government have ambitious plans to provide hospitality homes, rest houses and other amenities to tourists. With the implementation of these plans, Hassan district will have its share of tourist development. There are bus facilities for travellers at frequent intervals from Hassan headquarters to all the places of tourist interest. Taxi-cars are also available at Hassan, Arsikere and Sakleshpur providing quick means of transport to the tourists. A tourist service is being operated every Sunday to cover Belur, Halebid and Shravanabelagola. There is also a proposal to run special buses on special occasions for the use of tourists.

Rest Houses

In the earlier years, pilgrims from Hassan and the neighbouring districts on their way to Subrahmanya, Dharmasthala and Udipi which are in South Kanara, used to stop at several wayside places. For the convenience of these pilgrims and other travellers, *dharmashalas* (free lodging houses) were built by philanthropic persons. There are such *dharmashalas* also at Shravanabelagola, Hassan, Sakleshpur and Belur and Chikka-Tirupati near Arsikere. With the growth of communications and modern transport, the need for travellers' bungalows has been felt more and more. The State Government have provided such bungalows (Pravasi Mandirs) at important places. A new Tourist Home was built at Hassan in 1964 with Central aid for the use of the tourists.* The Pravasi Mandir at the district headquarters town of Hassan is fully furnished to conform to modern standards. The late Pandit Nehru stayed here when he paid a visit to Belur and Halebid. In 1968-69, two additional suites were provided to the travellers' bungalow at Channarayapatna at a cost of Rs. 34,000. Though the inspection bungalows situated at several important places are primarily meant for touring inspection officers, they are also hired out to the tourists when not occupied by Government officers. A list of the existing Pravasi Mandirs is appended at the end of the chapter.

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*This Tourist Home is maintained by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a Govt. of India undertaking.

A Tourist Bureau is functioning in the district to cater to the needs of tourists. The Tourist Receptionist of this bureau guides the tourists by providing required information and distributing free copies of literature supplied from the Head Office at Bangalore. Tourist buses run frequently from Bangaolre and Mysore to Hassan, Belur, Halebid and Shravanabelagola.

Hotels and Restaurants

The hotel industry in the district is developing since the last few decades. The hotels and restaurants in the towns have to conform to municipal bye-laws. There are good boarding and lodging hotels in Hassan town. Good hotels are also coming up at Arsikere and Sakleshpur, the other two important towns in the district. Hotels in mofussil places are not up to the standard.

Postal facilities

The oldest post office in Hassan district seems to be that of Kenchammana-Hoskote which was opened before 1885. In those days, mails were conveyed by runners and delivered by village postmen once a week. As a result of post-war planning, after 1918, many post offices were opened all over the district. Runners and village postmen were gradually dispensed with Mails came to be conveyed by trains and buses. Daily service facilities were given to many villages also by employing delivery agents. Many branch offices were made sub-offices. On 2nd July 1962, a Head post office was opened at Hassan. Prior to 1st October, 1964, the post offices in Hassan district were managed by a Sub-Divisional Inspector of Post Offices, working under the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Mysore. The Hassan Division, which was formed on 1st October 1964, comprises Hassan and Coorg districts. Now, there are three Sub-Divisional Inspectors for the Hassan district and each one of them has the assistance of two or three mail overseers, who supervise the working of branch offices. As on 1st April 1969, there were 44 sub-post offices and 302 branch post offices in Hassan district. Savings Bank facilities are provided in 249 of them. In 1969, telegraph facilities were available in 13 offices and telephone facilities in 20 offices. It was estimated that during that year, there was a post office for every 2,619 people in the district. As regards the delivery frequency, daily service was provided to about 1,883 villages, tri-weekly service to 118 villages and bi-weekly service to 290 villages. Post-cards, envelops, inland letters, stamps, etc., are available for sale at all the post offices.

The following figures indicate the progress (taluk-wise) achieved in establishing post offices in the district during the First Three Plan periods :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of post offices before Plan period	No. opened during			Total
			I Plan	II Plan	III Plan	
1.	Alur ..	5	2	2	10	19
2.	Arkalgud ..	7	4	11	14	36
3.	Arsikere ..	10	4	20	33	67
4.	Belur	6	7	7	16	36
5.	Channarayapatna	12	9	15	15	51
6.	Hassan ..	12	9	19	33	73
7.	Holenarsipur ..	5	3	9	10	27
8.	Sakleshpur ..	6	2	6	19	33
	Total .	63	40	89	150	342

Telephones

There is an Automatic Telephone Exchange (RAX) with a capacity of 400 lines at Hassan. There is a proposal to expand it from 400 to 600. As on 24th May 1969, there were 341 working connections. Besides Hassan town, there were, in 1969, telephone exchanges as shown below in the following places of the district :—

Sl. No.	Place	Capacity	Category	No. of connections
1.	Alur .	25 lines	SAX*	10
2.	Arkalgud ..	25 ..	SAX	16
3.	Ballupet ..	50 ,,	SAX	16
4.	Channarayapatna	50 ,,	SAX	20
5.	Holenarsipur ..	25 ,,	SAX	38
6.	Konanur ..	25 ..	SAX	10
7.	Sakleshpur ..	50 ,,	Manual	93

*Small auto-exchange.

As in 1969, long distance public call offices were located at Hagare, Dudda and Shantigrama connected to Hassan; there

were six local public call offices in Hassan town. The following were the other public call offices in the district :—

1.	Kadamane	..	Connected to	Sakleshpur
2.	Arehalli	..	do	Sakleshpur
3.	Kenchammana-Hoskote	..	do	Ballupet
4.	Bage	..	do	Ballupet
5.	Belagodu	..	do	Ballupet
6.	Ramanathapura	..	do	Konanur
7.	Gorur	..	do	Arkalgud
8.	Kesagodu	..	do	Alur
9.	Nuggihalli	..	do	Channarayapatna
10.	Hiresave	..	do	Channarayapatna
11.	Shravanabelagola	..	do	Channarayapatna
12.	Kikkeri	..	do	Channarayapatna

There are proposals to open new exchanges at Rayarakoppal and Aigur with 25 line (SAX) capacity each and to convert the public call office at Kesagodu into a 25 line (SAX) all connected to Hassan. It is also proposed to convert the public call office at Shravanabelgola into a 25 line (SAX) connected to Channarayapatna.

As in May 1969, the telephone staff at Hassan consisted of one Officer in charge for the establishment, one Phone Inspector, one Sub-Inspector of Telephones, seven Linemen, five Telephone Operators, three Mechanics and one Repeater Station Assistant.

Radio Sets

Radios have become very popular in the district, especially transistors in the rural areas and their number is fast increasing. The number of radio sets licensed in the district was 11,850 during the year 1968-69.

TABLE I

Particulars of Major Bridges in Hassan District as on 31st March 1969

Sl. No.	Name of road	River	Span	No. of spans	Location	Year of construction	Road width	Type of decking	Cost of the bridge in lakhs of Rs.
1.	Hassan–Periapatna Road.	Hemavathy	30 ft.	13	Gorur	1929	18 feet	Arched	1.71
2.	Banavar–Belur–Mudigere Road.	Yagachi	60 ft.	9	Belur	1929	18 "	Arched	1.64
3.	Bage–Belur Road. ..	Vishnusamudra	6¼ ft.	17	Belur	Prior to 1940	18 "	Mantap type	..
4.	Hassan–Chickmagalur Road.	Yagachi	50 ft.	3	Belur	do	24 "	R.C.C.	2.30
5.	Hassan–Periapatna-Cannanore Road.	Cauvery	30 ft.	..	Ramanathapura	1937	22 "	Arched	2.81
6.	Hassan–Holenarsipur Road.	Hemavathy	30 ft.	..	Holenarsipur	1898	18 "	18" Stone masonry	1.21
7.	Bangalore–Mangalore Road (prior to 1940).	Hemavathy	120 ft.	4	Sakleshpur	Prior to 1940	20 "	Girder bridge	..
8.	Banavasi–Yeslurpet Road.	Hemavathy	40 ft.	6	Between Nagavara and Kerodi.	1953	16 "	R.C.C.	3.75
9.	Alur–Kundur Road ..	Saganihole	39 ft.	4	Saganihole	Prior to 1940	12 "	Arched	..
10.	Bangalore–Honnavar Road.	Tank waste-weir	10 ft.	12	Kodihalli		23 "	R.C.C.	0.37
11.	Kattaya–Hallibyle Road	Yagachi	30 ft.	7	Near Settihalli	1959	18 "	R.C.C.—T-Beam	2.86
12.	Bangalore–Mangalore Road.	Yagachi	26½ ft.	7	Near Hassan Vidyapeetha.	1848	18½ "	Arched	..
13.	Do ..	Hemavathy	90 ft.	5	Sakleshpur	1964	24 "	R.C.C. hollow box girder	0.118

TABLE II

Particulars of Inspection and Travellers' Bungalows and Pravasi Mandirs in Hassan District as in 1970-71

Sl. No.	*Name of Bungalow and Place*	*Class*	*Taluk*	*Approach road and distance from nearest main road*	*Distance from nearest railway station*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pravasi Mandir, Hassan ..	II	Hassan ..	Located on the right side of the Bangalore–Mangalore Road.	One mile and 1 furlong (1.8 Kms.) from Hassan Railway Station.
2.	Travellers' Lodge, Hassan ..	American plan.	Hassan ..	Located on the left side of the Bangalore–Mangalore Road.	do
3.	Travellers' Bungalow, Belur ..	II	Belur ..	Located by the side of the Banavara–Belur–Mudigere Road.	Twenty-three miles (37 Kms.) from Hassan Railway Station.
4.	Inspection Bungalow, Belur ..	II	Belur ..	do	do
5.	Travellers' Bungalow, Halebid ..	II	Belur ..	Located 2 furlongs away from Banavara–Belur–Mudigere Road.	(1) 18 miles (29 Kms.) from Banavara Railway Station. (2) 20 miles (32.2 Kms.) from Hassan Railway Station.
6.	Inspection Bungalow, Halebid ..	II	Belur ..	do	do
7.	Inspection Bungalow (old), Channarayapatna.	II	Channarayapatna	Located two furlongs away from Bangalore–Mangalore Road.	Sixteen miles (25.75 Kms.) from Holenarsipur Railway Station.
8.	Inspection Bungalow (new), Channarayapatna.	II	Channarayapatna	do	do

TABLE II—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Travellers' Bungalow, Srinivasapura near Gannikada.	II	Channarayapatna	Located at the 5th mile of Channarayapatna–Holenarsipur Road.	Nine miles (14.5 Kms.) from Holenarsipur Railway Station
10.	Pravasi Mandir, Arsikere ..	I	Arsikere ..	Located 175 yards away on the left side of Bangalore–Honnavar Road and 55 yards away from Arsikere–Channarayapatna Road.	Two furlongs (0.4 Km.) from Arsikere Railway Station.
11.	Inspection Bungalow, Arkalgud	I	Arkalgud ..	Located on the left side of Channarayapatna–Holenarsipur–Kodlipet Road	Fourteen miles (22.5 Kms.) from Holenarsipur Railway Station.
12.	Inspection Bungalow, Ramanathapura	II	Arkalgud	Located two furlongs away from Hampapura–Ramanathapura Road.	Twenty-six miles (41.8 Kms.) from Holenarsipur Railway Station.
13.	Travellers' Bungalow, Holenarsipur	II	Holenarsipur ..	Located 150 yards away from Channarayapatna–Holenarsipur–Kodlipet Road.	Six furlongs (0.6 Km.) from Holenarsipur town Railway Station and 1 mile 1 furlong (1.8 Kms.) from Holenarsipur old Railway Station.
14.	Travellers' Bungalow, Sakleshpur ..	II	Sakleshpur ..	Located one furlong away from Bangalore–Mangalore Road.	One mile (1.6 Kms.) from Sakleshpur Railway Station (under construction).

TABLE II—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	*Mileage of point where approach road branches off*	*Facilities available—like cook, utensils, furniture, water, light, etc.*	*No. of suites*	*Places of interest nearby and distance*
1	7	8	9	10
1	....	Provided with electricity, water supply and furniture, vegetarian and non-vegetarian cooks maintained.	T.B. 2 suites; I.B. 7 suites	(1) Belur—25 miles (40.2 Kms.) (2) Halebid—19 miles (30.6 Kms.) (3) Shravanabelagola—32 miles (51.5 Kms.) (4) Mosale Temple—8 miles (12.9 Kms.) (5) Koravangala Temple—5 miles (9.6 Kms.)
2	....	do ..	6 Single rooms, 2 Double rooms, 2 Airconditioned rooms.*	do
3	28th mile of Banavara-Belur-Mudigere Road.	Provided with all facilities except cook.	3 suites	(1) Belur Temple—4 furlongs (0.8 Kms.) (2) Halebid—9 miles (14.5 Kms.)
4	Do ..	do ..	2 suites	do
5	0/3 mile of Halebid Temple Approach Road.	do ..	2 suites	(1) Halebid Temple—4 furlongs (0.8 Kms.) (2) Belur—10 miles (16 Kms.)
6	Do ..	do ..	2 suites	do
7	92nd mile of Bangalore-Mangalore Road in the town limit.	Provided with all facilities; cook maintained.	3 suites	Shravanabelagola—8 miles (12.9 Kms.)
8	Do ..	do ..	2 suites	do

*Ten more double rooms are under construction

TABLE II—(*concld*)

1	7	8	9	10
9	41st mile of Srirangapatna-Channarayapatna Road.	No such facilities available	2 suites	Shravanabelagola—14 miles (22.5 Kms.)
10	105th mile of Bangalore-Honnavara Road and 1st mile of Arsikere-Channarayapatna Road.	Provided with light, water supply, furniture and utensils.	I.B. 3 suites T.B. 2 suites	Malaikal Tirupathi Sri Venkateshwara Temple—1 1/2 miles (2.4 Kms.)
11	26/7 mile of Channarayapatna-Holenarsipur-Kodlipet Road.	Provided with electricity water supply and furniture; maity maintained.	2 suites	Ramanathapura, a holy place—12 miles (19.3 Kms.).
12	25/2 mile of Hampapura-Ramanathapura Road.	Electricity provided; other facilities not available.	2 suites	Ramanathapura, a holy place
13	14/3 mile of Channarayapatna-Holenarsipur Road.	Provided with all facilities; maity and watchman maintained.	2 rooms each with a single bed; 1 dining room with attached bath.	Nil
14	139/2 mile of Bangalore-Mangalore Road.	Provided with electricity, water supply and furniture; cook not maintained.	4 rooms	(1) Belur—22 miles (35.4 Kms.) (2) Sri Subrahmanya Swamy Temple—40 miles (64.4 Kms.). (3) Mangalore—85 miles (136.8 Kms.)

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

THE chapters preceding this have given an account of the occupations of the working force in the major sectors of the district's economy like agriculture, industry, banking, trade and commerce, transport and communications. But there is an appreciable segment of the population, which earns its income from other pursuits, remains still to be accounted for. They render useful services to the people in a variety of ways and produce essential goods for daily consumption. A considerable number of them live in the urban areas as the chances of getting suitable employment in the rural parts are not many. With the growth of urbanisation in recent decades, the miscellaneous occupations have also grown helping to stabilise the economic fabric of the area. No detailed survey, either sociological or economic, has been made about these various occupational groups and in the absence of such a survey, any attempt to describe these groups would inevitably be limited in scope.

Out of the total population of the Hassan district, which was 8,95,947 as per the 1961 census, 4,23,738 or less than a half were classified as workers, of whom as many as 25,424 or about six per cent of the total working population of the district were following other occupations that have not been so far dealt with in the previous chapters. Among them 11,348 or 44.64 per cent pursued their work in the urban areas, Hassan, Arsikere and Sakleshpur claiming the largest number. But still a fairly larger percentage of 55.36 lived in the rural parts. The taluk-wise distribution of these persons in 1961 was as follows :—

Taluk	*Male workers*	*Percentage*	*Female workers*	*Percentage*	*Total*	*Percentage*	*Total Percentage**
Alur ..	874	4.34	255	4.82	1,129	4.44	0.27
Arkalgud ..	1,791	8.89	579	10.95	2,370	9.32	0.56
Arsikere ..	4,344	21.57	1,216	23.03	5,560	21.87	1.31
Belur ..	1,795	8.91	537	10.16	2,332	9.21	0.55
Channarayapatna	2,040	10.13	389	7.36	2,429	9.56	0.57
Hassan ..	4,650	23.09	886	16.76	5,536	21.78	1.31
Holenarsipur ..	1,606	7.98	337	6.38	1,943	7.64	0.46
Manjarabad ..	2,039	15.09	1,086	20.54	4,125	16.18	0.97
Total	19,139	..	5,285	..	25,424	..	6.00

*Percentage of column 6, i.e., Total to the total working force of the district.

Public Administration Service

A considerable number of persons are employed in the several branches of the public administration. This includes persons working in various offices under State Government, semi-Government institutions and Union Government. In 1951, there were 367 persons in the police force, 125 persons in municipalities and local boards and 1,627 persons in State Government offices and administrative departments. There were 566 persons in the police force, 232 persons in administrative departments and offices of the Central Government, 2,194 persons under State Government, 979 persons in quasi-Government organisations like municipalities, local boards, etc., as per 1961 census.

The above figures show a gradual increase in the employment opportunities in this field. The number of persons employed in the State Government offices in the district for the years 1957, 1962, 1965 and 1968 was as follows * :—

Sl. No.	Year		Number of employees			
			Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Class IV	Total
1.	As on 31st March 1957	..	72	3,885	1,250	5,207
2.	As on 31st March 1962	..	94	5,780	1,432	7,306
3.	As on 31st March 1965	..	89	6,075	1,218	7,382
4.	As on 31st March 1968	..	130	4,138	1,360	5,628

In the above table, the figures in respect of gazetted and non-gazetted employees show a decrease in the number of persons employed since 1962; but, actually it is not so. According to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, these are not complete figures, as several offices had not furnished the required particulars to the authorities conducting the census. It was stated that the non-response from various offices in the State in submitting the required data worked out to be about 10 per cent in 1962, 16 per cent in 1963, 18 per cent in 1965, and 32.21 per cent in 1968; the survey work for 1966 could not be completed. (After 1968, it was decided to take the census once in three years).

A large number of these employees work in the district headquarters town. For instance, in 1968, as many as 2,114 were in Hassan town, of whom 21 were Class I Officers, 47 Class II Officers, 1,435 Class III officials and 611 Class IV staff. The Government employees feel secure in their employment and income as they are not exposed to fluctuations in their income to their

*Census of Mysore Government Employees conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

disadvantage. From time to time their emoluments have been increased so as to enable them, as far as possible, to meet the increased cost of living. The latest upward revision effected was in 1970.

The learned professions include medicine, education, legal profession, arts and letters, etc. A brief account of each of these occupations is given below :— **Learned Professions**

Medical profession.—The number of persons following the medical profession has shown a remarkable increase during the last few decades in this district. The 1921 Census recorded 106 medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists and veterinary surgeons, 78 midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc. In 1931, the number of medical practitioners and dentists had risen to 120 and that of midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc., to 148. The Census of 1951 recorded 150 medical practitioners including *vaidyas* and *hakims* and dentists, 167 midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc., besides 261 persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or health services. By 1961, the number of medical practitioners had risen to 259, while that of midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, nursing attendants and health visitors to 691, besides 188 other technicians. During that year there was one doctor for every 2,500 persons in the district. The medical profession, in general, is found to be a lucrative one and is attracting an increasing number of persons. The income of a private medical practitioner may range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000 in the district. (For details in respect of medical associations *see* Chapter XVI).

Legal profession.—The legal profession has been drawing to its fold an increasing number of persons since the beginning of this century. The profession may not be particularly lucrative in the beginning. But the fact of its being an independent profession with plenty of opportunities to make a mark in public life, makes it attractive to ambitious young men. In 1921, there were only 36 lawyers with ten clerks and petition-writers. The 1931 census recorded 67 lawyers and 29 clerks and petition-writers. The 1951 census recorded the number of practising lawyers at 65 and clerks and petition-writers at 27. Thereafter, in ten years, (as per the 1961 census) the number of jurists rose to 132, of whom 92 were legal practitioners and advisers.

The young lawyer, who wants to enter the profession, usually works as a junior under an established and reputed advocate and after gaining some experience sets up an independent practice. He invests a few thousands of rupees over law books, law journals and judgement copies of different courts. Not all lawyers in the district are having good practice. The success in the profession depends upon his capacity to build up a good clientele. The

lawyer's income may range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000. The lawyers' clerks generally get a monthly salary ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200. In cases of appeals to the High Court, the local lawyers generally direct their clients to advocates at Bangalore, instead of they themselves appearing for them. (For details in respect of bar associations *see* Chapter XII).

Teaching profession.—There has been a tremendous increase in the number of persons in the teaching profession. In 1921, there were 957 professors and teachers of all kinds, besides 64 clerks and servants connected with education. By 1931, the number of professors and teachers of all kinds rose to 977 and that of clerks and servants to 241. The 1951 census recorded 2,276 professors, lecturers and teachers of all kinds and 206 persons under 'other services' connected with education. By 1961 the number of persons working in the teaching line had increased to 3,780, of whom 64 were employed in the institutions of higher education, 489 in secondary schools, 2,767 in middle and primary schools and 432 in other schools. By the end of 1968, the professors and lecturers in the institutions of higher education numbered 187, while the number of secondary school teachers was 586, senior primary and primary schools had 3,811 teachers. These figures are an eloquent indication of the strides made by education between 1921 and 1968. There are, at present, six colleges, one polytechnic, a training institute, 71 secondary schools and 1,804 primary schools. Persons working in private schools feel better than before since their salaries are being paid through banks by the Department of Public Instruction. Consequent on the implementation of the recommendations of the recent Pay Commission, the economic condition of the teachers is now much improved.

Arts and Letters.—There were 243 artists, writers and related workers in the district in 1961. Of these, 66 were actors and related workers and 89 were musicians and related workers. The total figure includes editors, poets and journalists also whose activities are allied in nature. While some of these persons entirely depend on the profession for their living, many have taken these professions as subsidiary occupations. In 1921, the number of musicians and players on all kinds of musical instruments was 90. It is noteworthy that the number of persons in this category has not increased in the past four decades. This may be attributed to the fact that the profession does not as yet command a steady and dependable income.

Domestic Services

Under this group, domestic servants, cooks, maids and the like are included. The total number of persons engaged in this group as in 1961, was 2,384, of whom 1,945 were men and 439 women. There were 704 cooks and cook-bearers (domestic and institutional), of whom 100 were women. Only persons belonging to the higher-income groups and middle-income groups are able

to employ domestic servants. Many of these workers are provided with food and clothing and sometimes shelter also. The level of wages paid to them varied between Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 per month excluding food and clothing. The rates of wages would be higher in respect of those who are not given food and clothing.

Working proprietors

According to the 1961 census figures there were 6,190 working proprietors in the district, who were self-employed in their shops managing their own shops and other business establishments, as also various production units. Of these, as many as 5,671 persons, including 302 women, were engaged in retail trade. A majority of these persons were in the urban areas where there are chances of having a better business. Among the persons engaged in wholesale trade, there were more women (313) than men (206), all of whom were in the rural areas. A good number of paid employees work under these proprietors on monthly wages who assist them in their business. Some of the working proprietors are also financing agents.

Among the workers engaged in other occupations of a professional type, it was recorded in the 1961 census that there were 439 ordained and non-ordained religious workers, and 78 astrologers, palmists and related workers.

Hotels and Restaurants

The hotel and restaurant business, in the district of Hassan, in which a considerable number of persons are engaged, compares favourably with that of contiguous districts. According to the Labour Officer, Hassan, there were, by the end of 1960, 227 hotels and restaurants in the eight taluk headquarter towns, providing employment to about 1,004 workers. In a small village like Kurubathur, in Manjarabad taluk, where there were only 16 households engaged in 'other services' in 1961, the hotel industry provided employment to six households, five of which had taken it as their main occupation. In 1969, the total number of establishments in Hassan town was 102 with 456 workers while the corresponding figures for Arsikere were 19 and 43 respectively. The establishment in Arsikere town are found to be concentrated in the bazaar area, particularly on both sides of the State Highway.

Both paid employees and family members are engaged in this business which can provide employment throughout the year and accommodate even unskilled and illiterate workers. The hotels and restaurants in the district are run mostly in rented buildings. The better class hotels which provide a standard of comfort and cleanliness are found in urban areas only. Self-service hotels are not to be seen in Hassan or any other town of the district. In Hassan and Arsikere towns, there are several residential hotels, where lodging facilities of a moderate standard are provided.

The working capital investment for a hotel is more than that of a restaurant. The minimum initial capital required for establishing a small hotel in a town, which serves also meals to its customers, is estimated to be between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 10,000. The minimum equipment of such an average hotel consists of about 20 chairs and tables, some eating plates and spoons, small cups and cooking utensils. In larger establishments finer varieties of this equipment are provided along with a refrigerator, sofa sets for the customers to take rest after they take their meals and the like.

Among the workers, men are assigned jobs of cooking food and preparing other dishes, boys for serving and cleaning the tables, while women are employed mostly for washing utensils and cleaning rice, pulses and other grains. In a few establishments managers are employed and they are paid between Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 per month with food. The average salary of other workers ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 besides two meals a day and a set of clothes a year. In these establishments a return of at least ten per cent is assured. In some of them, there are regular boarders on a monthly basis. Monthly boarding charges vary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 whereas a single meal costs 0.85 paise to Rs. 1-50. The total monthly charges of boarding and lodge varies from Rs. 90 to Rs. 120. For the casual lodgers, the rate for lodge varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 according to the comforts provided. The number of casual lodgers in Hassan, Arsikere and Sakleshpur towns is large, while the same is small in other towns of the district. According to the 1961 census, the number of persons employed as house-keepers, cooks, maid servants and related workers in hotels and restaurants stood at 2,334.

Bakeries

There were, in 1969, 18 establishments at Hassan and 13 at Arsikere for the manufacture of bread, biscuits and cakes. Most of the bakeries in these towns are family establishments where the owners themselves work with the help of the members of their families. In the establishments at Arsikere there were 26 paid workers. This business also provides employment throughout the year.

The equipment of an ordinary bakery consists of a large wooden table to prepare the dough, an oven with its accessory equipments like tin trays, small iron sheet boxes, moulds, cupboards and baskets. The cost of the equipment is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 or more depending upon the size of the establishment. The rent for the room or rooms would be about Rs. 50. Only three establishments in Hassan town use modern machines. In such establishments the initial capital investment goes up to about Rs. 8,000. Some of the bakers prepare biscuits, cakes, etc.

The main raw materials required are wheat-flour, sugar, yeast and butter. The cost of the raw materials in an ordinary establishment varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 per day. The other items of expenditure of an average unit works out to about Rs. 450 per month, of which a considerable part goes towards the cost of fuel and light charges and rent for the building. About 40 to 50 Kgs. of bread, 5 to 10 Kgs. of biscuits, about two dozen cakes and 5 to 6 Kgs. of buns are prepared in a day in a medium-sized establishment which works for eight hours a day, the selling value of the total quantity prepared being about Rs. 70. Generally, only members of the family work in a bakery and in a few cases one or two workers are also employed, and they are paid from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. The net income derived from a bakery ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. The demand for bread is not yet large or stable and is subject to fluctuations. Because of this position, there does not appear yet sufficient incentive for the owners to develop their business on a larger and more profitable scale.

Tailoring

In 1961, the district had, in all, 2,428 tailors, cutters, and related workers, of whom 1,361 lived in the towns and the rest in the rural areas. In Kurubathur village, which had 59 households with a total population of 367 persons in 1961, five households out of 16 households which were classified under 'other services', followed tailoring as their occupation. Of these five households, three were following it as their main occupation. A majority of the tailoring shops in the district are small establishments where the owners, with the help of one or two relatives, carry on the work. To many of these persons tailoring is a hereditary occupation. There are quite a large number of one-man establishments. Those who cannot afford to have independent shops of their own keep their machines in front of cloth shops and pay Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each per month to the owners of those shops for having given them space. This occupation provides employment throughout the year. However, there will be brisker business during the marriage and festival seasons. In the *malnad* parts the business is slack during the rainy season.

The equipment of a better class tailoring establishment consists mainly of sewing machines, scissors, cutting tables, cupboards, mirrors, ironing boxes, costing in all about Rs. 2,000. Sewing machines are generally purchased on instalment basis. The monthly working capital for the purchase of threads, buttons, lining cloth, etc., and maintenance of machine is estimated to be about Rs. 50 in respect of small establishments where only one man works, and about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 in the case of larger ones. Usually, the shops engaged in tailoring do not keep any cloth for sale, but stitch the cloth provided by the customers. However, a few larger establishments, which have prospered in this occupation, have also been supplementing their income, by selling ready-made garments. Some of the tailors are specialised in

cutting the cloth according to prescribed measurements and also in designing ready-made garments, while some others are specialists in the work of stitching woollen or silk coats and trousers. Boys, who are taken as apprentices, are given piece works like packing, pressing, hemming and preparing of button-holes and stitching of buttons and later on they are taught stitching. The charge for stitching a cotton suit varies from Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 15 while that for a woollen suit or any other suit of costly cloth varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. Some tailors who work under a master tailor receive 0.30 to 0.40 paise out of every rupee they earn while others work on the basis of daily wages which vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.

Hair-cutting Saloons

There were 41 hair-cutting saloons in Hassan town and 36 in Arsikere town in 1968-69. The total number of workers in them was about 196, out of whom more than half were paid employees, the rest being the owners and the members of their own families. According to the 1961 census, there were 789 barbers and related workers, of whom 366 lived in the urban areas, while the 1921 census had recorded 351 barbers and their number had increased to 536 by 1951. In towns the barbers' shops are distributed over most of the localities. In a majority of cases, the establishments are small. Most of them are housed in rented rooms, the rent ranging from about Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 per month.

The equipment consists of chairs, big mirrors, scissors, razors and cropping instruments and toilet articles. The cost of the equipment ranges from about Rs. 300 of very small shops to about Rs. 1,000 of medium-sized ones, while it may be about Rs. 2,000 in a very few cases. The average daily expenditure on toilet requirements in an average saloon would be between Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 6. The number of customers served daily by these establishments depends much upon the number of persons working therein. Sometimes, subjective factors like the popularity of the owner, the conveniences and comforts offered and the general reputation of the saloon play a part in determining the number of cutomers served.

On a rough estimate, the monthly earnings of an adult employee may be between Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 in the case of small establishments and about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in the case of bigger establishments. The old practice of barbers going to the houses of the customers and rendering services is still prevalent in rural parts and partly in towns. Each bigger saloon entertains one or two apprentices who are paid negligible wages in the beginning. The monthly net income of a small-sized establishment, where a single man works, may be estimated to be between Rs. 100 and Rs. 125, while that of a medium sized-es'ablishment may be from about Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. It would be about Rs. 400 in the case of a few bigger ones. The work of barbers becomes necessary also

at certain Hindu religious ceremonies like *chudakarma* and funerals. A few of these barbers are supplementing their income by taking to the practice of instrumental music, particularly *nagaswara*.

Laundries

According to the 1961 Census, there were 687 launderers, dry cleaners and pressers. Most of the laundries are family concerns, where the owners carry on the business assisted by the members of their families and only the bigger establishments make use of hired labour. The equipment in the case of medium-sized establishments consists of a couple of ironing boxes, one or two show cases for keeping washed clothes, a large table for ironing; the total cost of this equipment varies from Rs. 250 to Rs. 600. The working capital for the purchase of charcoal, soap, petrol, washing soda, and bleaching substances is estimated to be between Rs. 75 and Rs. 150 per month. The majority of the laundries are housed in one or two rented rooms. The monthly rent varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 in places like Hassan and Arsikere and less in other towns. In the rural areas, the washermen are paid sometimes in kind while in most cases the washermen collect the clothes to be washed and deliver them back; in a few cases the clothes are sent to and obtained back from the laundries by the customers themselves. The occupation, which is mostly hereditary in character, provides full-time employment throughout the year, but the business is usually slack during the rainy season. The rate charged per clothe is about 12 to 15 paise for ordinary wash and about 25 to 30 paise for urgent wash. The income of a laundry ranges from about Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 depending upon the size of the business.

Carpentry

Carpentry has been an age-old industry in the district. A large number of carpenters in the villages manufacture agricultural implements and attend to their repair works also. According to the 1961 census, there were 2,382 carpenters and related workers, of whom 766 persons lived in the urban areas. These carpenters work either in their houses or in the sheds attached to their houses. Many of them work under master craftsmen who pay them daily wages. Most of these shops are located in rented rooms, the rent ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 or more according to their location. The implements required like chisel, hammer, saw, etc., would cost about Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. The rates of wages depend upon the skill of the workers and also vary from place to place. A well-skilled worker earns from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per day, whereas a less-skilled worker would get about Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4 per day. Boys are taken as helpers who attend to minor works.

Goldsmithy

According to the 1961 census, the number of goldsmiths in the district was 1,333. In Hassan town, there were about 50 goldsmithy and jewellery establishments in the year 1968-69. Except small villages, all places have these smiths. Most of them have taken this as hereditary occupation.

The equipment of a goldsmith is simple consisting of an anvil, bellows, hammers, crucibles, moulds and a cupboard and sometimes a show case. The cost of this equipment would be about Rs. 350 in the case of smaller establishments and about Rs. 1,000 or more in respect of larger ones. The raw materials like gold and silver are provided either by the customers or by the jewellers themselves. Goldsmiths make and mend gold and silver ornaments, set gems and work in precious stones. Sometimes, silver vessels are also made. Necklaces, ear-rings and rings, nose-screws are some of the common ornaments prepared by goldsmiths. There is division of labour in some large establishments, skilled work being done by persons having good training and previous experience. Individual establishments are housed in the respective houses of goldsmiths, while larger ones possess shops located in the bazaar streets. Goldsmiths get orders from individual customers and big jewellers and in the latter case, the articles are made usually on piece rate basis. Skilled workers and experienced craftsmen earn about Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month, while the monthly earnings of an ordinary worker may be about Rs. 100. Due to the introduction of gold control measures in 1963, many of these goldsmiths were affected. The Government have been helping them by way of free grant of lands for agricultural purposes, providing education and training facilities in useful arts for their children, granting liberal loans for running cottage industries, etc. However, the recent relaxations of the gold control measures have mitigated their hardships.

Blacksmithy

Blacksmithy, like carpentry, is also an old industry found over all parts of the district. In 1961, there were 890 blacksmiths and related workers. Among these, 635 workers lived in rural parts, where they got much work from the cultivators. They are engaged in manufacturing and repairing agricultural implements like ploughshare, sickle, weeding-hook, etc. The work involves hard manual labour besides skill.

The equipment of a blacksmith consists of a big anvil, hammers of different sizes, bellows, furnace, etc., costing about from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500. The work involves certain amount of division of labour wherein at least three persons are required to carry on the work, *viz.*, a hammer-man, a forger and a man to handle the bellows. They usually work in sheds attached to their houses. In rural areas the work is largely seasonal and they have brisk work during the time of preparatory tillage and again at the harvest season. During the remaining part of the year, he gets work like making and repairing of rings for the wheels of the carts and other accessories of the carts as also household equipment. They usually prepare articles on demand but they sometimes manufacture plough-shares, sickles, hooks, etc., in anticipation of demand and take them to the nearby market town or fair for sale. In the villages the old practice was to pay blacksmiths in kind, but

now they are generally paid in cash. On an average, a blacksmith earns about Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 a day.

Tinsmithy

Tinsmithy is not the main occupation of those who are engaged in it, since they combine jobs like repairing of stoves, umbrellas, locks and trunks with the work of tinning. A few of them while moving about from village to village, also purchase empty bottles and such other articles from households and later sell them in the market. Individual tinsmiths sit on the footpaths of a street and do tinning of vessels of their customers. The equipment of a tinsmith is simple, consisting of hammers, scissors, anvil and bellows, costing about Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. The cost of raw materials like tin, charcoal and sulphuric acid would be about Rs. 30 a month. They undertake also orders of making kerosene lamps cut out of tin and supply them to the shops. The net income of a tinsmith may range from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 a month.

Pottery

Manufacture of earthenware is one of the oldest hereditary occupations. Out of the total number of 1,506 potters and related clay formers, as enumerated in 1961, in the district, as many as 1,160 persons lived in the rural parts, where the demand for their products is large. Availability of fine clay in the vicinity of the village or town is of much importance to them as it reduces the cost of transport. The work is carried on with the help of potters' wheel in their houses or in sheds attached to their houses, where the members of the family work together. The finished products are sold locally or in nearby villages and towns for cash and sometimes kind. In order to make 200 pots, each costing, on an average, about 40 paise, it would take about 15 days for two persons, working continuously on the wheel. For burning these pots, they require at least six to eight head-loads of *soragu* (fuel) which is commonly used, the cost of each head-load being about 50 paise. *Nada-henchu* or country tiles are also manufactured and sold at the rate of Rs. 100 per thousand tiles. For preparing 1,000 tiles, they require about three cartloads of fine clay, each cartload costing about Rs. 12 to Rs. 15. With this, two persons have to work at least for seven days continuously to produce 1,000 tiles. This would work out to about Rs. 4 per day per worker. But there is not enough demand for these tiles for keeping them engaged in this particular work throughout the year. Further, the demand for earthenware is on the decline owing to availability of aluminium articles at a cheap price. The average daily earning of a potter may range from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3.00.

Spinners and weavers

The district of Hassan had 2,464 spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers in 1961, of whom 1,492 were females. Out of the total number of workers, as many as 1,817 persons lived in the rural parts. Included in this total figure were 1,106 drawers and weavers, 629 spinners, piecers and winders. Though these workers are distributed all over the district, a large number of them

are found in Holenarsipur taluk. In 1964, it was estimated that there were 3,527 handlooms, besides power-looms. The equipment required for this trade consists of looms, spinning wheels, warping and dobby machines, electric motor, spindles, etc. The initial cost of the equipment of a medium-sized establishment varies from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. The raw materials required consist of yarn, oil, wax, jari, etc., costing about Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,250. There is scope for division of labour and specialisation among weavers and spinners. On an average, a worker earns about Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per day. (For more details, *see* Chapter V).

Leather workers

The total number of leather workers in the district in 1961 was 688, of whom 238 were shoe-makers and shoe-repairers. Some of the cobblers sit at the end of the street in a busy place and attend to minor repairs. Sometimes, members of their families assist them in their work. Several others work in shoe-shops on daily wage basis. In urban areas, sometimes one or two or more persons work under a master craftsman. Such a shop is housed in a rented room, the rent varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 depending upon the location of the shop. The tools and appliances in use, consisting of punches, hammers, scissors, iron spikes, wooden blocks and scrappers, would cost about Rs. 100 to Rs. 300. The working capital required for the purchase of raw materials could be valued at Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a month in the case of medium-sized shops. A few of them borrow their working capital from co-operative societies. In certain cases, where paid workers are employed, they are paid on the basis of piece-rates. On an average, a worker earns from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day.

Plantation workers

There is a considerable number of workers employed in plantations. They have been already referred to in the chapter on agriculture. The plantations, which are of a special importance to the district's economy, employ a large number of workers. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,659 planters and plantation managers and 18,355 plantation labourers. The wages of plantation workers are paid in accordance with an industry-wide settlement (under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947). In addition to the wages, these workers get free house, free medical aid, maternity benefits, bonus, sickness allowance and travelling allowance when they go to their native places. Recreation facilities and proper drinking water facilities are also provided. It is stated that the cost of these amenities works out to Re. 0.75 to Rs. 1.25 per day per worker. The daily wage rates for workers, according to a recent settlement, range from Rs. 2.65 to Rs. 3.00 for men, Rs. 2.12 to Rs. 2.40 for women and Rs. 1.33 to Rs. 1.50 for children in coffee estates covering 50 acres and above. The wage rates are slightly less in estates of less than 50 acres.

The members of the staff of the plantation establishments, including managers and other officers of special grades, are paid

from Rs. 189 to Rs. 697 by large estates, from Rs. 189 to Rs. 401 by the medium-sized estates and Rs. 147 to Rs. 328 by the small estates.

Bicycle shops

The number of bicycles in use has been steadily increasing both in the urban and the rural parts of the district. A big bicycle shop, on an average, has about 15 to 20 bicycles for hire, each costing between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300. In addition to giving the bicycles on hire, they undertake repair works also. The other equipments of these shops consist of spanners, air-pump, screw drivers, hammers, solution, grease and also spare parts like tyres, tubes, bells and seats. The value of all these equipments in the case of larger establishments may be estimated from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 and in the case of the smaller ones between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. The minimum working capital besides the initial investment required varies from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. Generally, boys are employed in these shops and in some cases one or two labourers are also employed and about four to six workers in larger ones. Boys are paid from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45 per month, while the other labourers get from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 4.00 per day. Bicycle hire charges are calculated in terms of the time of its use or for the entire day; 10 paise per hour is being charged for every bicycle and Rs. 1.50 for the entire day. The hiring out of gas lights (petromaxes) is an ancillary business of some of these establishments. The hire charges in such cases vary from Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 2-00 per gas light for a night's use. Recently several new units have sprung up in the Hassan and Arsikere towns resulting in a severe competition.

Transport workers

According to the 1961 census, there were 2,047 workers in transport and communication occupations, of whom as many as 1,506 persons lived in the urban parts where the demand for their work was great. Of the total number of workers, 966 were drivers in road transport and 619 were motor vehicle drivers. In addition to these, 220 workers were engaged in repairing of the vehicles; a good number of repairing works are found in Arsikere and Hassan towns. Their minimum equipment consists of lathes, battery charging plants, electric drills, tools, jacks and testing instruments, costing in all, about Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 in a small establishment and about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 or even more in the case of a large establishment. The other articles required are charcoal, petrol, tin sheets, steel wires, paints and varnishes, nuts and bolts and white metal for soldering, their cost coming to about Rs. 100 to Rs. 400. The working capital required varies roughly from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000. The workers employed in these units are blacksmiths, welders and fitters. Ordinarily, a skilled worker earns from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per day and an unskilled worker from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.50.

Basket-making

Basket and mat-weaving have been among the oldest occupations in the rural parts of the district. The 1961 Census enumerated 1,579 persons as engaged in basket-making and related works, of whom as many as 1,096 were females. They make baskets out of bamboo and mats from the leaves of date palms. (*See* also Chapter V).

Stone quarrying and cutting

In 1961, there were 1,030 stone cutters, stone carvers and stone dressers; of these, 168 lived in the urban areas. The work of stone-quarrying and cutting is the hereditary occupation of the *voddars*, while there are also some individual workers in the field. A large number of them work under master craftsmen, who are petty contractors, or under bigger contractors. The district is famous for potstones of the Pushpagiri hills situated near Halebid which are used for construction purposes. The equipment required for this occupation consists of hammer, chisel, tape and levelling instrument, all costing about Rs. 50. A cart for carrying the stones would cost from about Rs. 350 to Rs. 650. The average earning of a worker is between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per day. The net income of a petty contractor who owns a cart may be from about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month. During the rainy season, many of these workers work as labourers on the fields.

A statement showing the occupational classification of persons at work, other than cultivation, in the district, as in 1961, is given in the Appendices-General.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

AS already stated elsewhere, the area of the district consists of *malnad* on the west and *maidan* on the east and a long strip of land between them, which exhibits the characteristics of both of them. The district occupies 3.6 per cent of the geographical area of the State and in 1961 had about 3.8 per cent of its population. Among the districts of the State, Hassan gets the 16th place in respect of area (being bigger than Coorg and Mandya and smaller than all other of its contiguous districts), the 15th place in so far as the population is concerned (being more populous than Coorg and Chikmagalur, two of its contiguous districts) and the 8th place in point of density of population.

Preponderance of rural population

The rural area in the district is about 99 per cent of the geographical area of 2,679.7 square miles. The rural population accounts for 88 per cent of the total population of 8.95 lakhs living in 2,291 villages as per the 1961 Census. Leaving Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore districts, the district is having the largest number of villages in the State, while the average population per village is the lowest. In 1961, out of the total rural population of 7,88,311 as many as 4,02,518 lived in 1,832 villages, each of which had a population of less than 500 persons on an average. There are only a dozen towns with a total population of 1,07,536.

Livelihood pattern

The economy of the district is primarily based on agriculture and about 80 per cent of the people derive their livelihood from agriculture. According to the available data, based on the 1951 Census, cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents constituted about 72 per cent of the population, while cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents were only three per cent. Agricultural labourers and their dependents constituted about six per cent of the population, whereas non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependents formed about three per cent. According to the Rural Credit Survey Monograph on Hassan district* "the pattern of distribution of the population according to the livelihood

*All-India Rural Credit Survey, District Monograph, Hassan, 1959, p. 2.

classes in the various taluks of the district is largely similar to that for the district as a whole. However, divergence in livelihood pattern is noted in Manjarabad taluk, where the proportion of cultivators is lower and the proportion of agricultural labourers higher than that in the other taluks. Among the non-agricultural occupations, 'other services and miscellaneous sources' are generally the more important; production other than cultivation was found to be the principal means of livelihood of only about five per cent or less of the population in different taluks ". Only 24 per cent of the total population were self-supporting persons and less than two per cent were earning dependents, the rest being wholly dependent on self-supporting persons. A small percentage of the self-supporters among non-agricultural classes (11 per cent) followed non-agricultural operations as secondary means of livelihood.

In the overall livelihood pattern of the district, there has not been any large change in recent years. Agriculture continued to be by far the main occupation of the people, since the development has been mainly in the fields of irrigation and agriculture. The 1961 Census has broadly classified the total population of 8,95,847 into 4,23,738 workers and 4,72,109 non-workers, the percentage of non-workers being 52.70. The working population is further classified under nine categories according to the means of livelihood. A table showing the distribution of population among the nine categories and the percentages of such distribution is given at the end of the chapter. (*See* also Chapter III). The following were the percentages of population pertaining to primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in 1961 :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*		*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*
1.	Alur	..	89.82	3.25	6.83
2.	Arkalgud	..	87.20	5.97	6.83
3.	Arsikere	..	81.66	5.66	12.68
4.	Belur	..	87.70	5.19	7.11
5.	Channarayapatna	..	91.08	3.95	4.97
6.	Hassan	..	82.21	5.33	12.46
7.	Holenarsipur	..	88.88	4.67	6.45
8.	Manjarabad	..	77.20	4.49	18.31
	District Total	..	85.71	4.94	9.35

Comparatively, a large divergence is noticed in the tertiary sector in Manjarabad taluk (where the proportion of workers in other services is greater since it is a plantation area), in Hassan taluk where more of professional workers are found since it includes the headquarters town of the district, and in Arsikere which is a big

trading centre. Comparing the district with that of other districts of the State in respect of the distribution of the population between the three sectors and ranking them in the descending order, the district of Hassan gets the first place in the primary sector, last place in the secondary sector and the 17th place in the tertiary sector.

Gorur and Kurubathur Village Survey

In this context, it would be of interest to note an analysis of the population figures in respect of the Gorur village, in Hassan taluk, which is located at the meeting place of the *malnad* and the *maidan* regions and partakes of the characteristics of both the regions. (The village was selected for a socio-economic survey in 1941 and again in 1961). Out of its total population of 1,507 the workers numbered 555 and the non-workers 952. Among the workers, 412 persons depended on agriculture, having either cultivation or agricultural labour as their sole or principal occupation, while the total number of those who followed completely non-agricultural pursuits as their principal means of livelihood was only 143. In another village, Kurubathur, a typical *malnad* village of the paddy and cardamom-growing area of Manjarabad taluk, which was also selected for a socio-economic survey in 1961, out of its total population of 367 persons, 99 were workers and 268 non-workers, the percentage of non-working population being 73. Of the workers, 38 persons had agriculture, 18 agricultural labour and 13 household industry as their means of livelihood. According to the Kurubathur Village Survey Monograph* (1961) agriculture was the principal occupation of 22 households and the subsidiary occupation of four households. To five households, it was the subsidiary occupation; 12 households had trade as their principal occupation and two other households were having it as their subsidiary occupation, while 16 households were engaged in 'other services'; to 15 of them, these services were their main occupation and to only one household, 'other service' was the subsidiary occupation. Hotel-keeping afforded employment to as many as six households, five of whom had it as their main occupation, the other having it as its subsidiary occupation.

Population shift from agriculture to industry

In 1961, the rural and the urban proportions of population in the district were about 12 per cent and 88 per cent respectively. According to provisional population figures of 1971, the corresponding percentages in 1971 would be 13.60 and 86.40. The decinnial growth rates in this decade (1961-71) in the rural and the urban areas would be 20.44 per cent and 38.95 per cent respectively when worked out on the basis of the provisional figures. The corresponding growth rates in the previous decade (1951-61) were 25.58 and 23.04, while the growth rates over the period of six decades

*Village Survey Monograph—No. 15, Kurubathur village, Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI (typescript).

1901-61 were 50.72 per cent and 134.28 per cent in the rural and the urban areas, respectively. The urban decinnial growth rate in the district during the latest decade was higher than the State average which was 35.09 per cent. There is a movement of population from the country-side to the urban areas as towns offer diversified occupational opportunities. The growth of towns is largely associated with industrial development. If urbanisation is the 'twin sister' of industrialisation, increased urbanisation which is taking place would indicate population shift to a certain extent from agriculture to industries and other occupations.

Size of cultivated holdings

The cultivated holdings may be taken as the size of the farm business and as such they broadly indicate the economic position of the cultivators. Generally speaking, the size of the cultivated holding in the district is small. Arranging all the cultivated families in the order of size of cultivated holdings and dividing them into ten strata or deciles, the Credit Survey Monograph, referred to earlier, has disclosed that the cultivators in the last three deciles have generally small holdings, less than two acres in extent; most of those in the last decile had extremely small holdings measuring one acre or even less. The table* given below supplements these particulars :—

Group	*No. of holders*	*Percentage to total*	*Total area of holdings*	*Percentage to total*	*Average area per holder*
I Group—upto 10 acres	73,364	83.50	2,83,977	46.84	3.9
II Group—10 to 45 acres	13,581	15.46	2,40,716	39.71	18.3
III Group—45 to 100 acres	731	0.84	44,992	7.43	61.5
IV Group—100 to 1,000 acres	176	0.20	36,671	6.02	208.0
Total ..	87,852	..	6,06,356	..	6.9

The average size of land-holdings per holder is nearly seven acres. But about 57.40 per cent of the holders in the district possess 20.3 per cent of the total holdings, the average size of holding per holder in this group being 2.4 acres. That apart, more than 83 per cent of the holders possess 46.84 per cent of the total holdings, the average size of holding, here again, being only 3.9 acres. It has to be remembered that any piece of land which is less than four acres in extent is uneconomical and there is a statute in force in the State to help prevent further fragmentation of land and to help consolidation of uneconomical holdings.

*Based on the Report of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee, Bangalore, 1957.

Agriculture, forestry and mining are the three important extracting industries of the district, wherein a large majority of the people are engaged. The entire superstructure of the economy of the district is based on agriculture which is the basic industry. About 50 per cent of the geographical area of the district is used for purposes of cultivation. Another 7.5 per cent of the area is covered by forests noted for sandalwood, timber and minor forest produce. The whole of the district is mainly a foodgrains producing area, more than 76 per cent of the sown area being under food-crops. The total sown area in the district had remained almost constant over a period of 25 years from 1924-25 to 1951-52 at about six lakh acres (with only slight fluctuations), and by the end of 1968-69, the sown area had gone up to 8,12,601 acres. The main food-crops are paddy, ragi and pulses. Among the plantation crops, coffee, cardamom and coconut are predominant. The percentage of net irrigated area to the sown area is far above the State average of 10.2 per cent and is approximately equivalent to the all-India average (19 per cent). In this respect, the district is better placed than its contiguous and other districts of the State. But still the irrigational facilities is inadequate and a great deal needs to be done. The eastern parts of the district are often subjected to scarcity conditions owing to failure of rains. The increasing attention being given to well irrigation, the opening of lift irrigation societies and Hemavathy irrigation project, which is under execution, will bring in more and more areas under irrigation in the coming years. **Agricultural production**

Several methods to conserve moisture and increase the fertility of the soil have been tried. Contour-bunding, taken up on an extensive scale, and dry-farming methods as also the increased use of improved strains have been an added fillip to food production. As a result of these and other developmental activities relating to agriculture, the district has been in a position to produce more than what is required for purposes of local consumption and this has to be stabilised and augmented during the years to come.

The pressure of population on land has not been yet reduced to any appreciable degree. The land *per capita* comes to about two acres, while the sown area has averaged slightly more than an acre *per capita*. Taking the workers engaged in cultivation alone into consideration, the *per capita* sown area comes to about two to three acres. In point of agricultural development, the Reserve Bank of India* has ranked the district as seventh among the districts of the State.

The district is rich in minerals like chromite, kaolin, asbestos, copper, etc. It is reported that the chromite deposits of the **Mineral resources**

*Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, October, 1969, p. 1951.

district are classed among the best chromite deposits in India, Byrapur in Holenarsipur taluk being the chief centre. The reserve of high grade chromite in the district is estimated at one million tonnes, Byrapur mines alone possessing about 8 lakh tonnes. Though the production of this ore had shown a downward trend in the past years and many of the mines were closed owing to some reason or other, it has been almost doubled during the past five years increasing from 2,830 tonnes in 1964 to 5,018 tonnes in 1969. The amphibole variety of asbestos, which yields stiff fibre, is exploited in the Holenarsipur area. It is estimated that about 1,000 tonnes of asbestos are mined every year, on an average, the production in 1969 being 725 tonnes. The factory located at Holenarsipur is, at present, making use of this mineral for the manufacture of asbestos fibre which can be used in making corrugated sheets, pipes, mill boards, etc. Deposits of kaolin (china clay) of pleasing colour are found at Bhageshpur in Arsikere taluk. The washing plant at Bhageshpur is estimated to produce about 100 tonnes of china clay and 700 tonnes of aluminous clay per month. Fuller investigations about commercial exploitation of copper deposits are yet to be made. The other minerals are not of much importance.

Transport and power

As at present, the district has 20.1 kilometres of railway line for every 1,000 sq. kilometre area, which is higher than that of all its contiguous districts, the State average being only 14.4 kilometres. Hitherto, there have been two metre-gauge railway lines—one from Bangalore to Talaguppa passing through Arsikere and the other from Mysore to Arsikere passing through Holenarsipur—running to a total distance of 137 kilometres in the district. The Hassan-Mangalore railway line, which is being presently laid out, will be an important line of communication from Hassan (a busy junction on Mysore-Arsikere section) to Mangalore, the terminus of the west coast broad-gauge line. This rail-link will help development of trade, commerce and industries in the district. The district is not served by any National Highway. But there are four important State Highways connecting the district with other parts of the State. Barring Mandya and Bangalore districts, the district has the highest road mileage (0.55 mile) for every square mile area in the State. Again, leaving Mandya, Mysore and Bangalore districts, it has the longest road-length of 446 kilometres for every 1,000 kms. in the State. Thus, the road transport facilities in the district are comparatively better. There are no generating stations in the district for production of hydro-electric power. But it gets its power requirements fully from the Mahatma Gandhi and Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Stations which are in the neighbouring district of Shimoga. However, it has the lowest percentage of towns and villages electrified (13.68 per cent) among the districts of the State, excluding North Kanara and Belgaum.

A notable development in the district as elsewhere has been the gradual replacement of private agencies of credit supply by co-operatives and commercial banks. There were, at the end of 1969-70, 31 branches of commercial banks and about 614 co-operative institutions of various types in the district, the coverage of villages by co-operative institutions being 80 per cent. An important feature of the development in this field is the assistance being rendered by the Government, particularly to co-operative institutions. With the nationalisation of major commercial banks in the country, the co-operative movement in the district may gain further momentum, as such banks have begun to provide more finance to the people through co-operative societies. The establishment of several branch offices of commercial banks at various trade centres of the district has also aided the development of trade, commerce and small-scale industries in the area.

Industrial pattern

The district which is rich in agricultural, forest and mineral resources is not yet industrially developed. The industries are providing employment to a slightly more than three per cent of the total working force. " The district is assessed to be fairly rich in agricultural, mineral and livestock resources, but these do not seem to have been txtensively utilised for its development, because of the lack of entrepreneurial talent and certain dificiencies in infra-structure of the district ", says S. T. Mirani, the then Development Commissioner, in his foreword to the Report on Industrial Development Potentialities of Hassan District published in March, 1967. The district being mainly agricultural, several of the industries are of a processing type, such as rice mills, coffee-curing works and cotton ginning and pressing factories. There are forest-based industries like saw mills and splints (matches), mineral-based industries like asbestos at Holenarsipur and kaolin works at Bhageshpur. In addition to these, there are 200 small-scale industries which are not fully developed. The only large-scale industry of the district of any economic significance is the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan, which is a public undertaking.

Trade pattern

At Hassan and Arsikere there are wholesale traders, some of whom are engaged in the export trade. About 75 per cent of the traders in general live in the urban parts. Retail traders are spread all over the district, each village possessing one or two or more shop-keepers who supply to the inhabitants the day-to-day necessities of life. Small cultivators, artisans and hawkers take the agricultural produce and other products to the nearby shandies and fairs and sell them to the people. The sale of livestock in some of these fairs and shandies is an important feature. The peddlers, who move about from village to village, form a connecting link between rural and urban parts. The main exportable products are coffee, cardamom, coconut, groundnut, cotton and foodgrains. Cardamom and coffee have a good market in the European countries. Arsikere is a well-known centre for trade in coconut

and groundnut, while Hassan town is noted for potato and manufactured goods.

Price trends

The general tendency of the prices in the district in respect of every article of food has been a marked increase from period to period, with intermittent fluctuations, owing to the effects of war, prevalence of scarcity conditions in parts or whole of the district or general failure of rains or the general rise in the cost of living indices as evidenced in recent years. Adequate statistics for a regular comparison of price changes of, say from 1800, are not available for the district as such. Yet, an attempt can be made to trace the development. According to Dr. Buchnan, the prices in 1800 were—ragi 12 Sultani fanams per *khandaga* of 200 seers; rice best sort 28½ seers and coarse 66½ seers. In other words, ragi was sold at 50 seers a rupee and rice (best sort) nine seers a rupee and second sort 21 seers a rupee. A statement indicating the average wholesale prices of staple foodgrains (rice and ragi) between 1881-82 and 1912-13 is given at the end of the chapter (Table II). These figures represent the average wholesale prices in the former Mysore State as such, which can be taken as an indication of price fluctuations in this district also. The prices showed a more or less steady tendency to rise, so that, during the period of 25 years from 1886-90 to 1906-11, the prices of ragi had more than doubled and those of rice had increased by more than 50 per cent. A perspective of the ranges in prices from 1886 to 1911 can be had from the following average quinquennial prices of the chief foodgrains in erstwhile Mysore State expressed in terms of the average for 1886 taken as 100.

Quinquennium	*Rice*	*Ragi*	*Bengal-gram*	*Jowar*
1886—90	95.4	94.3	103.0	71.5
1891—95	138.5	130.6	127.8	183.5
1896—00	139.8	168.9	143.9	218.4
1901—05	127.2	157.2	131.1	286.0
1906—11	160.6	240.3	155.6	..

The retail price of ragi in 1912-13 was 16.04 seers per rupee and rice of best variety 6.36 seers per rupee (quantity expressed in seers of 80 tolas a rupee in the district) being above the State average of 15.30 and 5.48 per rupee respectively. The outbreak of the first world war in 1914 had its effect on the prices of staple foodgrains. The average annual wholesale prices of ragi and rice in the State shot up from 6.9 seers and 14.28 seers per rupee in 1913-14 to 5.0 and 8.51 seers per rupee in 1924-25 respectively.

The average retail prices of these two articles of food were also affected seriously due to war and they had gone up from 5.97 seers and 14.03 seers per rupee in 1913-14 to 4.23 seers and 9.01 seers per rupee in 1921-22. Then for about a decade or more, there was a fall in average prices of foodgrains, on the whole. But this did not last long. The great economic depression of the thirtees had its disastrous effects on the prices of foodgrains, which began to rise in the year 1930 and continued almost unabated during that decade. The wholesale prices of the principal commodities that prevailed in the district for 25 years from 1923-24 to 1947-48 were as given in the sub-joined table :—

(Prices are per palla of 100 seers by the standard seer of 80 tolas)

Year		*Rice*	*Ragi*	*Bengalgram*
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1923—24	..	25.0. 0	11.01.0	19. 4.0
1924—25	..	23.10.0	10.11.6	16. 2.6
1925—26	..	21.12.0	10. 4.0	17.12.6
1926—27	..	22.10.0	10. 0.0	17.12.0
1927—28	..	23. 4.0	10. 8.0	18.12.0
1928—29	..	22.8 .0	8.12.0	17.0.0
1929—30	..	20. 0.0	7.12.0	18.12.0
1930—31	..	16. 4.0	7.0.0	17. 8.0
1931—32	..	12. 8.0	5. 4.0	15. 0.0
1932—33	..	12. 0.0	5. 2.0	12. 2.0
1933—34	..	10. 4.0	4.13.0	12. 6.0
1934—35	..	12. 4.0	6.12.0	12. 0.0
1935—36	..	12. 6.0	6. 4.0	11.11.0
1936—37	..	12. 8.0	5.12.0	12. 8.0
1937—38	..	12. 3.0	5. 1.0	12.13.0
1938—39	..	14. 8.0	5. 8.0	13.14.0
1939—40	..	14.12.0	6. 2.0	14. 8.0
1940—41	..	15.10.0	6. 0.0	14. 0.0
1941—42	..	18. 4.0	6. 0.0	17. 4.0
1942—43	..	20. 0.0	8. 8.0	30. 4.0
1943—44	..	24. 2.0	12. 4.0	40. 0.0
1944—45	..	32. 3.0	15. 9.0	43.12.0
1945—46	..	32. 3.0	15. 9.0	44. 0.0
1946—47	..	32.13.0	15. 9.0	48. 0.0

The prices from 1940 onwards began to rise further and the Government took steps to check the soaring price level. The Government had virtually a monopoly trade in foodgrains between 1943 and 1952. In spite of this, the prices did not come down and the increasing tendency persisted. The Government of Mysore

introduced the Foodgrains Procurement Order which made the growers to part with a certain quantity of their stock compulsorily. In view of the prolonged war, the prices in the market registered a steep rise when the Government introduced rationing of rice, ragi, sugar, etc., in urban areas and bigger villages. Even then the prices did not come down; on the contrary they were increasing further. The Government was compelled to revise the prices of foodgrains in view of the rise in other commodities essential both from the agriculturists' and consumers' points of view.

In 1952, all control measures were abolished in regard to rice, ragi, jowar and other commodities, but the prices did not show any downward trend and as a precautionary measure and to maintain supply of essential commodities, especially foodgrains, the Government began to build up huge stocks of foodgrains. This could check the possible inflationary tendency and ensure continuous supply of foodgrains. During the years between 1957 and 1960, the scheme of voluntary procurement of foodgrains was also in force and large quantities of foodgrains were procured by the Government in the open market at fixed prices. This stock was sold in the scarcity areas and populous cities at fixed prices through fair price shops. Although these measures were also aimed at checking the soaring prices, prices in the district continued to rise According to a Gazette notification issued by the Government of Mysore, the prices of principal crops in Hassan market from 1954-55 to 1958-59 were as follows :—

(In Rupees per Bengal Maund)

Year		*Paddy*	*Ragi*	*Horsegram*	*Coconut (per 100 nuts)*
1954—55	..	10.75	10.75	9.00	158.40
1955—56	..	12.00	9.50	12.00	157.00
1956—57	..	12.00	11.75	11.76	199.30
1957—58	..	12.02	12.25	12.75	211.10
1958—59	..	14.13	13.75	14.00	222.20
Average	..	12.30	11.60	11.90	189.60

Wages

The steady rise in the price-level of consumer articles, especially of foodgrains, as evidenced in the preceding paragraphs, had its effect on the wage structure also and the wages showed a general tendency to rise. But the rise in wages was not commensurate with the rise in the price-levels. The rates of wages as quoted by Buchnan for the State as a whole may be taken as applicable to Hassan district also for our purpose. According to him, men got one-third to half a *fanam* and women one-fourth of a

fanam; in terms of British currency, men were paid at two annas to two anna and eight pies and women at one anna and four pies. By 1876 the average daily wage rate in the State had risen to four annas to one rupee a day for a skilled worker, two annas to eight annas for an unskilled worker and eight annas to one and a quarter rupee for cart-hire. During the year 1893, the rates of daily wages, as they prevailed in the district of Hassan, ranged from eight annas to one and a quarter rupee for a skilled worker, two annas to four annas for an unskilled worker, and twelve annas to one rupee for cart-hire. This tendency, even in those early days, could be attributable, to some extent, to the developments that were taking place in the fields of transport, particularly railways, and public works of various kinds, and the loss of population owing to the devastative famine of 1877-78 followed by cholera. Added to this, the availability of labour had not been uniform throughout the district and there was the usual influx of labourers from the South Kanara district to work in the coffee and tea estates of the district.

From 1893 to 1916, during a period of 23 years, the rates of wages, both skilled and unskilled, remained almost stationary in the district. This might be due to the fact that agriculture being the main industry of the district, there was comparatively less demand for skilled labour and the wages of unskilled labour, however, depended on custom and there was hardly any competition. In the subsequent years, there was the influence of the First World War. As such, in 1923-24, the daily wages of unskilled worker had gone up to six annas to eight annas and that of skilled worker to one rupee to two rupees. Though adequate details of wages, occupation-wise, for different years are not available, some particulars could be gathered from Settlement Reports for the years 1930-31 to 1947-48 in respect of agricultural labour as they prevailed in the taluks of Hassan and Manjarabad, as detailed below :—

(In Rupees, Annas and Pies)

Period		*Hassan*	*Manjarabad (Sakleshpur)*
1931 to 1939	..	0. 5.0 to 0.6.0	0. 6.0 to 0. 8.0
1939 to 1946	..	0.12.0 to 1.0.0	0.10.0 to 0.12.0
1946 to 1948	..	1. 0.0 to 1.4.0	0.12.0 to 1. 0.0

Wages kept on rising after 1948. In 1951-52, the skilled labourer was paid at Rs. 2.75 to Rs. 3.75, the unskilled labourer at Rs. 1-12 to 1-50. The particulars of agricultural wages for that year are given in the following table. (Owing to the seasonal

condition of employment, the wages fluctuated during the course of a year):—

Month		Skilled labour			Field labour	Other agricultural labour
		Carpenters	Black-smiths	Cobblers		
		Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.AsPs.	Rs.As.Ps.
September 1951	..	3. 0.0	3. 0.0	3. 0.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0
October 1951	..	3. 8.0	3. 8.0	2. 8.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0
November 1951	..	3. 4.0	3. 8.0	3. 0.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0
December 1951	.	3. 4.0	3. 0.0	3. 4.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0
January 1952	.	3.12.0	3.12.0	2.12.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0
February 1952	..	3.12.0	3.12.0	2.12.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0
March 1952	..	3.12.0	3.12.0	2.12.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0
April 1952	..	3. 0.0	3. 0.0	3. 6.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0
May 1952	..	3. 0.0	3. 0.0	3. 6.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0
June 1952	..	3. 0.0	3. 0.0	3. 4.0	1. 8.0	1. 8.0

From the data available for subsequent years, it could be seen that the wages showed a further rising trend. The particulars of rise in wages from 1950 to 1964 were as shown below:—

Year	Skilled labour			Field labour	Other agricultural labour
	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Cobblers		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1952 to 1954	2.8.0 to 3.0.0	1.8.0 to 2.8.0	0.14.0 to 2. 8.0	0.12.0 to 2. 0.0	0.14.0 to 2. 8.0
1955 to 1960	2.50 to 3.50	1.50 to 2.50	2.50	1.00 to 2.50	1.00 to 2.50
1961 to 1964	2.50 to 3.50	2.25 to 2.75	2.50	1.87 to 3.00	1.55 to 2.50

Especially the agricultural labourers found it very hard to make both ends meet and their standard of living was much affected. Therefore it was felt necessary to assure them of minimum wages. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), the State Government had fixed, in 1959, the minimum rates of

wages in respect of several categories of employment in agriculture. These rates were revised in 1968. The statement given below shows the old and the revised rates of wages of the several categories :—

Class of employment	*Dry areas (all inclusive minimum daily rates)*		*Irrigated areas (all inclusive minimum daily rates)*		*Perennial garden areas (all inclusive minimum daily rates)*	
	1959	1968	1959	1968	1959	1968
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class A						
1. Ploughing ..						
2. Digging ..						
3. Harrowing ..						
4. Sowing ..	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75	2.55
5. Inter-culturing ..						
6. Irrigating or watering.						
7. Uprooting ..						
Class B						
1. Manuring ..						
2. Transplanting .						
3. Weeding ..						
4. Reaping—						
(a) Harvesting ..	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00
(b) Thrashing ..						
(c) Winnowing						
5. Picking in the case of cotton.						
Class C						
1. Cattle, sheep and goat-grazing.	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

The monthly minimum rates fixed in 1968 for youths and children employed permanently under Class A are Rs. 22.05 with food and clothing and Rs. 44.05 without food and clothing. The corresponding rates under Class B are Rs. 14.70 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing and under Class C Rs. 7-35 with food and clothing and Rs. 22-05 without food and clothing. Recently the Government of Mysore have decided to enhance the minimum wages for agricultural labourers from Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 2-50.

In certain parts of the district, particularly in the *malnad* tracts, there is paucity of labour. In order to attract more labourers, there has been the practice of offering them food, tiffin,

pansupari and sometimes coffee also. The system of *jeetha* though it has mostly disappeared, is still lingering on in some parts of the district. According to this system, the head of the family, who receives loan from the landlord, allows his sons and grandsons to work in the house of the landlord for an indefinite period in return for the loan. The system of exchange of labour has been in vogue in some parts of the district; during the times of busy agricultural seasons, the members of a family go and work on the lands of other families and members of the latter in turn do like-wise in the fields of the former. A nominal amount of about 15 paise is ordinarily received in order to cover the 'chewing expenses'. In the *malnad* parts, wages are also paid in kind, in addition to cash payment. In some areca gardens, the labourers take up the work on contract basis.

Cost of living

Consequent on the soaring prices during the past few decades, the cost of living has been increasing. The following table shows the increase in cost of living indices at the Hassan centre from 1955 to 1966:—

Working class consumer price indices at Hassan centre. (Base year: July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Year		*Food*	*General*
1955	.	307.5	294.3
1956	..	349.6	325.7
1957	..	398.7	363.2
1958	..	392.0	362.4
1959	..	476.4	408.6
1960	..	485.2	422.1
1961	..	478.9	429.8
1962	..	480.4	432.6
1963	..	505.5	440.4

By September 1966, the index numbers for food had gone up to 873.6 and for general items to 687.6. Thus during the period of ten years from 1955 to 1966, the index numbers had risen by 666.1 points for food and 413.3 points for general items. By the end of March 1969, they had risen to 879.2 for food and 714.0 for general items. The following table indicates the consumer

price index numbers for the working class for the months of October and November 1969 at Hassan centre :—

(Base year : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

Groups		*Weights proportional to total expenditure*	*General index numbers for the month of*		
			November 1968	*October 1969*	*November 1969*
Food	..	54.4	923	880	895
Fuel and light	..	9.0	690	780	780
Clothing	..	9.1	498	531	557
Rent	..	2.0	100	100	100
Miscellaneous	..	24.9	495	499	498
All groups	..	100.0	735	724	724

It could be seen from the foregoing statement that there had been a fall in index numbers by 11 points between November 1968 and November 1969. The consumer price index numbers for the month of September 1970, as reported by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, showed a rise by 3 points at Hassan centre when compared with that of the previous month, and compared with the position of a year ago, they had increased by two per cent at Hassan centre.

Income and Expenditure pattern

The socio-economic condition of the people of an area is usually reflected in the levels of their income and expenditure. An analysis of income and expenditure patterns of the people residing in the district would indicate the features of their standard of living. An exact analysis is not feasible in the absence of regular and systematic surveys. It is all the more difficult in a district like that of Hassan which has three distinct areas, *viz.*, *malnad*, semi-*malnad* and *maidan*. However, an attempt will be made here to analyse the income and expenditure patterns, in a broad outline, of the economically significant sections of the people, with approximate figures.

The hierarchy of agricultural society in the district is composed of mainly three economically significant groups, *viz.*, the owner-cultivators, the tenant cultivators and the agricultural labourers, the lowest rung of the society. Absentee land-lords or agricultural rent-receivers form only a very small part of the total population. They allow their lands to be cultivated by others in return for a share in the farm produce. With the progressive land legislations, their share in the produce has been reduced, and in the future there will be no such absentee landlodrs. In the same way, very big cultivators, whose family incomes

may exceed Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 like planters and rich landlords form a very small proportion of the total population. However, their number being very small, their income and expenditure patterns do not exert much influence on the general standard of living of the people. The rural population pursuing non-agricultural avocations are mostly artisans, weavers, wage-earners and others who are self-employed in cottage industries. Since Holenarsipur taluk has a large number of handlooms, the weaving community there forms a class by itself.

Owner-cultivators

The owner-cultivators are aristocrats of the rural parts. Many of them have joint families with instances of the number of members of such families going up to 30 or more in some cases. The house they live in is quite spacious, having separate apartments for storing the grain, kitchen, dining, sleeping, etc., and with cattle sheds built adjacent to their houses. There are instances of a few new constructions which conform to modern standards. The family feels proud of its livestock, which consists of about four or more pairs of bullocks, some cows and she-buffaloes and sometimes goats and sheep. Sufficient stocks of foodgrains, fodder and other cattle-food are always held by such families. Most of the members, except some women-folk of the older generation, in this group are literates. They provide education to their children up to about the secondary stage and in a few cases the boys are sent for higher education.

Farming is a family occupation and most members of the family are connected with it in one way or other. Farming affords ample scope for division of labour. Harder types of work are mostly attended to by the male members, while the women-folk engage themselves in light works like carrying of food, tending of cattle, milching of cows and buffaloes, etc., in addition to domestic work. Grown-up boys and girls sometimes help their parents in the farm-work. As such families have more work on hand than they themselves could attend to, they usually take the help of hired labour.

Calculated in terms of money, the income of such a family varies, on an average, from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000 per annum. Some of the family units of this class try to supplement this income by sale of hay, vegetables, dairy products, etc., and by hiring out the carts. Making an allowance for the cost of farm production and usual expenditure, there is a surplus of income left over which helps the family to live with a sense of security. This surplus is reflected in savings and capital investments also. The fact that such a family derives its foodgrains, dairy products and vegetables and fodder for its livestock from its own sources and does not purchase them makes it difficult to have even an approximate assessment of its expenditure. On an average, this type of family unit which may be taken to be consisting of 12 members, spends

annually about Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 on clothings. Annual repairs of its residential house may claim a recurring item of expenditure of Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per annum. Performance of occasional religious ceremonies would entail an expenditure of about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 on an average. This includes visits of the family to some nearby fair or temple which often serves as a source of entertainment, relaxation and also spiritual solace. Medical treatment would be a regular item of expenditure accounting for Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. As to the items of current expenses, cereals and pulses account for Rs. 120 to Rs. 200; edible oil, spices, gur and sugar Rs. 100 to Rs. 180; fuel and kerosene Rs. 20 to Rs. 60; education Rs. 30 to Rs. 80; tobacco and *pansupari* Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. At times when maintenance of a servant or two whose services are found necessary in domestic as well as farm work, it would mean an additional expenditure of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 a year. The family uses a part of the gross produce for personal consumption. It makes in some circumstances additional expenses towards capital expenditure and repayment of debts. Farmers of this class use earthenware, besides copper, brass and aluminium vessels. Of late, stainless steel plates and cups and china-ware are also coming into some use in such families. Articles like cupboards, time-pieces, radio sets and items of furniture are also found along with clothings of different varieties in such households.

Medium-size cultivators

Between the owner-cultivators of the above type and the group of villagers who are part-time farmers or landless labourers at the bottom, there is a rural middle class formed by the tenant cultivators, some of whom possess their own lands. Farming is the family occupation of this class also. The average family of this class consists of five to six adults and possesses a pair of plough cattle, a cow, a buffalo and in some cases goats and sheep. Some of the members of these families are literate, except the women-folk of the older generation. The members of the family live in a house of their own. The average monthly income of such a family would be between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000. It produces just enough to satisfy its basic needs.

The annual expenditure of the family, on an average, comes to about Rs. 220 to Rs. 250 on clothings and Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 on festivals and guests. For foodgrains, dairy products and vegetables and fodder for their cattle, they depend entirely on their own sources. Annual repairs to their houses account for Rs. 70 to Rs. 80. Expenditure on medical treatment comes to about Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 and visits to jatras may entail them an additional expenditure of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Cereals and pulses may account for Rs. 60 to 90; on edible oils and spices Rs. 30 to Rs. 65; on gur and sugar Rs. 45 to Rs. 80 and fuel and kerosene Rs. 20 to Rs. 35; on education Rs. 15 to Rs. 30; on *pansupari* and beedi Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Sometimes, the family borrows money for productive and non-productive purposes. Articles like items of

furniture, time-piece, radio set are yet hardly found in their houses. Though the use of earthen-ware is common, they are being gradually replaced by aluminium vessels.

Agricultural Labourers

Of all the rural sections, the lot of the agricultural labourers is the hardest. The demand for their services is mainly seasonal. A few of them have small pieces of land which form only a secondary source of income for them. For its cultivation they borrow bullocks and agricultural implements. It is very difficult for them to eke out a living and they are forced by circumstances to borrow money and they remain indebted continuously.

According to the 1961 Census, the agricultural labourers formed about six per cent of the total population of the district. They are at the bottom of the economic ladder. An agricultural labourer's family is generally small. Rarely he possesses milch or plough cattle. Of course, women-folk seek casual agricultural work of a lighter nature and earn wages to supplement the income of the male members. Though many of their children now go to schools, most of the grown-up people are illiterate.

The income of these labourers fluctuates as the chances of their getting work on the fields depend on seasonal conditions. It is only during the busy seasons of agricultural operations that he hopes to earn good wages, when he has a fair satisfaction of his primary needs. During the agriculturally slack seasons, they have to spend days in idleness and hardships. However, the average annual income of this type of family may be put at Rs. 350 to Rs. 600. But indebtedness afflicts a majority of these families. The position of this class becomes most vulnerable during the times of scarcity and when practically no agricultural work is available and they have to depend on relief works.

Village Artisans

The village artisans continue to function on traditional lines of offering useful services in return for cash or kind. The carpenter, the blacksmith, the leather worker, the potter, the washerman, and the barber form the important members of this group. The average annual income of this group comes to about Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 a year. Many of them possess one or two acres of land, which they cultivate. They have their own small houses or huts to live in. The other possessions of this group are implements necessary for their trade. Their families are medium-sized and their dependents are a few in number. Most of the members of these families or older generation are illiterate. The boys of these families are trained by the elders in the traditional occupations of the families. The women-folk of these families, except in the case of potters, washermen and leather workers engage themselves in domestic work only. Some men and women of these families supplement their income by taking to agricultural labour during

the busy seasons. Approximately there may be an annual expenditure of Rs. 200 on clothing; Rs. 50 on medical treatment; Rs. 60 on visits to fairs or places of pilgrimage; Rs. 50 on repairs to house and implements. The cost of foodgrains may come to Rs. 200 to Rs. 300; milk and milk products may take away Rs. 60; edible oils and spices would cost Rs. 80 to Rs. 90; gur and sugar Rs. 50; vegetables Rs. 50 and fuel Rs. 50. Some of these people take also to agricultural labour to supplement their income.

Urban area

The district has medium-sized and small towns. According to the classification of towns and cities of the State made in 1961, the district ranked 12th in urbanisation and it possessed 12 towns; one town of class III with a population of 32,172, two towns of class IV and five towns of class V. While the villages have a predominantly agricultural population, the urban area has a preponderance of non-agricultural population. These towns have a diversified occupational base, with a large tertiary sector engaged in small-scale and medium-sized industries. There is not a town without at least a small section of its population engaged in agriculture. There is a wide range of incomes in the towns. On the one hand, there are the business men, land-lords, money-lenders, etc., whose annual income may exceed Rs. 15,000 and on the other, casual labourers some of whose earnings may not even come up to Rs. 2 per day. The number of well-to-do families of the type mentioned above is very small. They live in comfortable houses and many of them maintain automobiles and employ domestic servants. They possess ornaments and have good furniture and other articles of comfort. They spend much on clothings and the education of their children. Festivals and ceremonies are celebrated on a grand scale by them. Taking an overall picture of this class of families, it can be said, that their income not only ensures adequacy on several items of expenditure, but also enables sizeable savings.

Upper-middle class

The upper middle-class is made up of medium traders small-scale industrialists, other businessmen, lawyers, doctors, better-paid Government and other employees. With the families of this class, there is no big surplus left over after making allowance for reasonable comforts. They stand above the lower middle class in that the minimum wants of the former are usually satisfied even in times of distress. The annual income of this group comes to about Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000. Some of them possess a few acres of land in the rural parts. The family of the average size has about five adults. Many of such families have their own houses to live in. They generally provide higher education to their children and spend much on clothings and other comforts. Generally speaking, a fair degree of adequacy is assured for these, the margin of surplus over expenditure is meagre and as such savings and investments are not significant.

Lower-middle class

The lower-middle class is composed of petty shop-keepers, employees like clerks and teachers, skilled artisans, etc., whose income may not be more than Rs. 4,200 a year. The rising cost of living has made the life of these people considerably hard. Often they run into debts, especially to meet the needs of special occasions. The difference between the poor and this class of families is that the latter need not have to go without essential things. The average size of this middle class family may have about five members. Generally, the head of the family is the working member and almost all others are his dependents. Many of the families provide higher education to their children and the expenditure, on this item, tells heavily on their purse. As such, many of the employees try to supplement their income by additional part-time work.

Poorer class

Those families whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,500 can be taken as belonging to the poorer class. This inadequate income is barely sufficient to satisfy the normal needs of an average family, say of three to five persons, owing to the present high cost of living. Many hawkers, casual unskilled labourers and similar other persons would come under this class. Their income often fluctuates and at times they find it very hard to meet the barest minimum of needs and they may have to face privations. The expenditure on food claims the biggest slice of their income. They live in slums and can spend extremely little on clothing and cannot spend any money on education. Many a time, they are forced to borrow at a high rate of interest which makes their plight still worse.

Survey of Kurubathur Village

A socio-economic survey of two typical villages of the district, Kurubathur—a backward *malnad* village in Sakleshpur taluk and Gorur, a thriving and progressive village in Hassan taluk—conducted by the Census authorities as a part of the 1961 Census operations has thrown much light on the conditions prevailing in the rural areas of the district at the time. The levels of monthly income and expenditure of the main livelihood classes in Kurubathur village as disclosed by the survey were as detailed below :—

Class/Group		*No. of households*	*Average monthly income*	*Average monthly expenditure*
			Rs.	Rs.
Owner-cultivators	..	11	240.75	226.34
Agricultural labourers	..	22	64.83	83.35
Household industry	..	5	109.75	110.51
Others	..	34	114.25	125.23

From the above, it can be seen that the owner-cultivators were better off, while the condition of other classes, especially that of the agricultural labourers, was vulnerable. The work of agricultural labourers is seasonal and therefore, except when agricultural operations are going on and they are hired for work, they would have no earnings. This position and the rising cost of living make their lot hard. " An income of Rs. 100 may be taken as a fairly good income for any household in the rural part and the average income per household under different occupational classes compared with this standard. Judging from this standpoint, the households of owner-cultivators (income of Rs. 2,880 per annum), the households following household industry as their occupation (with the income of Rs. 1,317 per annum) and the households classified as 'others' (with an income of Rs. 1,371 per annum) are in a good position. Households dependent on agricultural labour as their occupation have an annual income of Rs. 778 and their economic position is not so good as that of the categories mentioned first," says the Monograph referred to earlier. The table given below shows the number of households according to income-groups in Kurubathur village as in 1061 :—

Income-group		*Number of households*
Rs. 25 and below	..	Nil
Rs. 26 to Rs. 50	..	6
Rs. 51 to Rs. 75	..	16
Rs. 76 to Rs. 100	..	16
Rs. 101 and above	..	34
Total	..	72

The owner-cultivators spent a little more than 50 per cent of their total expenditure towards food and drinks. Most of the remaining 50 per cent was spent on clothing, house rent, fuel and light, education, payment of interest on money borrowed, remittances, hiring of labourers, etc. Of these, the biggest items of expenditure were towards clothing (8.03 per cent) and hiring of labourers (17.07 per cent). They are comparatively better fed and better clothed. In the case of agricultural labourers, food and drinks took away nearly three-fourths of the expenditure (72.76 per cent). About 10 per cent of the expenditure was on clothings. The families in the group of household industries incurred 73.30 per cent of their expenditure on food and drinks, 11.30 per cent on clothing and 1.50 per cent on education. About the families in other services, the expenditure on food and drinks accounted for 63.35 per cent of the total expenditure and 10.80 per cent on clothing and 0.47 per cent on education. The most striking feature of all the categories of families was that only a very small percentage of the expenditure was for education.

Survey of Gorur village

But the survey of Gorur village revealed a much better picture of rural life. A broad analysis of the number of households in the village under different income-groups as in 1961 is given below :—

Income-group		*Number of households*
Rs. 25 and below	..	4
Rs. 26 to Rs. 50	..	39
Rs. 51 to Rs. 75	..	65
Rs. 76 to Rs. 100	..	56
Rs. 101 and above	..	137
Total	..	301

It is significant that the larger income-groups outnumbered the lower income-groups in this village disclosing a relatively prosperous condition. The following table indicates the position of agricultural families :—

Occupation	*Number of households in the income-groups of*	
	Rs. 76 *to Rs.* 100	*Rs.* 101 *and above*
Cultivation of owned lands	26	75
Cultivation of lands taken on lease .	7	5
Agricultural labour ..	7	5

This meant that among the households depending on agriculture for their living, about 80 per cent of owner-cultivators, about 50 per cent of those who were cultivating the lands taken on lease and 40 per cent of the agricultural labourers were in the higher income-groups. Taking all the households into consideration, the average monthly expenditure of a household came to about Rs. 117.32. The table given below shows the pattern of the average expenditure among the different income-groups :—

Category	*Average monthly expenditure of the income-groups of*				
	Rs. 25 *and below*	*Rs.* 26 *to Rs.* 50	*Rs.* 51 *to Rs.* 75	*Rs.* 76 *to Rs.* 100	*Rs.* 101 *and above*
Cultivating owned lands	.	49.88	63.83	87.07	218.45
Cultivating leased lands	..	37.52	63.79	86.61	139.71
Agricultural labourers	..	13.92	161.88	85.33	119.08
Household industry	..	38.85	64.17	84.60	273.71
Other services	25.00	39.37	63.78	80.59	171.36

Summarising the developments in the village of Gorur over the past two decades the Monograph, referred to earlier, says, "the existing agricultural economy which is in a flourishing condition, the few crafts which are affording work to people, the urban facilities which have grown through the years and the available facilities for leading a cultured life have tended to make it possible for sizeable portion of the population to lead a fairly decent life as compared with the people of many other villages."

Avenues of Employment

Leaving agriculture, the other avenues of employment in the district are industry, trade and commerce, transport, professions and miscellaneous services. Hassan, being the headquarters town of the district, accounts for the bulk of the persons belonging to the professional classes. Hassan and other urban centres offer varied opportunities of employment.
road.

There is a District Employment Exchange which is functioning since 1961 at Hassan town. This Exchange is assisting the employment-seekers in finding suitable jobs and employers in meeting their requirements of personnel. The Exchange collects employment market information both from the public and private sectors and studies the trends to ascertain the employment situation, to find out the personnel in short supply and to decide the vocational training to be imparted and the results of such study are published at quarterly and annual intervals.

There were 6,240 applicants on the Live Register as at the end of November 1968. Of these, 89 per cent were persons without previous experience, 42 per cent of them being matriculates and about 12 per cent illiterates. The year-wise particulars relating to the number of persons on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange in Hassan district from 1961 to 1967 were as given below:—

Year		*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
1961	..	2,019	273	2,292
1962	..	2,191	291	2,481
1963	..	2,819	379	3,198
1964	..	3.461	440	3,904
1965	..	3,144	397	3,541
1966	..	2,737	622	4,232

The number of persons on the Live Register had increased almost twice during the period between 1961 and 1967. The period of waiting for the candidates may be a year or two and in some cases more than three years depending upon the availability of vacancies. The following table shows the percentages of

such persons waiting on the Live Register during the years from 1961 to 1967 :—

Year	*Less than one year*	*One to two years*	*Two to three years*	*Three years and above*
1961 ..	10.3	20.2	15.7	23.8
1962 .	16.4	21.3	19.3	13.0
1963 .	18.2	19.1	8.2	24.3
1964 ..	36.2	28.2	13.1	22.5
1965	39.1	30.1	16.2	14.6
1966 .	32.3	21.2	18.2	28.3
1967 .	21.6	27.2	29.8	18.4

The year-wise particulars of the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange were as detailed below :—

Year	*Public sector establishments*				*Private sector establishments*	*Grand total*
	Central	*State*	*Quasi-Govt.*	*Total*		
1961	12	568	8	588	..	588
1962 .	12	821	18	884	..	884
1963	9	543	6	558	3	561
1964 ..	18	486	35	539	1	540
1965 .	7	525	86	618	..	618
1966 .	17	642	88	747	6	753
1967 ..	25	600	72	697	..	697

About 3,714 persons secured employment during the period of six years. The number of vacancies filled up in the private sector through the Employment Exchange was negligible. The year-wise particulars of vacancies filled up during the period were as noted below :—

Year	*Public sector*				*Private sector*	*Grand total*
	Central	*State*	*Quasi-Govt.*	*Total*		
1961 .	7	525	8	540	..	540
1962 ..	3	677	18	700	..	700
1963 ..	12	432	25	469	..	469
1964 ..	19	445	31	498	..	498
1965 ..	12	363	35	440	..	440
1966 ..	12	517	38	567	2	569
1967 ..	3	456	37	498	..	498

The subjoined table shows that employment opportunities have been on the increase in the district :—

Category			*Employment during March 1965*	*Percentage of increase over previous year*
Public Sector				
Production of raw cotton	..	..	7	16.6
Conservation of forests	.	..	146	9.8
Fishing	..	..	22	10.0
Manufacturing of sundry hardware		..	286	3.2
Public Service—Administration		..	2,342	8.3
Educational Service—non-technical		..	4,573	11.1
Public Health and Medical Service		..	674	20.4
Veterinary Service	.	..	171	3.5
Community Service	..	..	314	9.4
Private Sector				
Processing of coffee in curing works		..	343	28.4
Manufacturing of bricks and tiles		..	123	3.4
Medical—Health and Sanitation		..	67	4.1
Retail trading	..	.	15	7.2
Personal service (Boarding and Lodging)			200	2.1

The following are the employment indices for the year 1967-68 as reported by the District Employment Exchange Office, Hassan, which throws further light on employment trend in the district :—

(Base year and month : March 1966—100)

As on		*Public Sector*	*Private Sector*	*Total*
31-3-1967	..	101.2	102.3	102.00
30-6-1967	..	98.8	109.7	100.10
31-12-1967	..	96.4	100.0	95.60
31-3-1968	..	99.6	101.1	101.60

The fluctuations noticeable above are attributable to seasonal employment opportunities in some of the establishments like coffee curing works, occasional employment of additional number of workers by the Mysore State Electricity Board and some retrenchment in a few manufacturing establishments. Most of the educated women employed have been in the teaching profession and in the public administrative service. In the offices of a few private sector establishments like coffee curing works, factories manufacturing wood and wooden products, there are a

few women working. But, on the whole, the employment of educated women in the industrial establishments of the public and private sectors is not considerable.

It is reported that there is man-power shortage in respect of certain categories like typists, stenographers, mid-wives, nurses, physical training instructors, Ayurvedic doctors, cinema operators, Kannada pandits, doctors and trained graduate teachers, but there is surplus in respect of other categories like diploma-holders in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, trained primary school teachers, graduates and matriculates (fresh) besides unskilled workers. But, on the whole, the employment opportunities have not kept pace with the increasing number of employment-seekers.

Rural Man-power Utilisation Scheme

A Rural Man-Power Utilisation Scheme has been in operation in the district in the Community Development Blocks of Holenarsipur and Arkalgud since 1964. The main work under this scheme is to provide employment to unskilled labourers especially during agricultural slack seasons. Under this scheme, about 65 tanks have so far been constructed with utilisation of about 2,24,068 man-days in Holenarsipur Block, whereas in Arkalgud Block, the number of tanks constructed was 170, man-days utilised being about 3,16,660, since the inception of the scheme. This scheme helped the agricultural labourers to some extent.

In order to help solve the local rural un-employment and under-employment problems, a far larger number of local landless workers could have been encouraged to obtain gainful employment in the large railway project and the Hemavathy Project that are being executed in this district. The labour force for them has been recruited largely from other States. To a certain extent, this applies to some of the coffee plantations also. Response for the recruitment to the army and other branches of the defence forces has also not been considerable in this district.

Community Development Programme

The Community Development Programme was launched in Mysore State as in the rest of India on the 2nd October 1952 and the entire State was covered under this programme by 2nd October 1963. More and more emphasis is being laid on improvement of agriculture and ancillary programmes like animal husbandry and irrigation. Development of small-scale industries is also receiving increasing attention for creating more employment opportunities and to step up production. Other features of the programme include provision of amenities like drinking water, village primary schools, communications, adult literacy, social education and promotion of community organisations. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, several of the blocks were converted from one stage to another on a phased programme. In 1959, a three-tier Panchayat Raj system was ushered in. Since then, the Blocks are being handled by the Taluk Development

Boards which are statutory bodies. In the district of Hassan, the first Development Block was started at Holenarsipur and the second at Arkalgud. From 1955 onwards, new Blocks were formed year after year, Belur in 1956, Arsikere in 1957 and another at Banavara during the same year; the Alur and the Manjarabad Blocks were inaugurated in 1958 and 1959 respectively. So by the beginning of the present decade, six out of the eight taluks of the district were covered under the programme and during the first two years of the present decade, two more Blocks each at Hassan and Channarayapatna were opened making the total number of Blocks in the district 11 and covering the entire district. A table showing the stages of development of the Blocks since inception is given at the end of the Chapter.

The self-help programme of the Community Development Blocks implies the development of the entire rural community, extending its benefits especially to the weaker and the under-privileged sections. It is an experiment of planned economic and social changes through the joint efforts of the people and the official agencies. People's support and participation form an integral part of the programme. In the early stages, advisory committees of local people were set up to assist block development officers. Later, these were replaced by block development committees. Though the response from the people was quite encouraging, the planners, in order to make it a people's programme in the real sense of the term, entrusted it to the elected representatives. Now it is the complete responsibility of the Taluk Boards and Village Panchayats to implement the scheme. A separate schematic budget allotment for a full block (unit) for stage I is Rs. 12 lakhs and for stage II Rs. 5 lakhs with a certain degree of flexibility in the diversion of funds from one account to another. The pattern of expenditure remains almost uniform among all the Blocks. The major items of expenditure are towards Block headquarters, agriculture, irrigation and reclamation, animal husbandry, rural health and sanitation, education, communication and rural arts, crafts and industries, in addition to 'Q' loans and advances made for irrigation, reclamation and industries. As against the total provision of Rs. 63,30,000 provided in the schematic budget of the Blocks, a sum of Rs. 47,79,764 was incurred during the First and Second Plan periods. A proper understanding of the pattern of expenditure and the nature and extent of development, need a type-study of a particular Block, preferably the oldest in the district. For this purpose an economic survey was conducted in the Holenarsipur Block in the year 1965 for assessing the progress made by the Block during the period of 12 years, which is given below:—

Holenarsipur Block

The Holenarsipur Community Development Block, which entered the post-stage period in October 1964, comprises 200 *charak* and 50 *becharak* villages, excluding the town covering a total area

few women working. But, on the whole, the employment of educated women in the industrial establishments of the public and private sectors is not considerable.

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Holenarsipur Block

The Holenarsipur Community Development Block, which entered the post-stage period in October 1964, comprises 200 *charak* and 50 *becharak* villages, excluding the town covering a total area

of 653.9 sq. kilometres and a population of 75,750 as in 1961. The density of population in the Block was 384 per square mile in 1961. Agriculture received the first importance and all efforts were directed towards it. The quantity of improved seeds distributed was of the order of 8,787 B.Mds. of paddy, 725 B.Mds. of ragi, two B.Mds. of jowar, 8 B.Mds. of groundnut and 73 B.Mds. of cotton seeds. About 1,14,772 B.Mds. of ammonium sulphate and 96,009 B.Mds. of other chemical fertilisers and green manure seeds to an extent of 6,344 B.Mds and 843 iron ploughs, 11 seed drills, 326 paddy weeders and 58 dusters and sprayers were distributed. For preparation of composts, 9,434 new pits were dug in the Block area. As many as 2,921 demonstration plots were laid out on the fields of the agriculturists. Pesticides worth Rs. 4,432 during the I stage of the development of the Block and a total quantity of 5,716 lbs. during II stage were distributed. An extent of 30,413 acres of land was brought under the Japanese method of cultivation with an average area of 3,130 acres per year. Seven oil engines were supplied to the cultivators for the purpose of irrigation. A Government seed farm was functioning at Jakkavalli. An extent of 526 acres of land was reclaimed besides bunding 654 acres.

Under the minor irrigation programme nine *katcha* and 10 *pucca* wells were sunk, 70 minor tanks renovated, three pumpsets installed and six pick-ups constructed. As a result of this, 1,130 acres of fresh land was brought under irrigation.

Two veterinary dispensaries were functioning in the Block area in 1965, one at the Block headquarters and another at Hallimysore and there was a poultry farm attached to the veterinary dispensary at Holenarsipur. Fifteen breeding bulls and 74 rams were supplied to raiyats for purpose of breeding. For the development of poultry, 600 male birds and 364 female birds and 4,992 improved hatching eggs were supplied to the cultivators. About 1,650 animals were artificially inseminated at the Artificial Insemination Centre at Holenarsipur, and 24,338 animals were castrated.

In respect of health services also, the progress was considerable. Four primary health units were functioning in the Block area in 1965. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was made for the construction of two health units, one at Doddakunche and another at Hallimysore, at the rate of Rs. 5,000 each. About 120 rural latrines were constructed; 15,223 yards of *pucca* drains were laid out; 42 drinking water wells were sunk and three drinking water wells were renovated and 1,573 drinking water wells were disinfected; 1,269 soakpits were prepared.

Under the head Social Education, 89 adult literacy classes were started and 1,311 adults including 60 women were made literates. For the benefit of such persons, 45 reading rooms and

libraries were started. About 150 youth clubs with a total membership of 3,605, two farmers' unions with a membership of 92 and 68 respectively, and functional *gram sahayak* camps were organised. Eight radio sets were supplied to the villagers under Block funds at a cost of Rs. 1,050.

With a view to increasing the women's participation in the programme, 47 *mahila mandals* and 25 *balawadis* and nurseries were started with total membership of 904 and 927 respectively. Six women's camps were held and nearly 125 women took part in them; 23 baby shows, six social camps, two gramalakshmi camps and a visual education tour were conducted. In addition to these, several demonstrations on kitchen gardens, construction of smokeless *chulas*, soap-making, home-management, cleanliness, etc., were held and 189 smokeless *chulas* were installed

In respect of communications, 216 furlongs of *katcha* roads were constructed, an improvement of 1,761 furlongs of the existing roads was effected and about 65 culverts were constructed.

In the field of industries, 101 *ambar charakas*, 66 bee-hives and 26 sewing machines were distributed among the villagers so that they could engage themselves during agricultural slack seasons. Improved tools and appliances worth Rs. 1,123 and Rs. 1,924 were supplied to blacksmith and goldsmith families respectively. There were 43 co-operatives, including five industrial societies and an industrial training institute functioning in the Block as in 1965. The following statement shows the cumulative totals of actual expenditure (in rupees) from the inception of the scheme to the end of 1969 in Holenarsipur Block :—

Sl. No.	*Particulars*		*Expenditure*
1.	Block Headquarters	..	3,30,952
2.	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	..	1,10,233
3.	Minor Irrigation	..	4,00,000
4.	Rural Health and Sanitation	..	91,466
5.	Education	..	1,30,675
6.	Social Education	..	65,373
7.	Communication	..	1,63,742
8.	Rural Arts and Crafts	..	1,25,702
9.	Rural Industries and Housing	..	1,50,315
10.	Irrigation and Reclamation	..	1,61,240

According to the figures gathered by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, in 1960-61, the income from the agricultural sector formed about 59.15 per cent of the total income in the district, while animal husbandry and other transport and

commerce accounted for 12.1 and 5.72 per cent respectively. The table given hereunder shows the amounts of income under various major sectors in the district as in 1960-61 :—

Sl. No.	*Major sectors*	*Income in lakhs of rupees*
1.	Agriculture	1,591.20
2.	Animal husbandry	327.34
3.	Forestry	10.59
4.	Fishery	6.94
5.	Mining	6.38
6.	Factory establishments (including electricity)	68.27
7.	Small-scale establishments ..	84.32
8.	Communications (posts and telegraphs)	20.68
9.	Railways	52.95
10.	Organised banking and insurance ..	27.08
11.	Other transport and commerce ..	154.94
12.	Professions and liberal arts ..	86.07
13.	Government services (administration)	103.64
14.	Domestic services	7.47
15.	House property	140.35
	Total ..	2,688.22

The per capita income of the district as worked out by the National Council of Agricultural and Economic Research, New Delhi, was Rs. 188 in 1955-56. Later for the year 1960-61, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics found it to be Rs. 307 which was above the State average of Rs. 289, and the Hassan district lagged behind its contiguous districts like Coorg (Rs. 558), Chikmagalur (Rs. 495), Shimoga (Rs. 319) and Mandya (Rs. 317) and it occupied the 8th place among the districts of the State in this respect.

Present position

In an assessment made under the 1961 Census all the districts of India were ranked under four levels of development, *viz.*, the bottom, the second, the third and the top levels, taking into account 63 different factors for purposes of ranking districts at the four levels. The district of Hassan was grouped under districts having the third level of development which meant that it had attained relatively a better level of living. Again in the year 1968, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics ranked the districts of the State on the basis of certain indicators as suggested by the Planning Commission. These several indicators were assigned weights in proportion to the importance of the indicators of development. Because of the importance of irrigation and of diversification of the economy, the indicators " percentage of net area irrigated to the net sown area " and " percentage of workers in agricultural

sector to the total workers" were assigned comparatively heavy weights. Similarly, two other indicators, namely, double cropped area and the number of workers in registered factories per lakh of population, were accorded relatively higher weights. The weighted mean ranking of the districts in the State worked out in this way put the Hassan district in the 12th place among the other districts of the State. According to the indicators of development adopted by the Programme Administration Division of the Planning Commission, in their study, 'Level of Economic Development', the district of Hassan obtained the 10th rank among the districts of the State in the year 1968.

Possibilities of development

The pace of economic development and the nature of such development in the district have been influenced, to a considerable extent, by organised planning since 1951. In the last quarter of 1968, formulation of district plans as such was also commenced. Considering the natural resources and other facilities available in the district, the scope for development in different sectors is very considerable. In the agricultural sector, the district has already attained self-sufficiency in respect of food-grains. This has to be stabilised and further efforts have to be made to increase agricultural production in the years to come. The cultivable waste and the fallow lands can be brought under the plough by a phased programme. Agricultural prosperity depends both on extensive and intensive cultivation. Except about one-third of the geographical area of the district, which is *malnad,* the cultivated lands in the rest of the district depend on irrigation to supplement the rain water. The Hemavathy River Project which is under execution will bring about an additional area of about 50,000 acres of land under cultivation in the district. The lift-irrigation schemes taken up on a co-operative basis and sinking of more wells for purposes of irrigation in the scarcity areas, will be of much help.

It has been realised that complete dependence on agriculture by a large number of people for their livelihood retards the progress of agriculture and affects the common well-being of the people. This problem becomes more acute in the scarcity areas where the yields are often poor. Therefore, diversification of agriculture and pursuit of activities allied to agriculture are necessary for remedying this position. Realising this fact, development of animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries and such other occupations allied to agriculture are being now increasingly encouraged. This would provide the families of agriculturists enough work all through the year and a good additional source of income which would help to raise their standard of livinr

The development in the field of agriculture and horticulture will, to some extent, influence the growth of industries in the district which, at present, is not served by any large-scale organised industry, barring the single Implements Factory at Hassan. Taking

into consideration the resources available, the demand for various manufactured products and such other factors, the Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore, has suggested the setting up of some wood, mineral and agro-based industries, both in the public and the private sectors. The forests of Hassan district contain various species of wood which are suitable for the manufacture of toys, especially educational toys. The saw dust, which is being wasted in saw mills now, may be used for the manufacture of briquettes. Since extensive deposits of china clay are found in the Bhageshpur area, there is ample scope for the manufacture of crockery articles. Refractory bricks can be manufactured out of the raw materials like chromite, magnesite and aluminous clay which are available in plenty in the district. It is understood that the copper deposits recently discovered in the district, if pooled together with such deposits found elsewhere in the State, can be commercially exploited with considerable advantage. (Very recently, deposits of sillimanite and molybdenum have also been discovered in the district). Among the agro-based industries, units for the manufacture of ragi malt food and dehydrated potatoes can be taken up. There is alos scope for setting up one or two fruit preservation units in view of new development in horticulture. As coconut is grown in large quantities in the district a unit for the manufacture of particle boards and another for coconut shell powder and several units for manufacture of articles from coir can be started. A tannery unit, as large quantities of raw hides and skins are available in the district, a sprinkler unit in view of the growing demand for sprinklers in plantation areas, a few fertiliser mixing plants and umbrella assembling units can be set up

On the whole, it can be said that the economic growth of the district has been well-planned in recent years, keeping in view its potentialities in the fields of irrigation, agriculture, transport and communications, industries, commerce, etc. The years since 1951 have seen a good deal of developmental efforts and an economic momentum has been generated. Of late, considerable headway has been made particularly in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, small-scale industries and banking and the many programmes carried out under the successive Five-Year Plans have brought about developments of a far-reaching importance which have laid the foundation for the district's future prosperity.

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TABLE I

Pattern of distribution of population according to the livelihood classes—1961 Census

Taluk	*As cultivator*	*As agricultural labour*	*In mining, quarrying livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations and allied activities*	*At household industry*	*In manufacturing other than household industry*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Alur ..	15,863 (69.97)* (5.05)**	1,744 (7.69) (7.39)	2,779 (12.26) (10.61)	354 (1.57) (2.64)	381 (1.68) (5.04)
Arkalgud ..	40,871 (80.14) (13.4)	3,046 (5.96) (12.92)	560 (1.10) (2.13)	2.598 (5.10) (19.34)	443 (0.87) (5.85)
Arsikere ..	51,782 (72.32) (16.53)	5,123 (7.15) (21.73)	1,567 (2.19) (5.98)	2,789 (3.90) (20.76)	1,254 (1.76) (16.72)
Belur ..	36,678 (69.44) (11.70)	4,103 (7.76) (17.4)	5,551 (10.50) (21.20)	1,152 (2.18) (8.57)	1,591 (3.01) (21.04)
Channarayapatna	63,159 (86.44) (20.16)	2,604 (3.56) (11 05)	790 (1.08) (3.01)	2,319 (3.17) (17.26)	567 (0.78) (7.50)
Hassan ..	54,678 (77.14) (17.45)	3,164 (4.46) (13.42)	432 (0.61) (1.65)	1,996 (2.81) (14.86)	1,786 (2.52) (23.62)
Holenarsipur ..	40,740 (85.68) (13.00)	1,037 (2.18) (4.40)	486 (1.02) (1.85)	1,716 (3.60) (12.77)	510 (1.07) (6.75)
Manjarabad ..	9,602 (28.11) (3.06)	2,754 (8.06) (11.69)	14,012 (41.03) (53.77)	511 (1.50) (3.80)	1.019 (2.99) (13.48)
Total ..	313,373 (73.96)	23,575 (5.57)	26,177 (6.18)	13,435 (3.18)	7,561 (1.76)

*Figures in brackets are percentages to the total working force of the taluk.

**Figures in brackets are percentages to the total population of the district under each category.

Pattern of distribution of population according to the livelihood classes—1961 Census—(contd.)

Taluk	In construction	In trade and commerce	In transport, storage and communications	In other services	Total workers	Total non-workers
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alur ..	179 (0.79) (4.80)	205 (0.90) (2.49)	36 (0.16) (1.61)	1,129 (4.98) (4.44)	22,670	26,512
Arkalgud ..	238 (0.47) (6.39)	794 (1.56) (9.65)	74 (0.15) (3.31)	2,370 (4.65) (9.32)	50,994	55,792
Arsikere ..	851 (1.16) (22.31)	1,915 (2.67) (23.27)	774 (1.08) (34.57)	5,560 (7.77) (21.87)	71,605	96,201
Belur ..	458 (0.87) (12.30)	839 (1.58) (10.19)	114 (0.21) (5.09)	2,332 (4.45) (5.21)	52,818	49,951
Channarayapatna	208 (0.29) (5.58)	861 (1.17) (10.46)	128 (0.18) (5.72)	2,429 (3.33) (9.56)	73,065	67,614
Hassan ..	578 (0.82) (15.52)	1,938 (2.73) (23.25)	775 (1.10) (34.60)	5,536 (7.81) (21.78)	70,883	90,68
Holenarsipur ..	305 (0.64) (8.19)	697 (1.47) (8.47)	118 (0.25) (5.27)	1,943 (4.09) (7.64)	47,552	41,788
Manjarabad ..	927 (2.7) (24.91)	981 (2.87) (11.92)	220 (0.65) (9.83)	4,125 (12.08) (16.18)	34,151	43,371
Total ..	3,724 (0.88)	8,230 (1.94)	2,239 (0.53)	25,424 (6.00)	4,23,738	4,72,106

TABLE II

Average wholesale prices of staple foodgrains in the State during each year from 1881-82 *to* 1913-14.

(Quantity is in seers of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year		*Rice*	*Ragi*
1881–82	..	12.86	27.23
1882–83	..	15.23	33.68
1883–84	..	16.00	36.57
1884–85	..	14.19	25.85
1885–86	..	12.77	26.66
1886–87	..	14.32	54.85
1887–88	..	14.38	43.63
1888–89	..	12.69	40.85
1889–90	..	11.65	39.38
1890–91	..	9.68	28.97
1891–92	..	8.35	20.58
1892–93	..	10.77	27.82
1893–94	..	10.26	30.23
1894–95	..	9.87	31.47
1895–96	..	10.44	34.28
1896–97	..	9.41	23.91
1897–98	..	8.90	20.31
1898–99	..	10.59	23.80
1899–1900	..	9.35	17.34
1900–01	..	8.11	14.64
1901–02	..	10.03	17.88
1902–03	..	10.82	25.71
1903–04	..	10.18	36.81
1904–05	..	8.43	20.00
1905–06	..	6.68	14.50
1906–07	..	7.25	17.50
1907–08	..	6.18	15.18
1908–09	..	5.43	11.43
1909–10	..	6.43	14.93
1910–11	..	7.56	20.25
1911–12	..	5.87	14.50
1912–13	..	5.56	16.18
1913–14	..	5.50	14.12

TABLE III

Statement showing the stages of development of the Community Development Blocks since their inception in Hassan District

Sl. No.	*Name of Block*	*Date of starting*	*Stage I period*	*Stage II period*	*Post-stage II period*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Holenarsipur ..	2-10-1953	From 2-10-1953 to 30- 9-1959	From 1-10-1959 to 30 -9-1964	1-10-1964
2.	Arkalgud ..	2-10-1954	From 2-10-1954 to 31- 3-1960	From 1- 4-1960 to 31- 3-1966	1- 4-1966
3.	Belur ..	2-10-1956	From 2-10-1956 to 30- 9-1961	From 1-10-1961 to 30- 9-1966	1-10-1966
4.	Arsikere ..	2-10-1957	From 2-10-1957 to 30- 9-1964	From 1-10-1964 to 30- 9-1969	....
5.	Banavara ..	2-10-1957	From 2-10-1957 to 30- 9-1964	From 1-10-1964 to 30- 9-1969	....
6.	Alur ..	1- 4-1958	From 1- 4-1959 to 30- 9-1966	From 1-10-1966 to 30- 9-1971	....
7.	Sakleshpur ..	1-4-1959	From 1- 4-1960 to 31- 3-1967	From 1- 4-1967 to 31- 3-1972	....
8.	Hassan I ..	1-4-1961	From 1- 4-1962 to 31- 3-1968	....	....
9.	Hassan II ..	2-10-1961	From 2-10-1962 to 30- 9-1967	....	....
10.	Channarayapatna I ..	2-10-1962	From 2-10-1963 to 30- 9-1968	....	....
11.	Channarayapatna II ..	2-10-1962	From 2-10-1963 to 30- 9-1968	....	....

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL administration, in relation to a district, only denotes district administration, which, in turn, may be defined as the management of public affairs within a territory demarcated for the purpose. The district which was being variously called as *Nadu, Vishaya, Kampana, Ventya, Seeme, Sarkar* and so on at different times by different ruling dynasties in the past, has always been an important administrative unit in our country. Though it may not be generally possible to find a historical continuity between these ancient units and the modern district, it would be correct to say that division of territory for administrative purposes is as old as organised administration. Even the code of Manu has described the village as a self-contained republic with a headman, and that a number of such villages formed a bigger administrative unit under the charge of an officer. There has not been any great variation in this administrative arrangement over the centuries.

After the rendition (*i.e.*, restoration of the State to the Wodeyar dynasty) in 1881, Mysore made marked progress in several spheres of governmental activity. The system of administration was based on the British-Indian model. The district was, as now, the pivotal administrative unit, the next lower being the sub-division; the next was the taluk and in some cases, the sub-taluk; this was followed by the hobli and this finally by the village. A Deputy Commissioner was appointed for each district and the people looked to him for the redress of their grievances and for the promotion of their welfare. He was both the principal revenue officer and the chief magistrate. In the other branches of the district administration, he was assisted by a District Forest Officer, a District Superintendent of Police, a District Excise Officer, an Executive Engineer, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer and a District Inspector of Schools. At the sub-divisional and taluk or sub-taluk levels, the Deputy Commissioner was assisted by Assistant Commissioners and Amildars respectively. These were in turn assisted by Shekdars in the hoblies. At the village-level were village officers called Patels, Shanbhogues, etc.

When the new Mysore State was formed in 1956 as a result of the States' Re-organisation, the number of districts rose from 10 to 19. It was, therefore, found necessary, for administrative convenience, to constitute revenue divisions. The new State was accordingly divided into four divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, and Hassan district, along with the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Coorg, South Kanara and Chikmagalur was included in the Mysore Division. The district has now been divided into two revenue sub-divisions, eight taluks, 38 hoblies, and 2,291 villages and its administrative machinery consists of a hierarchy of officers and officials headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

After the attainment of independence, the district administration has come to comprehend a very wide connotation of public administration. The expectations and demands of the people have increased vastly. There is a wide awareness among them and the democratic set-up has stimulated aspirations and urges of an unprecedented kind. The district administration has attained added importance with the launching of the Five-Year Plans and other developmental programmes. Besides collection of revenue and provision of security of person and property as in the earlier days, the present-day public administration embraces almost every field of human activity. In this context, it is important to note that all these administrative functions are required to be carried out in such a way that they do not in any way infringe the fundamental rights guaranteed to the ictizens in the Constitution and the rule of law.

Multifarious functions

The functions of the present-day district administration may be grouped, for purposes of convenience, into several fairly broad categories. The first group relates to public safety, protection of the citizen and of all his rights. Thus it includes maintenance of law and order and administration of civil and criminal justice. The second group may be called the revenue and excise group. It relates to assessment and collection of taxes and duties of different kinds including land revenue, irrigation cess, income-tax, agricultural income-tax, sales tax, entertainment tax, stamp duty, court fees, registration fees, excise duties of both Central and State Governments, taxes on motor vehicles, etc. Under this group may also be included recovery of loans advanced to cultivators, deriving of revenue from liquors, drugs, etc., control and maintenance of Government treasuries, land acquisition, maintenance of land records, consolidation of agricultural holdings and implementation of land reforms.

The third group relates to agriculture, animal husbandary, irrigation, communication and industries. These form a part of the economic group of administrative functions. The next group

relates to welfare and development functions, some of which are also economic. These include community development, co-operatives, public health, education, social welfare, panchayat raj and the like. Another duty cast upon the district administration is of dealing with calamities like famines, floods, fires, etc. It is also concerned with the conduct of all elections to the Parliament, to the State Legislature and to the local bodies and also with the conduct of population census. The district administration has also to see that local self-government institutions like municipalities, taluk development boards and village panchayats function properly. Further, it has to exercise executive authority of government in periods of crises endangering the life and security of the community. Each one of the functions listed above comprises several sub-functions.

Although there are a number of functionaries at the district, sub-divisional, taluk, hobli and even village levels to deal with these multifarious functions of the government in the district, it is the Deputy Commissioner who has to bear the main brunt of the district administration under the guidance and supervision of the Divisional Commissioner.

Divisional Commissioner

The posts of Divisional Commissioners in the new Mysore State were created by the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1956, under the provisions of the States' Re-organisation Act, 1956. The Hassan district, as already stated, comes under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division. The Divisional Commissioner is the head of the revenue administration within his jurisdiction. He plays a vital role in the general administration of the districts, not only in respect of revenue matters but also of the activities of other departments. He acts as a link between the State Government and the district authorities in respect of all developmental and public welfare activities. He undertakes tours in the districts and supervises the general activities of all development departments and gives them guidance.

The numerous programmes taken up under the successive five-year and annual plans and the increased tempo of developmental activities in the districts have lent great importance to the post of Divisional Commissioner. Being the chief co-ordinator of the various development programmes in the districts, he convenes co-ordination meetings of the district officers periodically with a view to reviewing the progress of development works and to removing difficulties, if any, in their expeditious execution. He has to be specially vigilant about natural calamities like floods, famines and scarcity conditions and bestow his urgent attention on organisation of relief measures for alleviating the distress and hardships of the victims. He has also to be watchful about the

rise in prices and scarcity of foodgrains and other consumer commodities and take suitable remedial measures.

All proposals from the Deputy Commissioners to the State Government in respect of revenue matters, community development programme, municipal administration and the like are required to pass through the Divisional Commissioner's Office after being duly scrutinised by the latter. The responsibility of distribution and reappropriation of budget grants to revenue offices, community development blocks, taluk development boards, and, to some extent, to municipalities also rest with the Divisional Commissioner. He has powers to inspect and control all revenue offices in the Division. He is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioners in matters of revenue administration, both in respect of revenue law and disciplinary proceedings against the revenue staff. In brief, his functions may be described as supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating, advisory and appellate.

Deputy Commissioner

As the district is the crucial unit of administration, the Deputy Commissioner is the crucial figure in the process of general administration of the district. As stated earlier, the main brunt of the district administration is borne by him. He works under the general supervision and guidance of the Divisional Commissioner. As the revenue head of the district, he plays a very prominent and pivotal role in all aspects of district administration. The advent of democracy and the resultant increase in the number and variety of developmental activities have further increased his functions and responsibilities.

The main functions of the Deputy Commissioner may be broadly classified as (1) revenue, (2) law and order, (3) development, (4) co-ordination and (5) public welfare in general. In the general pattern of the district administration, he is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water), wherever situated, and, at the same time, the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated and whether put to agricultural use or other uses, is liable to payment of land revenue except in cases where it is expressly exempted by a special contract. Such land revenue is generally of three kinds: (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. The duties of the Deputy Commissioner relate to the fixation, collection and accounting of all such land revenue. He has to see that the revenue due to the Government is recovered punctually with the minimum of coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. In order to enable him to

carry out these and other relative duties, he has been invested with wide powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules.

Revenue functions The Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments, *e.g.*, fees in respect of ferries and bridges, stamps and registration, cess in respect of irrigation, etc. Any arrears, whether of State or Central Government, may be recovered as land revenue under the provisions of the relevant tax laws. If a party fails to pay the tax in time, the tax collecting authority forwards a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who has powers to recover the amount in the same manner as he does in respect of arrears of land revenue. The Mysore Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act regulates the grant of loans to cultivators at cheaper rates of interest for financing their agricultural operations. In this connection, the Deputy Commissioner is required to estimate the loan requirements of his district and approach the Government for sanction. He has to arrange for proper distribution of the amount placed at his disposal and cause recoveries to be made at the proper time.

Being the head of the revenue administration of the district, the Deputy Commissioner exercises all the powers enumerated under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, and the Rules made thereunder. He is also responsible for maintenance of the land records. In addition, he exercises various powers under several other Acts, such as the Mysore Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Mysore Irrigation Act, Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act and the Mysore Municipalities Act. He discharges also a quasi-judicial function in revenue disputes. The entire land revenue from the district is now assigned to the Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards in the district by the Government and the responsibility of allocating these funds rests with the Deputy Commissioner. He is empowered to survey and settle boundary disputes in respect of lands and to take suitable steps for the succour of victims of floods, famines and such other natural calamities.

Magisterial functions The Deputy Commissioner is the Executive District Magistrate of the district and in that capacity he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is the head of all the executive sub-divisional and taluk magistrates in the district and has extensive power under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Mysore Police Act and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. He has control over the Police in so far as the law and order question is concerned and supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. With the separation of judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate

has ceased to deal with the actual dispensation of justice or with the trial process. His law and order responsibility involves two functions; firstly, he has to enforce law and order through the police and secondly, he has to take regulatory and penal action.

In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate is responsible for the issue of licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc., and also for the supervision of the general administration of these Acts. He is also the licensing authority under the Mysore Cinematograph Act and exercises powers vested in him also under the Prevention of Untouchability Act and the like. Under the Foreigners Act, the District Magistrate looks after the proper implementation of various instructions received from Government from time to time in respect of grant of visas, passports, etc.

Deputy Development Commissioner

Under the Community Development Programme, the Deputy Commissioner is designated as the Deputy Development Commissioner. In that capacity, he is placed in overall charge of all the development blocks in his jurisdiction. He has to possess a clear picture of the working of the several departments at the district-level in order to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental programmes. He holds periodical meetings of all the district-level officers (except the judicial officers) as also the officers at the block-level at which the block programmes and achievements are reviewed. He is also the *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Council, which has to guide and co-ordinate the developmental activities of the several departments in the district and also those of the taluk development boards which help in the execution of the community development programmes in the district. He has also the overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the several schemes taken up under the Five-Year Plans, including social welfare work. Thus the integrated development of the district through co-ordination of efforts forms an important part of the Deputy Commissioner's functions

The Deputy Commissioner is also the *ex-officio* District Registrar and as such he exercises control over the Sub-Registrars in the district. Besides, he is also the *ex-officio* Collector of Stamps under the Mysore Stamp Act and Rules. He is also the Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority and President of the District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board. He also exercises supervision over local administration, census operations, elections, excise, food and civil supplies. He is enjoined to give effect to the notifications issued by the Government from time to time in respect of foodgrains and other essential commodities. He is also the custodian of all *muzrai* institutions in the district under the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable

Endowments Act and is concerned also with the working of the Small Savings Scheme at the district-level.

Deputy Commissioner's establishment

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by a Headquarters Assistant of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who functions also as the executive Additional District Magistrate, a District Development Assistant, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who assists the Deputy Commissioner in his duties relating to community development and other developmental activities, another Headquarters Assistant to assist him in matters relating to registration and stamps, an Office Assistant to supervise the work of subordinate staff in the office, a Food Assistant to assist the Deputy Commissioner in matters pertaining to food and civil supplies, a District Social Welfare Officer to deal with matters relating to social welfare, a District Planning Officer to assist in planning of development programmes and a District Excise Officer to assist in excise matters.

Besides these officers, there are also a number of other lower category officials assisting the Deputy Commissioner and other officers at various levels in the district office such as Taluk Sheristedars, Accountants, First and Second Division Clerks, Typists, etc. While the number of this category of officials was about 45 during 1969-70, there were also about 20 members of the class IV staff like attenders, peons, etc., in the Hassan District Office.

Assistant Commissioners

As stated earlier, the district of Hassan has been divided into two revenue sub-divisions with their headquarters at Hassan and Sakleshpur. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner who is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioners of sub-divisions form the connecting link between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildars of taluks. Their functions, by and large, are similar to those of the Deputy Commissioner, but at a lower level. This is generally the level at which a new recruit to the Indian Administrative Service starts his official career.

The Assistant Commissioners also exercise both revenue and magisterial powers. Their main revenue functions include, among other things, (1) inspection and supervision of the work of Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers; (2) safeguarding the interests of the Government in land by regular inspection dealing with encroachments, breaches of the conditions of tenure, etc; (3) conducting of annual *jamabandi* (a kind of audit of the previous year's accounts of land revenue along with the checking of the current year's accounts) of taluks except in cases where the Deputy Commissioner himself is to conduct the

jamabandi; (4) hearing of appeals against the decisions of Tahsildars and settling of cases regarding land acquisition matters; (5) inspection of crops and boundary marks and checking of *annewari* of revenue and the record of rights; (6) supervision over the realisation of government revenues such as land revenue, betternment levy, repayment of *taccavi* loans, etc., and (7) assignment of lands and sanction of *taccavi* loans upto a limited extent.

The Assistant Commissioners are also executive Sub-Divisional Magistrates and in that capacity, they exercise certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure. These include power to ensure security and maintain public peace, power to take security for good behaviour, power to pass orders to prevent apprehended danger to public peace, power to hold inquests, etc. They have to keep the Deputy Commissioner informed of the law and order situation in their respective sub-divisions.

Each of these Assistant Commissioners is assisted in his duties in the sub-divisional office by about 7 to 9 ministerial and 3 to 4 class IV officials.

Tahsildars

There are eight taluks in Hassan district under the two revenue sub-divisions referred to above and each of these taluks is under the charge of a Tahsildar, who is directly responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar is the central figure in the general administration of the taluk. He has to enquire and report to the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner on almost all revenue matters so as to enable them to take their decisions on them and he has also to execute the orders passed by them. He has to keep ready all particulars in respect of the demand, collection and balance of land revenue which are required for conducting the annual *jamabandi* of the taluk. He is the most intimately concerned officer for the determination of the amounts of remissions and suspensions of land revenue on account of crop failures, etc.

The Tahsildar is responsible for the collection of land revenue in the taluk. In addition, he has also to effect recoveries of *taccavi* loans, *pot-hissa* measurement fees, boundary-marks advances and irrigation cess, as also the dues of other departments like sales-tax, income-tax, etc., from the defaulters, at the request of the departments concerned. Applications for grant of *taccavi* loans are generally received and enquired into by him. Besides deciding about the eligibility and the quantum of loans that may be granted, he can also himself grant loans and also land upto a limited extent. He must also be vigilant about the

proper utilisation and repayment of these loans by the cultivators. Another important duty entrusted to the Tahsildar is the levy and collection of water rates and maintenance cess under the relevant rules and regulations. He has also to attend to many other similar duties. The duties and powers of all the revenue officers are defined in the Mysore Land Revenue Act and the Mysore Revenue Manual.

The Tahsildars are also executive Taluk Magistrates and in that capacity, they exercise also certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which include power to disperse any unlawful assembly with the use of civil or military force, power to make order as to the disposal of property regarding which an offence has been committed, power to recover penalty on forfeited bonds and to require fresh security, etc. With the authorisation of the State Government or the District Magistrate, he may also issue orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace and can also hold inquests.

Each of these Tahsildars is assisted in his duties in the taluk headquarters by a staff consisting of about 15 to 20 ministerial and 10 to 15 class IV officials.

Revenue Inspectors

The eight taluks of the district have been further sub-divided into 38 hoblies or circles, each of which is under the charge of a Revenue Inspector. In the revenue set-up of the district, the Revenue Inspector of the hobli is an important official within his jurisdiction. He is directly responsible to the Tahsildar of the taluk in the administration of revenue matters in the hobli and forms a link between the Tahsildar and the village officers. He has to supervise the work of the village officers and inspect village boundaries and boundary marks, all government and public lands and encroachments thereon and irrigation sources under the control of the revenue department. He has to acquaint himself generally with the agricultural conditions in his hobli. He is also responsible for the collection of land revenue in the hobli with the assistance of Village Accountants. His other functions include sub-division and demarcation of lands on request, maintenance of records of rights and inspection of mutation entries, scrutiny of village maps, enquiries into miscellaneous applications from members of the public and such other miscellaneous works as the Tahsildar may from time to time entrust to him.

Village Officers

The system of village administration in this area had its origin in what was known as the *Barabaluti* system, under which there were 12 members comprising the village administrative machinery. However, with the efflux of time, several of them ceased to be recognised as members of the village establishment

and, until a few years ago, the village establishment in the district consisted of only the following five functionaries: (1) Patel (village headman), (2) Shanbhogue (village accountant), (3) Talari (village scout), (4) Thoti (village watchman) and (5) Nirganti (distributor of water from irrigation tanks.) All these posts were held by hereditary succession. While the Patels were expected to possess ability to write up registers of vital statistics, pass receipts to the ryots and write reports on ordinary occurrences, the Shanbhogues were required to possess ability to read and write Kannada well, draft reports regarding occurrences in the village and to have a knowledge of simple arithmetic, land revenue rules and village officers' manual and had to keep the village land records and revenue accounts. Remuneration to these two classes of village officers consisted of Inam lands subject to *jodi* or full assessment and cash allowances called *potgi* calculated on the basis of the land revenue demand.

The Thotis were the watchmen of the village and its crops. They were also required to act as guides to government officers and travellers of importance. The Talari was the scout of the village. He traced the robbers and thieves, and watched the movements of suspicious strangers. The Nirganti regulated the supply of irrigation water to the wet-lands of the village; he economised the supply of water in every possible way. In addition to the remuneration by rent-free or lightly assessed lands, these village servants were receiving a certain quantity of grains from the cultivating ryots and certain cash payments from non-agriculturists.

Abolition of hereditary offices

In deference to a long-standing demand for enquiring into the grievances of the village officers and betterment of their service conditions, on the one hand, and for the abolition of all hereditary village offices and appointment of salaried officials to do the work, on the other, a legislation called the Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act was enacted in 1961 by which all the hereditary village offices in the State were abolished with effect from 1st February 1963. Under the provisions of this Act, in place of the hereditary Shanbhogues, Village Accountants have been appointed as full-time Government servants on a salary basis. They are required to work under the guidance of the Revenue Inspectors of hoblies. They have to maintain all prescribed registers, accounts and other records and, when called upon by any superior officer of the taluk or the district, are required to prepare all records connected with the affairs of the village, which are required either for the use of the Government or the public, such as notices, reports, *mahazars* and depositions. They are also required to work as secretaries to village panchayats whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000, along with their normal revenue wok. The present incumbents of the posts of

Patels and other village officers are, however, being continued for the time-being without hereditary rights.

Law and Order

Administration of law and order is an important component of the general administration of the district. The police force of the district, headed by the Superintendent of Police, is responsible for performance of all police functions including prevention and detection of crimes and prosecution of offenders, while the executive District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. For this purpose, the Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the general control of the executive District Magistrate. The police regulations specifically provide that the District Magistrate is the head of the criminal administration of the district and the police force is required by law to assist him to enforce that authority. Thus, while the internal departmental control of the police force as such vests in the District Superintendent of Police, for purposes of law and order in the district it is subject to the overall control and direction of the District Magistrate. For example, whenever an Executive Magistrate is present on a scene of rioting or widespread disorder, he assumes charge of the situation and the police have to act under his orders. It is he who can give the order to fire or to use force. But the actual administration of the police force, including discipline and training and deployment of the force, is largely the responsibility of the Superintendent of Police, discharged in accordance with his own departmental rules and regulations

For purposes of police administration, Hassan district has been divided into two police sub-divisions, with headquarters at Hassan and Arsikere. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is directly responsible to the District Superintendent of Police, Hassan. These sub-divisions have been further sub-divided into four police circles, each under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police. There are armed policemen in reserve at the district headquarters.

Another element in the law and order component is the jails and judicial lock-ups. There is a District Lock-up at Hassan and Taluk Lock-ups at Holenarsipur and Belur, where persons convicted of various offences for short periods as well as prisoners under trial are housed. The District Surgeon, Hassan, is the officer in charge of the District Lock-up. The Taluk Lock-ups are, however, looked after by the Sheristedars of the taluk offices wherein they are situated. These lock-ups are under the general control of the District Magistrate.

Judiciary

Insofar as the judicial administration is concerned, the District and Sessions Judge, Hassan, is the head of the judiciary in the district. The judiciary deals with both civil and criminal cases. The District and Sessions Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work and his functions have been described in detail in Chapter XII. He exercises appellate and supervisory powers over the subordinate judicial officers. As Sessions Judge, he deals with cases committed to sessions in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure. These are the more serious offences falling mainly under the Indian Penal Code. On the civil side, there is a Civil Judge and a Munsiff at Hassan, and a Munsiff each at Holenarsipur, Arsikere and Channarayapatna. While the Munsiffs at the latter three places exercise also the powers of judicial magistrates, there is a separate judicial magistrate at Hassan.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced in the district in the year 1956. In accordance with this scheme, the functions of a magistrate were divided among two types of magistrates designated as Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates. As stated earlier, the Deputy Commissioner, his Headquarters Assistant, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars are *ex-officio* executive District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Taluk Magistrates respectively.

Other District Officers

As already stated, with the advent of Independence, great emphasis was laid on all-round development and on raising the standard of living of the people. The Constitution of India devotes sixteen of its Articles to what are described as the Directive Principles of State policy. They mainly relate to the welfare of the people—of the community as a whole as well as of the individual—in both economic and social spheres. In keeping with the objective of promoting the all-round welfare of the people at a rapid pace, the existing departments were strengthened and reoriented and several new ones were created. As a result, a number of economic and social administration as well as development departments have been functioning both at the State and district levels, in addition to the revenue, law and order and judicial departments. The following are the various district-level officers of departments in the district, whose functions and jurisdictions have been dealt with in Chapter XIII and other relevant chapters :—

1. Deputy Director of Agriculture
2. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies
3. Deputy Director of Public Instruction
4. Superintending Engineer, Hemavathy Project Circle, Gorur.

5. Executive Engineer, Hassan Division
6. Executive Engineer (Electrical), Hassan Electrical Division.
7. Deputy Labour Commissioner, Hassan Region, Hassan.
8. Labour Officer, Hassan District
9. District Surgeon
10. District Health and Family Planning Officer
11. District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
12. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce
13. Assistant Director of Fisheries
14. Superintendent, Seed Multiplication Centre, Hassan.
15. Divisional Forest Officer
16. Regional Transport Officer
17. Assistant Superintendent of Land Records
18. District Employment Officer
19. District Treausry Officer
20. District Marketing Officer
21. District Statistical Officer
22. District Publicity Officer

Besides, the Central Government has some of its offices in the district for the collection of income-tax and excise duties, administration of postal, telegraph and telephone services and the railways. (See also Chapter XIII).

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

THE land tax has been one of the oldest sources of revenue to the Government from time immemorial. It has become customary to trace its evolution from the days of Manu. According to him, the kings were justified in collecting one-twelfth or one-sixth of gross produce of all lands put together in each village in normal days. But during the days of war and such other calamities this share was generally raised to one-fourth of the produce. This was generally the guide-line for the Hindu kings of those days. In the old days, it was a very important source of revenue to the Government, whose incidence fell on a large number of people.

During early days

It is stated that during the rule of the Kadamba kings, who ruled over portions of the present district of Hassan early in the Christian era, they got all the lands measured and the boundaries of each farm-land marked.

The Ganga kings, who ruled over a large part of the district from early in the Christian era to the beginning of the 11th century, levied the land tax at the rate of one-sixth of the gross produce during normal years and one-fourth during periods of war and other calamities. It appears that there was the practice of collecting land tax at one-sixth of the produce from communal lands, one fifth from forest tracts and lands on which dry crops were raised, and one-third from lands which were irrigated by tanks. In order to fix a fair rent, all cultivable lands were measured, though no uniform method in the measurement of land was followed, and they were classified according to the fertility of the soil. A moderate assessment was made for the first two years, giving allowance for the vagaries of rainfall and the nature of the soil, and during the third year the assessment rates were finally fixed. Remissions of land revenue were granted whenever there used to be failure of rain or shortage of irrigated water. The Gauda and the *Karanam* in villages and the Nayak and Nadagavunda in larger villages and towns, assisted by a group of officials, collected the revenue. Allocation of land-gifts for various purposes was also in vogue. The system does not appear to have undergone any marked changes during the period of the Hoysalas who ruled over this district and

other parts from about the 11th century to the 14th century. During the reign of Vishnuvardhana, a raiyat, who handed over a good number of worn-out plough-shares to the king, secured a special recognition or distinction from the court. This was probably a device adopted by Vishnuvardhana to encourage the raiyats and extend the area under cultivation. It is surmised that a *Kula* was a pole, eighteen lengths of rod, which was used as the measure of a piece of land and formed the standard unit of measurement for all assessment during the days of the Hoysalas. One-fifth of the produce on dry lands and one-third of the produce on wet lands appears to have been levied as assessment on all cultivated lands by some of the Hoysala rulers.

During Vijayanagara rule and later

Later on, during the Vijayanagara rule, the system of revenue administration underwent several changes. In the days of Krishnadevaraya and Achyutaraya, the revenue collections were improved and a regular system of keeping the accounts and a vigilant watch over the methods of collection were introduced. Regulations to augment the resources from arable lands were also issued. The assessment was fixed on the extent of sown area which was, in turn, determined by the quantity of seed sown and the nature of the soil. The chiefs of Balam who had their capital at Aigur encouraged colonisation of the *malnad* areas by granting lands, with or without rent, to new settlers and made some of the influential immigrants as Patels. It seems that during this period, the inhabitants gradually obtained proprietary rights on lands and the Patels hereditary feudal powers. The rents to the Government were being paid in cash. Parts of the district had been also under the rule of the Keladi Nayaks for some time. Shivappa Nayaka, a famous chief of this family, divided the lands into five distinct classes based on the soils and their fertility. The cost of cultivation, the quantity of gross produce and its value were also taken into consideration while fixing the rents. A few acres of land in some villages were cultivated directly under the supervision of the Government in order to know a fair rent for the lands. In order to help fix a fair rent on areca garden lands, Shivappa Nayaka had planted arecanut trees in his own garden. Generally, the average for the previous five years was calculated and one-third of this average figure was fixed as the rent. The system was known as Shivappa Nayaka's 'shist'

Under Wodeyars of Mysore

Maharaja Chikka-Devaraja Wodeyar (1672-1704), one of the most distinguished Wodeyar rulers of Mysore, introduced a number of changes in order to augment the resources of the Government. The revenue was collected with great regularity and precision. It appears that he exacted from every village a written renunciation, ostensibly voluntary, of private property in the land and an acknowledgement that it belonged to the State. A land tax of two gold *fanams* per *Kudu* was levied upon dry cultivation, while one-fourth of the produce of wet and garden lands and of coconut

and arecanut orchards was the share of Government. Haidar Ali continued the fiscal institutions of Chikka-Devaraja Wodeyar and levied new cesses. He kept a rigorous watch over the prompt recovery of revenue and appointed Harikars in all taluks for this purpose. Tipu Sultan abolished the post of Harikars and in their places appointed special officers for each *tukadi*. He also followed most of the regulations issued by Chikka-Devaraja Wodeyar and also imposed extra cesses to augment his resources.

Purnaiya's Reforms

Soon after the power was restored to the Mysore royal family in 1799, a proclamation of un-qualified remissions of all balances was issued. Dewan-Regent Purnaiya addressed himself to the task of rationalisation and stabilisation of the various rates of assessment. He went about conferring property rights of the soil and allowed the collection of revenue both in cash and kind. He ordered a general *paimayish* or measurement of fields. But this *paimayish* could not but be imperfect under the conditions of his days and the work done was irregular and incomplete. Generally speaking, the farmers of dry lands paid an assessment equivalent to about one-third of the gross produce and those of wet or paddy lands at about one-half of the crop; this was charged at the average price-rates prevailing in the district. The old system of renting out the villages to highest bidders was abolished and the whole system of revenue administration was brought under the direct management of Government. In the *malnad* parts of the district, Shivappa Nayaka's 'shist' was followed.

Later, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III continued the system introduced by Dewan Purnaiya. Now in parts of Manjarabad the lands were measured, as the same had not been done previously. The general average *kandaya* or rent was usually about one-third of the gross produce. The rates of assessment at the time of this ruler, within the confines of the Manjarabad Faujdari, were Rs. 12, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 for wet variety of lands; Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 for dry lands; Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 for coconut gardens. The rates in respect of fields where sugarcane was grown, were Rs. 22, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 depending upon the nature of the soil.

Under British Commission

During the period of the administration by the British Commission, the Manjarabad Faujdari was merged with the Ashtagram division. The Raiyatwari System was liberalised and made as simple as possible, and a review of cases, where money-rents were felt to be high, was made. The system of exacting *khists* before the harvest was given up and the farmers were allowed to pay the assessments in five instalments. Under the Batayi Method, the raiyats had to share the produce of the land equally with the Government and this was now converted into a money payment wherever feasible. Later, that is about eight years after the rendition of the State to the royal family, the Land Revenue Code

was brought into force with effect from 1st April 1889. After the stabilisation of the Revenue Department, the *halat* or excise duty, which pressed heavily on the people of the *malnad* parts, was abolished in 1907. These arrangements were in force until they were superseded by the new system introduced after a regular survey and settlement.

Inam tenures

Though Inam tenures have now been abolished, it would be of interest to sketch a few facts as they are of historical interest. After 1799, the British authorities advised Dewan Purnaiya not to alienate lands without the approval of the British Resident. Owing to this measure, the grant of fresh Inams between 1799 and 1811 was limited though not completely stopped. From 1811 to 1831, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III alienated some lands besides conferring on others *kayamgutta* or permanent tenure. During the British administration (1831 to 1881) the number of such grants made were very small in number. An investigation into the Inam tenures in the State was taken up. In 1863, when the revenue survey was introduced in the State, some skeleton Inam Rules were framed. The Inams in existence were *Devadaya, Dharmadaya, personal, Kodagi* and Inams for miscellaneous services.

In 1918, an Inam Enquiry Commission of seven members was appointed and after considering its recommendations, the Government passed orders amending the Mysore Land Revenue Code. Under this amendment, the rights of *Kadim* or permanent tenants were protected, even when the principal's rights were forfeited. In all Inam villages, an attempt was made to secure for the tenants rights similar to those of registered occupants under Government. Inam villages were also brought under the Village Improvement Schemes.

In spite of these measures, the relationship between the Inamdars and their tenants did not much improve. The tenants were still doubtful of the security of their rights, while the Inamdars complained of irregular payment of rents by tenants. In 1932, the Government appointed another Inam Enquiry Commission. The important recommendations of this Commission were that survey and settlement operations may be introduced in all the Inam villages without waiting for the Inamdars' consent; the scope for taking over Inam villages under Government management may be enlarged; the rules for granting remissions owing to failure of rains may be extended to these villages and the Inam tenure of villages may end when the Inamdars relinquish their rights. These recommendations were accepted and accordingly the Land Revenue Code was amended in 1939 and 1940. The Alienated Villages Purchase Act, 1944, enabling the Government to purchase the alienated villages at the request of the holders at a price agreed to by the latter, was also passed. But these steps did not much help the tenants and another committee was appointed in 1948

to enquire into the question of Inams. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954 and the Mysore Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Act, 1955 were passed. The work of resumption of the Inam lands and payment of compensation was taken up thereafter. The extent of Inam lands in the various taluks of the district was as follows:—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*			*Extent in*	
				Acres	*Guntas*
1.	Channarayapatna	..	..	7,634 —	28
2.	Hassan	..	..	3,681 --	06
3.	Arkalgud	..	..	1,981 - -	26
4.	Belur	..	..	4,549	29
5.	Sakleshpur	..	..	3,201	04
6.	Arsikere	..	..	5,257 - --	27
7.	Alur	..	..	1,092 --	08
8.	Holenarsipur	..	..	2,799 - -	00
		Total	..	30,202 -	08

Survey and Settlement

After 1799, the work of a general topographical survey was entrusted to Col. Mackenzie. During the regime of Dewan Purnaiya, a revenue survey was conducted which was by no means thorough. Though the importance of systematic survey of lands and assessment of rates based thereon was realised by the Government, however, this important task was taken up much later. The new Department of Survey and Settlement commenced its work only in 1963-64 under the supervision of Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The several operations incidental to the introduction of survey and settlement in a taluk were measurement and demarcation of lands, classification of soils and fixing of the rates of assessment. Each survey number was demarcated by boundaries such as stones or mounds. The classification of fields according to soil was conducted in accordance with certain principles, soils being first divided into three categories, differing in composition and colour; each category was then placed under one of the nine classes according to its depth from the surface and to each such class a relative value was affixed expressing in fractions of sixteenth of a rupee. Before finally fixing the assessment, the tract which was subjected to settlement operations was divided into a number of groups of villages homogenous as to its characteristics and other factors such as climate, rainfall, general fertility of the soil, communications and markets; the revenue history of the previous 30 years relating to the tracts was also taken into

consideration. The amount of assessment was then apportioned to different villages. An account of original settlement in the several taluks of the area forming the present Hassan district is given below.

Original settlement

Belur taluk.—The first taluk where the original settlement was introduced in 1877 was the Belur taluk. It was found that the old rates of assessment were based partly on the Vijayanagara *Varaha shist* and partly on Shivappa Nayaka's *Rekha shist*. It appears that in the old days for many of the dry lands of the taluk, hardly any assessment was paid except in a few villages to the south where the dry land was included in the assessment of wet lands. The area of the taluk at the time of the original settlement, including various classes of lands, was 1,09,603 acres. After a close examination of the revenue history of the taluk and taking into account the peculiar modes of assessment, the new rates were fixed on a moderate scale. The total revenue demand of the taluk for 1891-1892 was Rs. 1,84,679.

Arsikere taluk.—After the fall of Vijayanagara in 1565, the area came into the possession of the Tarikere palegars and it was taken over by Shivappa Nayaka of Bednur in the 17th century. In 1690, the area was incorporated in the Mysore territory by a treaty. The next taluk which was taken up for original settlement was the Arsikere taluk. The actual work of its settlement started in 1879. At the time of the original settlement, the cultivable area was 1,00,893 acres and the unoccupied area was 33,667 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-1892 was fixed at Rs. 1,60,995 and the amount increased to Rs. 1,86,722 in the next year.

Hassan taluk.—This area was in the principality of Balam for a long time and was incorporated with Mysore in 1690 by virtue of a treaty with the Bednur chief. The revenue settlement in the Hassan taluk was initially effected in the Alur, Palya and Chikkanagal hoblies in 1881 and subsequently extended to other areas and the settlement work was completed in 1882. The eastern part of the taluk is a *maidan* area, while the portion to the south-west of the district headquarters is mainly semi-*malnad*, presenting in some parts the appearance of grassy open lawns and in others being covered with small scrub jungles. The climate and soils in this region were well suited to the production of paddy of a superior variety. Sugarcane was raised under big tank achkats. Dry cultivation was scarce and any crop raised in patches under favourable conditions was sufficient for some three years. The revenue demand for 1891-1892 was Rs. 2,78,876 and this increased to Rs. 3,23,693 in the next year.

Alur, now a separate taluk in the Hassan district, was the headquarters of the old Maharajanadurga taluk till 1875. In 1894, Alur was made a sub-taluk under the Hassan taluk. The revenue

settlement of this area was finalised in 1881 along with the Hassan taluk.

Manjarabad taluk.—The whole taluk is a *malnad* area, presenting a scenic splendour of great beauty. The soils on the hills are of deep red, while in the valleys it is red and black. The principal crop grown is paddy which grows luxuriantly in the valleys and fields cut in terraces. Double crop is raised in the western parts of the taluk. The coffee crop has assumed great importance in this taluk. Cardamom is also grown in the taluk.

The old name of the region, which included this taluk as its central part, was Balam, said to be derived from the Kannada word *Bala* meaning strength. The area was in possession of the Aigur chiefs. After the withdrawal of the British forces in 1792, the Aigur chief's territory was annexed to Mysore by Tipu Sultan and he was allowed an estate yielding a revenue of 5,000 pagodas, composed of Kavodi, Yeslur, Aigur, Bisale and Uchchangi.

In 1882, the original settlement of the Manjarabad taluk was taken up. The area of the taluk, at the time of the original settlement, in 1882, was 2,72,906 acres, of which the cultivated portion was stated to be 72,930 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-92 was Rs. 2,08,087 and this revenue was increased to Rs. 2,33,457 during the next year.

Arkalgud taluk.—This taluk had formed a part of the Balam province till 1647 when it was conquered by the Mysore ruler. Then for a short period, it formed a part of the Bednur kingdom and in 1694 it was retaken by the ruler of Mysore. In 1883, the original settlement of the Arkalgud taluk was taken up. The taluk is partly *malnad* and partly semi-*malnad*. At that time also, it had arecanut and coconut plantations. At the time of the original settlement, the cultivable area was 74,667 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-92 was Rs. 1,47,148 and the next year it was Rs. 1,51,953.

Holenarsipur taluk.—The area of this whole taluk was conquered by Maharaja Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar of Mysore in 1667 from the Paleyagar of Holenarsipur. The revenue settlement of the Holenarsipur taluk was effected in 1884, the cultivable area of the taluk being 72,205 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-1892 was Rs. 1,05,716 and this amount was increased to Rs. 1,19,172 in the subsequent year.

Channarayapatna taluk.—This region was conquered by Maharaja Chamaraja Wodeyar in 1633 from the chief of Holenarsipur and annexed to Mysore. The last taluk to be taken up under the scheme of original settlement was Channarayapatna and its settlement was completed in 1885; the cultivable area of the

taluk was 1,52,364 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-92 was Rs. 1,89,870 and this was raised to Rs. 2,07,335 during the next year.

Revisional Settlement

The basis on which the original settlement had to be revised was laid down in Section 115 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code. The revised assessment was fixed with reference to general considerations of the value of land, soil or situation, prices of produce, facilities of communication and improvement of the land made from time to time.

The first taluk which was taken up for revisional settlement was Belur and its work was completed during 1916-1917. At that time, the total cultivable area of the taluk was 72,085 acres. The amount of revenue which accrued to Government in 1919-1920 was Rs. 2,21,764.

The rates fixed were Rs. 12 for garden, Rs. 8-8-0 for wet and Rs. 2-10-0 for dry lands under group-I and Rs. 12 for garden, Rs. 7-12-0 for wet and Rs. 2-10-0 for dry lands under group-III. The revisional settlement of Arsikere taluk was done during 1918-1919. It was ascertained by the settlement officer that there were 71,067 acres of cultivable land, fetching a higher yield of revenue. The total amount of revenue as a result of revision in 1919-20 was Rs. 2,42,035. In Hassan taluk, the revisional assessment was completed by the end of April 1922, including the sub-taluk of Alur; the total cultivable area was 1,26,918 acres. The revised assessment for the year 1923-24 was Rs. 2,55,310.

The settlement authorities then took up Holenarsipur taluk for revisional settlement during 1923-24, when it was found that there were 63,371 acres of cultivable land in the taluk. The final demand in the taluk for the year 1924-25 was Rs. 1,19,170. In the same year, the revision work of the Arkalgud taluk was also done. At that time, there were 1,25,486 acres of cultivable land in this taluk. The revenue demand after the revisional settlement stood at Rs. 1,88,672. Then during the next year followed the revision work relating to the Channarayapatna taluk. The total cultivable area of the taluk at that time was found to be 1,29,770 acres. The revenue demand after the fixation of the revised rates was Rs. 1,92,621. The last taluk for the revisional settlement was Manjarabad, the work of which was completed in 1924-25. The cultivable area of this taluk at the time was 51,406 acres and the amount of the revenue demand came to Rs. 2,02,713.

New Settlement

It has been an accepted practice that after a lapse of about thirty years, the circumstances of various types of lands should be investigated afresh and new rates of assessment fixed. Therefore, just before the formation of the new State of Mysore, a new

revision was done in this part of the State. Since it was found that different land revenue systems were prevailing in the various areas of the new State, the Government of Mysore appointed Sri K. M. Mirani, the then Deputy Commissioner for Settlement, to formulate uniform principles and procedure of settlement, applicable to the entire State of new Mysore. Having studied the various measures adopted by the neighbouring Governments to reform the system of assessment and bearing in mind the suggestions of the Taxation Enquiry Committee and such other factors, Sri K. M. Mirani formulated his suggestions, most of which were accepted for the new system of settlement operations.

New principles of settlement

The pitch of the assessment of land revenue, under the new system, is the zone which forms the unit of settlement operations. This unit comprises a taluk or a group of taluks, or portions thereof, of one or more districts, which, in the opinion of the Government or an officer authorised by it, in this behalf, is contiguous and homogeneous in respect of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, principal crops grown in the area and soil characteristics. It must be noted here that no zone, however scientifically formed, can give a completely homogeneous area with out at least a little variation from place to place. All lands falling within the zone or homogeneous in respect of the above factors are brought under groups, so as to admit of the application to them the same standard rates. Lands are then classified in each group according to the relative valuation of land as recorded in the survey records, having regard to its soil, water and other advantages. This standard rate is not, ordinarily, to exceed 1/16th of the average gross yield of the principal crops grown on that class of land in a group. While arriving at the standard rates, the Settlement Officer has to take into consideration the exact share of the average gross yield (in terms of money) that will represent an equitable rate of assessment for any particular zone, having due regard to other factors like climate and rainfall, proximity to the market, developments in communication, the standard of husbandry, etc. He collects statistics of rainfall for the last 30 years prior to the commencement of the settlement operations in order to assess the effects of the existing rates by correlating them with the seasonal conditions of the past. He has to know whether the tract is having excessive population without sufficient lands to till which will have an adverse effect on the standard of living, or whether it is scarcely populated which would again bring in another malady of insufficient labour. The live-stock position has also to be taken into consideration. A study of wage-rates and prices of agricultural commodities has also to be made. The price of each principal crop for five years, *viz.*, 1954-55 to 1958-59, was taken into consideration. The average yield of various crops was converted in terms of money on the basis of the average prices prevailing during those five years. Any settlement, under which the assessment is fixed and remains

so, for a number of years, is based on the presumption that prices would behave as anticipated at the time when settlement operations were undertaken. Any large fluctuations in the prices would upset the calculations. But there is scope for providing against such large variations in price-levels by allowing rebates or levying surcharge as the case may be. Ordinarily, no rebate is granted if the total decrease is less than 25 per cent and no surcharge is levied if the total percentage increase is below 33 1/3 per cent of the basic price-level.

While arriving at the gross yield from a particular class of land in a group, the results of all the crop-cutting experiments of the principal crops done during the previous ten years was also taken into consideration. The standard rates arrived at on the basis of the gross produce of the principal crops for each category were recommended by the Settlement Officers. The settlement reports were published calling for objections and after a reasonable time was allowed the reports and the objections with the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner thereon were forwarded to the Government through the Commissioner for Settlement for the purpose of placing them before the Legislature for consideration. These reports were considered by both the Houses of the Legislature and the standard rates in respect of the zones were approved with modifications in 1965 and published in the Gazette in December 1965. After this also there were various representations from the people of the *malnad* districts in particular. One of the main points raised by them was that the rain-fed wet rates approved by the Government for the *malnad* districts were very high and did not reflect the true fertility of the lands and their productivity. The Government, after making an objective assessment of the entire question, came to the conclusion that there were some anomalies in the fixation of standard rates which needed further examination. But when once the standard rates were approved by the Legislature, they could not be revised except by resettlement operations, which again could not be undertaken within the guaranteed period as per the Act. So, a suitable amendment to the Mysore Land Revenue Act was made. Under Section 114(*a*) it was provided that the Government may order resettlement operations during the currency of a settlement period, where the Government, for reasons to be recorded, comes to the conclusion that such a step is necessary. By this measure, it became possible to reconsider the standard rates, if necessary, and remedy all cases of faulty standard rates.

Zone II

The *malnad* area of Chikmagalur and Hassan districts is included in Zone II. The three taluks of Hassan district, *viz.*, Sakleshpur (Manjarabad), Alur and Belur came under this Zone. Coffee and paddy crops are grown in all these three taluks. Cardamom is the special crop grown in Sakleshpur taluk and as such, this taluk is treated separately. Considering the physical

configuration, climate and rainfall and such other factors, the eastern parts of Alur and Belur taluks consisting of 204 and 296 villages respctively, were brought under Group-I wherein paddy and ragi are the principal crops and the central parts and the remaining parts of the two taluks and Sakleshpur taluk (consisting of 60 villages in Alur taluk, 88 villages in Belur taluk and 227 villages in Sakleshpur taluk) under Group-II. The standard rates worked out at 1/16th of the cash value of the average gross yield per acre, came to Rs. 16.13 for wet and Rs. 7.10 for dry lands under Group-I and Rs. 14.38 for wet lands under Group-II. The Settlement Officer, after giving several reasons, proposed to lower the ratio of standard rates from 1/16th to 1/20th in the case of dry lands in Group-I. Comparing the proposed rates with those of the rates existing just before the announcement of the rates, the percentages of increase in the proposed rates were 85.4 in respect of wet lands and 180.6 in respect of dry lands under Group-I and 116.7 in respect of wet lands under Group-II. Considering all the suggestions and hearing objections, the rates of land revenue sanctioned were as follows :—

Group I—Dry : Rs. 4-54 ; Wet : Rs. 10.33 ; Garden lands : Rs. 43.30.

Group II—Dry : Rs. 1.72 ; Wet : Rs. 9.21 ; Garden lands : Rs. 43.30.

Zone XVI

The Holenarsipur, Arkalgud and Hassan taluks of this district were included in Zone XVI. Paddy and ragi are the principal crops grown in all these three taluks. The eastern portions of Hassan taluk and the northern portions of Holenarsipur taluk were put under Group-II. The principal crops of this group are ragi, paddy, horsegram and coconut. Group-III included the semi-*malnad* parts of the western tracts of Arkalgud taluk and Kattaya hobli of Hassan taluk, adjoining parts of Coorg, Sakleshpur and Alur taluks. The rest of the portions of the above mentioned three taluks of Hassan district came under Group-I. The standard rates in different groups for the several classes of lands worked out on the basis of the gross yields and the cash value of the principal crops were : Rs. 4.90 for dry and Rs. 20.87 for wet lands under Group-I ; Rs. 4.59 for dry and Rs. 17.55 for wet lands under Group-II ; Rs. 4.17 for dry and Rs. 16.44 for wet lands under Group-III. The Settlement Officer proposed that the standard rates per acre of wet garden be fixed at Rs. 23. Considering all aspects of the suggestions made by the Settlement Officer and taking into account the objections from the public the rates of settlement were fixed at Rs. 3.14 for dry, Rs. 13.96 for wet and Rs. 14.72 for garden lands under Group-I ; Rs. 2.94 for dry, Rs. 11.23 for wet and Rs. 9.52 (mot), Rs. 11.23 (pot) for garden lands under Group-II ; Rs. 2.67 for dry, Rs. 10.53 for wet, Rs. 10.53 for garden lands under Group-III.

The State Government have very recently decided to abolish land revenue on dry holdings of not more than ten acres in extent with effect from July 1, 1971. (For this purpose, one acre of garden land and two acres of wet land are treated as equivalent to ten acres of dry land).

The Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks of Hassan district, (along with Chikkanayakanahalli, Tiptur and Turuvekere taluks of Tumkur district) comprised Zone VII. A distinct feature of these taluks is the cultivation of coconut. Ragi, horsegram paddy and coconut are the principal crops under Group-I of the zone, which covers 364 villages of Arsikere taluk and 318 villages of Channarayapatna taluk. Ragi, horsegram, paddy and coconut are the principal crops under Group-II which covers 13 villages of Arsikere taluk and 50 villages of Channarayapatna taluk. The standard rates arrived at were Rs. 4.88 for dry, Rs. 20.64 for wet, Rs. 19.11 for garden (dry) lands and Rs. 21.37 for garden (wet) lands under Group-I; Rs. 4.88 for dry, Rs. 16.80 for wet, Rs. 19.11 for garden (dry) and Rs. 21.37 for garden (wet) lands under Group-II. Considering all aspects of the proposals and objections from the public, the rates made applicable to the Zone were as under :— Zone VII

Rs. 3-13 for dry, Rs. 13-21 for wet and Rs. 12-23 (W.H.B.), Rs. 13.68 (P.B.) for garden lands under Group-I; Rs. 3-12 for dry, Rs. 10.76 for wet, Rs. 12.23 (W.H.B.), Rs. 13.68 (P.B.) for garden lands under Group-II.

Under the old arrangement, consolidated wet assessment was levied on all lands that came under irrigation from a Government source, whereas wet assessment under the new arrangement is levied on only what is termed as 'rain-fed' wet lands not deriving advantage of water from any Government irrigational source. Lands coming under a Government irrigation source are liable to levy of dry assessment in addition to water-rate under the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water-rate) Act, 1957. The water-rate is not included in the land revenue assessment under new settlement.

The Rules relating to the water-rates were issued in 1965. Subsequently the water-rates were enhanced by 33 1/3 per cent of the existing rates and the revised rates came into force from 1966. The Government appointed a Committee to go into the question of water-rates. The committee reviewed the entire issue and recommended that the water-rate may be scaled down and levying maintenance charges may not be continued. The Government accepted the recommendations and passed orders accordingly. However, the Government had to reconsider the issue in view of the mounting expenditure of irrigation projects and the maintenance

cess was restored. Now maintenance cess is levied in accordance with the Mysore Irrigation Act of 1965. The existing rates of water charges including maintenance levy are as given hereunder :

(Rates in rupees per acre)

Sl. No.	Crops	Rates in respect of irrigation works capable of irrigating	
		not more than 100 acres	*more than 100 acres*
1	2	3	4
1.	Sugarcane :		
	(a) to be harvested within a period of 12 months ..	20.00	30.00
	(b) to be harvested over a period of 12 months but before 18 months ..	30.00	45.00
2.	Paddy ..	11.00	16.00
3.	Jowar, maize, ragi, navane, sajje, pulses, greengram, wheat, cotton, groundnut, vegetables, sweet potato, gingelly, onion, chillies, tobacco and coriander ..	5.50	8.00
4.	Arecanut, plantains, betel leaves, turmeric, lime, oranges, pomegranates, coconut, pepper, mulberry or any fruit crop ..	12.00	20.00
5.	Paddy crops grown on the land for the second time in any revenue year ..	5.50	8.00
6.	For crops as shown in item 3 above, grown for the second time in any revenue year ..	2.75	4.00
7.	Manurial crop ..	3.00	4.00

The revenue demand of betterment contribution according to the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner was Rs. 3,007 in 1965-66 and it increased to Rs. 12,028 in 1968-69. It appears that no collections of betterment contribution were made during these years. On the other hand, the water-rate portion of land revenue is being levied and collected since 1967-68. According to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, the total revenue realised by way of water-rate in 1968-69 stood at Rs. 1,24,565.95, as against the total demand of Rs. 26,69,263.50.

In the old Mysore area, the assessed rate is called "*kandaya*" in Kannada. The land revenue matters are regulated by the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 12 of 1964) and the Rules framed thereunder. The assessment is subjected to revision once in thirty years. The duty of collecting the land revenue is the responsibility of the revenue officers who have powers to fix convenient dates for the payment of the revenue. Ordinarily, the land-owners cannot resort to excuses for delayed or irregular payment of revenue and the Deputy Commissioner of the district has powers to get the harvested crops released for sale and then collect the revenue dues from the sale proceeds in case of willful default. The Mysore Land Revenue Code gives powers to the revenue authorities to declare defaulters and proceed against them according to law. A statement showing the land revenue demand, collection and balance of the district for the years from 1958-59 to 1968-69 is given at the end of the Chapter.

Land Revenue collection

Remission Rules.—There has been a liberalisation of the remission rules applicable during scarcity years. In tracts, which suffer badly from drought, the State Government has powers to suspend the revenue or order a remission of a part of the demand as a special concession. A hobli in the taluk is to be treated as a tract for purposes of suspension of dry assessment. For the first time in 1922, Rules regarding grants of suspension and remission were issued, solely on the grounds of adverse seasonal conditions. There were no specific Rules prior to 1922 and when occasions for grant of relief arose, as in 1908-09, the Government passed special orders for the occasion. The Remission Rules of 1922 were mainly based on the Bombay pattern. The Rules of 1922 provided that when owing to failure of rains throughout a tract, any tank which did not receive an adequate supply of water, and more than half the area under the tank was left uncultivated or if cultivated, yielded a crop of not more than four annas (one-fourth), the recovery of half the wet assessment on all wet lands under it should be suspended, provided the traet was already so impoverished or the previous harvests had been so poor as to require such a measure of relief. The suspended assessment was to be collected during the following year unless there was a failure of crop that year also, in which case it was to be remitted. The Remission Rules of 1922 were then revised from time to time, the latest revision being in 1965, so as to make them more liberal and the grant of relief more prompt.

Land Reforms: Tenancy

The tenancy problem originated, when the land-owner, who was the occupant of the land, asked someone else to cultivate it on terms defined by contract or custom. In fact, the distinction between such a tenant and an agricultural labourer was quite clear and well defined. The agricultural labourer got a fixed or agreed wage and worked under the supervision and control of the men who owned the land. Thee labourer had no right or

whatsoever to the land he tilled and was not directly concerned with the produce. He merely did his job in return for the wages and there his responsibility ended. On the other hand, the tenant, who subsisted on a contract or a custom, worked on his own. He agreed to pay the land-owner a certain cash rent or more often a specified share of the produce. The tenant utilised his own labour, got help from the members of his family and in busy seasons employed hired labour to assist him. In many cases, the land-owner supplied some capital and equipment and in some others only the land and took no interest in agricultural operations. The tenants became his own manager, but also in part an entrepreneur. His reward fluctuated according to the crops he obtained and the prices the crops fetched. Under the Raiyatwari System, which has been in vogue in the Mysore area, the owner of the land did not cultivate the land himself but gave the land to others under tenancy. During an exhaustive enquiry by a committee appointed in connection with the revision of the land revenue system in Mysore in 1948, it was found that, to a certain extent, rock-renting and allied evils existed. It was also stated that the tenants were actually dictating terms to the land-owners and that the protection should be given to the land-lord and not to the tenants. There was also an opinion that the contract or usage be allowed to govern the relationship between the land-lord and the tenant without any specific legislation. The opinion from the *malnad* areas indicated a definite cleavage of opinion some favouring tenancy legislation and others being not for it. The land-holders were all agreed that due to the paucity of cultivators in the *malnad*, the tenants were an asset and that no land-holder would rock-rent a tenant or evict him as tenants were always in great demand and difficult to get. The representatives of the *Genidars* (tenants) who had formed themselves into a union, however, urged that legislation should at once be enacted, fixing minimum rent at the scales prescribed in the Bombay Act and giving the protected tenant the right to compel the land-lord to sell the land to him for a reasonable price. In the circumstances, the committee thought that legislation might actually make the relationship between the land-lords and the tenants worse; this was because all the small points which were covered by local usage could not be brought under legislation. It was also felt that such a tenancy legislation might be harmful to the tenants, as it would result in litigation. It was also felt by some that while the provisions of the Bombay Tenancy Act of 1948 were too drastic for application to Mysore, a simple tenancy act would serve the needs in Mysore.

At the time when the need for protecting the tenant arose, there was no separate law on tenancy in Mysore. The law courts were applying the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1918) to agricultural leases on the ground of justice, equity and good conscience. The only other provisions governing the relationship between the land-lords and the tenants were in Chapter

VII of the Mysore Land Revenue Code but the Sections relating to the powers of officers to enforce the provisions appeared to be applicable only to tenants of alienated holdings.

Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952

Prior to the enactment of the Mysore Tenancy Act of 1952, the tenancy rights were being regulated by the Mysore Land Revenue Code of 1888. According to the provisions of the code, there were three classes of tenants in the old Mysore State area with absolutely permanent rights, namely, *kadim* tenants in respect of Inam lands paying only land revenue but with permanent rights; permanent tenants in both alienated and government villages holding lands for more than 12 years, or recognised as such by contract or exercising the right of transfer and tenants-at-will. The Mysore Tenancy Act of 1952 and Rules framed thereunder gave some security to certain classes of tenants, *i.e.*, tenants in possession at the commencement of the Act were given a period of five years and were liable to ejectment at the end, unless the land-lord allowed them to continue. Tenants, who had been in continuous possession for a period exceeding 12 years before 1st April 1951, were given further security inasmuch as the land-lord could eject them on the sole ground of personal cultivation only from a part of the holding. The maximum rent was also stipulated at one-half of the produce. The land-lord could resume half the area of a tenant holding ten acres or less. In the case of tenants holding more than ten acres, the land-owner could resume 50 to 75 per cent of the tenancy area. In October 1954, the State Government introduced in the legislature a bill to amend the 1952 Act in order to further protect the interests of the tenants. But the measure had not completed all the necessary stages for becoming law when the State was reorganised in 1956. Therefore, as a temporary measure, the 1952 Act was amended by an Ordinance dated the 11th March 1957, continuing all leases, where the period of five years had expired and also requiring that surrenders of land should be in writing and duly verified and registered in the office of the Tahsildar.

In the various parts of the new Mysore State, different tenancy laws were in force and there was a persistent demand for examining afresh the tenancy problems in detail and for adoption of a uniform measure. Accordingly, the Mysore Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws Committee was appointed on 10th May 1957 under the chairmanship of Shri B. D. Jatti. This Committee went into the question of fixation of rent, security of tenure, right of resumption of land by land-lords for personal cultivation, right of purchase by tenants and payment of compensation to land-lords, ceilings and land-holdings and other cognate matters. The committee after fully examining all these aspects submitted its report in 1958. The Government then introduced a bill called the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1958, in the Mysore Legislature. After a general discussion, the bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 46 memebrs. This Joint Select Committee

heard witnesses, considered a number of representations, comments and memoranda. The Committee also considered the views of the Planning Commission. In the light of these and in the light of the discussions that had taken place in the Mysore Legislature, the Joint Select Committee examined all the provisions of the bill and submitted its report on 25th March 1961. The bill was adopted with certain changes by the State Legislature in November 1961 and it received the assent of the President of India in March 1962. However, as it was found necessary to amend certain provisions of the Act, its implementation was held up for sometime. It was accordingly amended in 1965 by Act No. XIV of 1965.

Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961

The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act X of 1962), as amended in 1965, which came into force throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1965, the Gandhi Jayanti day, is a highly important piece of legislation in the State relating to agrarian reforms. The enactment has made comprehensive provisions in respect of tenants' rights, ceiling limits of present holdings and future acquisitions, payment of compensation for surplus lands taken over from land-owners and other connected matters.

Under the provisions of the Act, no tenancy can be terminated merely on the ground that its duration, whether by agreement or otherwise, has expired. Tenants who were cultivating the lands prior to 10th September 1957, but who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction, are entitled for restoration of possession. Eviction of tenants can only be done in accordance with Section 22 of the Act. Land leased to permanent tenants or those leased by a company, association or other body of individuals (not being a joint family), whether incorporated or not, or by a religious, charitable or other institution capable of holding property cannot be resumed.

From the date of vesting, all non-resumable lands leased to tenants would stand transferred to the State Government. Lands in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings would be treated as surplus land, which would be vested in the Government. The ceiling area for future holdings is limited to 18 standard acres. A standard acre means one acre of first class land or an extent equivalent thereto as laid down in the Schedule to the Act. The future ceiling would be, therefore, as below :—

Class of land		*Ceiling area in acres*
I Class	..	18
II Class	..	24
III Class	..	30
IV Class	..	36
V Class	..	72
VI Class	..	108
VII Class	..	144

The ceiling provisions do not apply to regimental farm lands or to plantations as defined in the Act. Compensation would be paid for all lands vested in the State at the rates prescribed in the Act. The Act does not apply to lands belonging to or held on lease from the Government or from religious or charitable institutions managed by or under the control of the State Government or from a public trust or a society established for public educational purpose, created or formed before the 18th November 1961, and which was in existence on the 18th July 1965.

The existing tenancies would, however, continue till the resumable and non-resumable lands are determined and resumable lands are resumed by the land-owners under Section 14 of the Act. Under Section 44 of the Act, the Government has to issue a notification declaring the date from which the non-resumable land vests in the Government. This can be done only after the Land Tribunals determine the non-resumable lands. From the date of vesting, all non-resumable lands leased to tenants would stand transferred to the State Government. The surplus lands vested in the State Government are to be granted in the order of preference as indicated below :—

(1) Displaced tenants having no land ;
(2) Landless agriculturists and agricultural labourers ;
(3) Co-operative Farms ;
(4) Tenants, displaced tenants and owner-cultivators with less than a basic holding ;
(5) Tenants, displaced tenants and owner-cultivators with less than a family holding ; and
(6) Other persons desiring to take up personal cultivation.

It has been also provided that in granting the surplus lands, preference has to be given to the tenant, sub-tenant or other person who, immediately prior to the vesting of the land in the State Government, cultivated the lands. The grantee would have to pay the purchase price to the extent of ten times the average net annual income of the land in question in a lumpsum or in annual instalments not exceeding twenty.

According to Section 2 (32) of the Act, a standard acre means one acre of land of the first class or an extent equivalent thereto consisting of any one or more classes of land specified in the following schedule :—

First Class : Wet land or garden land possessing facilities for assured irrigation where two crops of paddy can be raised in a year.

Second Class: Wet land or garden land other than first class land possessing facilities for assured irrigation, that is land in channel area (*nala pradesh*) where one crop of paddy can be raised in a year.

Third Class: Wet land or garden land other than that of second class land possessing facilities for irrigation from tanks.

Fourth Class: Wet land or garden land other than first, second or third class of land irrigated (i) by rain water; (ii) by seepage water from tanks, canals or other sources of water; or (iii) by water lifted from a river or channel by electrical or mechanical power.

Fifth Class: Dry land or garden land not falling under the first, second, third or fourth class in areas in which the average annual rainfall is more than thirty-five inches or dry-*cum*-wet land or dry garden land, that is, light irrigated dry land or garden land.

Sixth Class: Dry land or garden land not falling under the first, second, third, fourth or fifth class in areas in which the average annual rainfall is not more than thirty-five inches and is not less than twenty-five inches.

Seventh Class: Dry land or garden land not falling under the first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth class in areas in which the average annual rainfall is less than twenty-five inches or uncultivable dry land in areas in which the average annual rainfall is not less than seventy-five inches.

The formula for determining equivalent extent of land of different classes is as follows: One acre of first class land equals one and one-third acres of second class, one and two-thirds acres of third class, two acres of fourth class, four acres of fifth class, six acres of sixth class and eight acres of seventh class.

A Commissioner of Land Reforms has been appointed recently with a view to co-ordinating and expediting the work of implementing the land reforms. Judicial officers of the rank of Munsiff have been appointed to perform the functions of a tribunal. The appellate authority is the District Judge. Any question of law is to be decided by the High Court of Mysore.

Consolidation of holdings

In order to remedy the excessive fragmentation of lands which has taken place on account of the law of succession or economic necessities of the parties, a uniform measure to consolidate the holdings and prevent further fragmentation of lands called the Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964, was adopted. According to this Act, a holding of land

of lesser extent than the appropriate standard area determined under Section (3) of the Act, which is not profitable for cultivation, is considered a fragment. The unit of standard minimum area varies from half an acre to four acres according to the classification of lands. Any unit of land which has an area less than this is regarded as a fragment. No person can dispose of such a fragment to any one other than the contiguous holder. According to the provisions of the Act, no fragment shall be divided or partitioned. In addition, the Act also provides for the consolidation of holdings in respect of the existing fragments. In the scheme of consolidation, there is provision for compensation to the owner. Every person, to whom a holding is allotted according to the consolidation scheme, gets a certificate of transfer without any stamp duty or registration fee.

Bhoodan

The Bhoodan movement launched in the country by Acharya Vinoba Bhave aims at obtaining lands by means of voluntary land-gifts and distributing them to the landless. The movement was started in Karnataka by about 1952 and Acharya Vinoba Bhave conducted *padayatra* in this State in 1957. The following are the particulars of the land-gifts as in 1970 in each of the taluks of the district, as furnished by the Chief Executive Officer, Mysore Bhoodan Yajna Board, Bangalore :—

Taluks	*Number of doners*	*Extent of land donated in acres and guntas*		
		Garden	*Wet*	*Dry*
Alur ..	2	..	..	5.00
Arkalgud ..	1	..	..	0.25
Arsikere ..	11	..	1.00	6.02
Belur ..	22	0.14	7.00	33.13
Channarayapatna ..	10	..	.	8.20
Hassan ..	18	..	1.00	22.08
Holenarsipur ..	9	..	..	26.20
Manjarabad .	3	..	..	30.00
Total .	76	0.14	9.00	132.08

Out of the total extent of 141.22 acres of land donated by 75 persons, nearly 50 per cent of it was gifted by one-third of the total doners in Belur and Manjarabad taluks of the district. Not all the *danapatras* (gift-deeds) have been yet regularised. In Arsikere taluk about five *danapatras* with an extent of 4.14 acres and only one *danapatra* with an extent of 24.39 acres in Manjarabad taluk were regularised by the end of May 1969. Efforts are also being made to regularise the remaining. In order to remedy

certain anomalies in regularising the *danapatras* and distribution of lands among the landless persons, the Mysore Bhoodan Act, 1963, was enacted in the State. (Please *see* Chapter IX for rural wages and conditions of agricultural labour).

OTHER TAXES

State Excise

Leaving land revenue, the State Excise brings in a sizable amount of revenue to the State exchequer. This revenue is being collected in the form of rentals from toddy and arrack shops by issue of licences for sale and consumption of *ganja* and opium, fines and penalties, etc. Among these the revenue derived from rentals forms the major item. There were about 33 arrack shops and 180 toddy shops in the district, giving regular rentals to the Government. The taluk-wise particulars of rentals collected from these shops for the years 1947-48 and 1958-59, were as detailed below:—

Taluk	*No. of shops*	1947–48	1958–59
	Arrack shops		
Alur ..	2	384	..
Arkalgud ..	4	900	..
Belur .	7	1,883	..
Arsikere ..	4	3,025	10,501
Channarayapatna ..	2	1,176	7,112
Holenarsipur ..	1	1,204	3,321
Hassan ..	4	2,654	12,314
Sakleshpur ..	9	..	..
Total ..	33		
	Toddy shops		
Alur ..	10	672	..
Arkalgud ..	11	4,928	..
Belur ..	28	5,064	..
Arsikere ..	21	9,600	27,000
Channarayapatna ..	28	3,684	11,000
Holenarsipur ..	12	4,164	15,561
Hassan ..	18	8,080	35,505
Sakleshpur ..	68	2,522	..
Total ..	186		

As prohibition was lifted in the district in the year 1967 according to the provisions of the Mysore Excise Act, arrack and excise shops have been again opened. There are about 89 arrack shops and 204 toddy shops in the various taluks of the district. The right of retail vending of arrack, toddy and beer are leased out by annual auctions. These contractors who obtain the lease from the Government have to pay rentals to the Government. The particulars of rentals and the taluk-wise distribution of arrack and toddy shops by the end of 1968-69 were as given hereunder :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*No. of shops*	*Current shop rentals*
	Arrack shops		
			Rs.
1.	Hassan	13	16,050
2.	Channarayapatna	12	7,000
3.	Arsikere	12	13,400
4.	Holenarsipur	6	4,200
5.	Arkalgud	9	6,550
6.	Alur	6	2,900
7.	Sakleshpur	14	10,050
8.	Belur	17	60,300
	Total ..	89	67,650
	Toddy shops		
1.	Hassan	22	29,700
2.	Channarayapatna	28	6,000
3.	Arsikere	30	19,600
4.	Holenarsipur	13	8,350
5.	Arkalgud	12	12,500
6.	Alur	10	4,750
7.	Sakleshpur	66	9,050
8.	Belur	23	5,200
	Total ..	204	95,150

As the result of lifting of prohibition, the revenue collected for the year 1967-68 rose to Rs. 8,01,684. The total demand at the beginning of the year 1969-70 was Rs. 61,89,818 and out of this the total collection made during the year was to the tune of Rs. 55,27,654.

Registration and Stamps

The work of registration of documents and collection of registration fees is administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the district who is also the *ex-officio* District Registrar. There was not much change in the total number of documents registered and the properties transferred in the district, but the amount of gross receipts has more than doubled because of the increase in the rates of fees. This can be seen from the table given below :—

Year	*No. of registrations*	*Receipts* (Rs.)	*Expenditure* (Rs.)
1961-62 ..	28,339	1,53,036.02	80,443.27
1962-63 ..	25,519	1,68,202.08	80,568.99
1963-64 .	26,625	2,22,316.33	85,829.37
1964-65 ..	26,300	2,34,137.97	93,776.80
1965-66 .	25,655	2,45,720.73	1,08,745.71
1966-67 .	33,244	2,84,500.00	1,25,928.65
1967-68 .	27.217	3,05,775.70	1,36,706.28

The Indian Stamp Act, 1955, was made applicable to the entire State of Mysore in 1956 and the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps was made the competent authority under the Indian Stamp Act. The uniform Mysore Stamp Act and Rules made thereunder were brought into force in the district in 1965. The following statement shows the amounts of revenue collected under stamps in the district during the years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 :—

Year	*General*	*Court fee*	*Revenue*	*Copying*	*Special adhesive*
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1964-65 ..	12,45,366.85	2,04,018.89	72,859.25	7,969.41	48.00
1965-66 ..	11,97,638.80	1,94,038.56	74,041.25	8,353.82	5.25
1966-67 .	13,15,655.00	2,47,707.06	81,470.80	5,653.40	12.00
1967-68	13,84,728.30	2,48'711.95	85,230.65	14,210.00	3,181.00
1968-69 ..	17,06,319.75	2,55,689.35	94,443.75	12,180.00	1,888.00

Sales-Tax

The sales-tax has been considered a very important and elastic source of revenue under the State budget. This tax is a levy imposed on the sales or on the elements incidental to sales. It is imposed on the first stage of transaction in some cases and on all stages of transactions in some other cases. This tax is levied and collected under the provisions of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956 and the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. The uniform Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, came into force in the district in October 1957. All

goods which are liable to be taxed at single stage of transaction or on all stages of transactions are listed in the schedules of the Act. Some goods which are exempted from taxation are also listed. Such of the goods as do not find a place in any of the five schedules of the Act are taxable at every stage as per Section 5(1) of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957. The Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956 came into force in the district in October 1956. It is a levy on sales of goods which take place in the course of inter-State trade and commerce. Under the provisions of this Act, coal, cotton, hides and skin, iron and steel, jute, oilseeds, rayon or artificial silk fabrics are declared as goods of special importance to inter-State trade and commerce. No law of a State can impose a tax on the sale or purchase of these goods at a rate exceeding three per cent of the sale-price thereof and at more than one stage in the series of sale by successive dealers in a State. The Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 came into force in the district in January 1959. The rate of entertainment tax leviable ranges from 20 per cent to 35 per cent on the payment for admission (excluding the amount of tax). As per Section 3(*a*), a surcharge of 50 per cent on the rate of such entertainment is also leviable. As per Section 4, in the case of cinematograph show, in addition to the tax and surcharge leviable under Sections 3 and 3(*a*) of the Act, a show tax ranging from Rs 2 to Rs. 10 per show depending upon the population of the city is leviable. The collection of tax under all these three Acts is the responsibility of the Commercial Taxes Department. As at the end of 1969, the total number of assessees coming under the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956, were 642 and those under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, and the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 were 2,470 and 18 respectively. The amounts of tax collected under each of these three Acts for the past ten years from 1959-60 to 1968-69 were as given below :—

Year		*Central Sales-Tax Act*	*Mysore Sales-Tax Act*	*Mysore Entertainment Tax Act*
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1959-60	..	3,525 25	5,92,261 32	97,820.29
1960-61	..	3,906.50	5,95,722.87	1,33,337.87
1961-62	..	3,801.60	7,79,556.21	1,35,772.68
1962-63	..	5,178 79	9,72,455.71	1,48,193.91
1963-64	..	4,919.47	8,71,484.73	1,79,696.89
1964-65	..	3,93,309.68	12,47,094 14	1,71,528.40
1965-66	..	2,82,377.36	15,26,509.47	1,72,152.64
1966-67	..	2,49,080.35	22,26,910.66	1,74,517.97
1967-68	..	1,51,695.46	22,24,171.32	2,16,520.73
1968-69	..	1,46,106.93	21,22,717.57	2,42,685.66

Under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, the licence-holders and registered dealers are *de-facto* collectors of sales-tax revenue from the public on behalf of the Government. Every dealer, whose turn-over of business exceeds Rs. 25,000, is required to get himself registered under the Act. He continues to be a registered dealer as long as his turn-over remains at Rs. 25,000 and above and when it falls below this limit for two consecutive years his registration can be cancelled.

There has been a steep rise in the Mysore Sales Tax and the Mysore Entertainment Tax collections, because of revision of rates and rationalisation measures. Early in 1970-71, the Sales-Tax Act was amended on the basis of the recommendations of the Taxation and Resources Enquiry Committee headed by Sri S. Bhoothalingam. The sales-tax rates for luxury goods were stepped up and the tax structure was rationalised.

Motor Vehicles Tax

Under the Mysore Taxation of Motor Vehicles Act, motor vehicles plying in the district and of contiguous districts are being registered in the office of the Regional Transport Officer, Hassan. According to the figures furnished by him, the revenue realised from various fees, taxes and other receipts for the years from 1964-65 to 1969-70 was as given under :—

Item	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Fees	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Driving Licences	8,817.50	10,225.50	13,204.50	16,471.00	16,953.00
2. Registration	3,625.00	1,250.00	5,123.00	6,274.00	6,253.00
3. Fitness Certificates	10,125.00	13,175.00	13,804.00	21,573.00	28,473.00
4. Permits	10,921.00	13,534.75	14,217.50	27,690.00	3,956.50
Tax					
5. Passenger goods	42,716.00	57,165.50	64,407.85	75,522.50	78,956.50
6. Lorries	4,81,006.00	6,05,738.00	7,45,047.95	6,75,346.00	7,52,644.00
Total	5,57,211.50	7,04,088.75	8,55,924.60	8,22,876.50	9,14,236.00

The total revenue realised under various items as noted above has considerably increased since 1964-65 due to increased rates of taxation and also increase in the number of vehicles. The number of new vehicles registered in 1964 was 120, while the corresponding number for 1969 was 383. The total number of tractors and trailors at the beginning of the year 1964 were 176, whereas the figure for 1969 was 346.

Agricultural Income-Tax

The Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1957 came into force in the district with effect from September 1957. The authority for administering the provisions of this Act was vested with the revenue authorities up to the end of March 1964. In order to make the enforcement of the Act more effective and increase the revenue by tapping all the sources, the work was transferred to the Commercial Taxes Department in 1964. Individuals whose income is below Rs. 3,500 per annum and Hindu undivided families having an annual income of less than Rs. 7,000 are not liable to be taxed. To facilitate the levy of tax equally, lands are classified into eight different classes depending upon the nature of crops grown. Lands below 50 acres of VIII class do not come under the purview of the Act. The tax is collected on the gross income from the land on the basis of slab rates; the percentage of taxation increases as the income rises. The percentage of levy ranges from 3 to 25 if the income is below Rs. one lakh, and 40 and above if it is more than one lakh. In addition to this, a super-tax is also levied on the income-slabs ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at percentages varying from 9 to 15, the total percentage of tax going upto 20 in cases of income exceeding Rs. one lakh. About 708 cases of agricultural income-tax were taken up for assessment during 1968-69 as against 669 cases in 1964-65. The total revenue derived from agricultural income-tax for the five years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 was as follows :—

Year		*Tax in rupees*
1964–65	..	5,03,633.25
1965–66	..	11,21,277.86
1966–67	..	9,07,513.98
1967–68	..	13,44,520.49
1968–69	..	8,57,248.01

In 1968-69, there were about 404 assessees paying super-tax in addition to the agricultural income-tax, as detailed hereunder :—

Sl. No.	*Classification of crops*		*No. of assessments*	*Total income assessed*	*Total tax demand*
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Coffee	..	342	53,19,622.00	6,99,448.57
2.	Tea	..	1	3,36,703.00	1,31,942.20
3.	Cardamom	..	12	1,37,910.88	8,019.79
4.	Coconut	..	49	2,59,442.78	12,661.71
	Total	..	404	60,53,678.66	8,52,072.27

Central Excise

The Central Excise duty is collected, in the district, under the Central Excise Act and Rules, 1944. The Act was brought into

force in the district with effect from 28th February 1944. The rates of duty on various items are levied according to Schedule I of Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. There are two range offices—one at Hassan, which has jurisdiction over Hassan, Alur Holenarsipur, Channarayapatna and Arsikere taluks and another at Sakleshpur, which has jurisdiction over Sakleshpur and Belur taluks, administering the provisions of the Act. The total excise revenue collected for the ten years from 1958 to 1968 under various items was Rs. 1,50,02,195, out of which coffee alone accounted for Rs. 1,30,00,222, the average annual revenue derived for these years under Central Excise being Rs. 18,75,274.37.

Income-Tax

For purposes of collection of income-tax, there are two Income-Tax Officers in the district. The total number of assessees coming under various income slabs on which tax is levied is given below :—

Income slabs		*Rate of tax*	*No. of assessees*
	Rs.		
	5,000	5 per cent of total income ..	637
From to	5,000 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent of the amount exceeding Rs. 5,000 ..	583
From to	10,000 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 17 per cent of the amount exceeding Rs. 10,000 ..	492
From to	15,000 20,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 23 per cent of the amount exceeding Rs. 15,000 ..	98
From to	20,000 25,000	Rs. 2,750 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount exceeding Rs. 20,000 ..	73
From to	25,000 30,000	Rs. 1,250 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount exceeding Rs. 25,000 ..	38
From to	30,000 50,000	Rs. 6,250 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount exceeding Rs. 30,000 ..	20
From to	50,000 70,000	Rs. 16,250 *plus* 60 per cent of the amount exceeding Rs. 50,000 ..	16
From to	70,000 1,00,000	Rs. 28,250 *plus* 65 per cent of the amount exceeding Rs. 70,000 ..	9
From to	1,00,000 2,50,000	Rs. 47,250 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ..	5
		Total number of assessees ..	1,971

The total income-tax collected has been on the increase as evidenced from the following table :—

Year		*Income-tax collected (in lakhs of rupees)*
1960–61	..	14
1961–62	..	17
1962–63	..	18
1963–64	..	23
1964–65	..	15
1965–66	..	15
1966–67	..	20
1967–68	..	21
1968–69	..	25
1969–70	..	33

The Income-tax Officer at Hassan is also responsible for collection of wealth-tax and gift-tax. The following table shows the demand and collection under each of these two taxes from 1965-66 to 1969-70 :—

(Amount in thousands of rupees)

Year		*Wealth-Tax*		*Gift-Tax*	
		Demand	*Collection*	*Demand*	*Collection*
1965–66	..	26	11	104	126
1966–67	..	34	8	158	150
1967–68	..	27	16	114	113
1968–69	..	13	11	180	152
1969–70	..	30	24	201	176

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Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance of land revenue in Hassan district from 1958-59 to 1968-69. (*See* page 403)

Year		*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1958-59	..	22,98,793.80	21,90,708.95	1,08,084.85
1959-60	..	24,92,863.05	22,94,487.83	1,98,375.22
1960-61	..	28,33,365.38	25,93,761.34	2,39,604.04
1961-62	..	29,26,107.47	25,86,539.23	3,39,568.24
1962-63	..	45,46,344.78	31,46,354.84	13,99,989.94
1963-64	..	55,17,532.23	42,33,807.29	12,83,724.94
1964-65	..	38,47,475.14	27,35,050.14	11,12,425.00
1965-66	..	36,57,619.99	9,41,875.31	27,15,744.68
1966-67	..	79,26,018.67	5,59,941.48	73,66,077.19
1967-68	..	1,13,01,551.89	11,78,020.97	1,01,23,530.92
1968-69	..	1,38,25,819.90	41,53,099.47	96,72,720.43

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

IN the early years, the police system was simple though vigorous. Protection of life and property of the people and the maintenance of law and order in the rural areas were primarily attended to by village offiiers like *Gaunda* or Patel, *Senabova* or Shanbhogue, *Talari* and *Kavalgar*. They kept a close watch and, when necessary, assisted civil and military officers in tracking down thieves and other criminals. There were also spies who sent reports to higher authorities. The Governors and *Dandanayakas* were responsible for maintenance of law and order in their areas. Under the Wodeyar rulers of Mysore, *Patnada Chavadi* was the headquarters of the police at the metropolis, which supervised the work of the village watchmen also. This arrangement was continued under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan also, with addition of a considerable number of spies to gather intelligence of every type.

Later, during the regency of Dewan Purnaiya (1799-1810), the Amildar of each taluk was made also the head of the police in his jurisdiction and he disposed of all minor complaints. To protect the life and property of people, there were armed police officials called *Kandachar* police. In times of emergency, they were taken into the military. This system continued till 1831. In 1834, the British Commission promulgated a code under a special *Hukumnama* which regulated day-to-day duties of *Kandachar* police. This force was meant exclusively for attending to police duties during normal times and to assist the defence forces during times of grave public disorders. This was the position till the end of the period of Sir Mark Cubbon's regime.

The Amildar was also assisted in his police duties by a *Killedar*, a *Naib Killedar* or *Daffedar* and *Hoblidars*. The head of the Police Department was the Commissioner who was assisted by a *Bakshi*. In 1844, the post of *Bakshi* was abolished and Superintendents of Police were appointed with powers to recruit, transfer, promote and discharge all officials under them from the *Killedars* downwards. A separate Judicial Commissioner was

appointed in 1856, and he was made the *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Police. In 1873, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police was appointed. The Deputy Commissioners were made the heads of the Police in the districts. Police Assistants of the rank of Assistant Commissioners were posted in all the districts to assist the Deputy Commissioners in the discharge of their police duties. In 1876-77, the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished. The Judicial Commissioner ceased to exercise the powers of the Inspector-General of Police from 1870, and the Chief Commissioner himself assumed direct control of the police.

After Rendition

After the rendition of the State in 1881, the direction of the police was at first in the hands of the Dewan and the Deputy Commissioners of the districts. In 1885, a new Inspector-General of Police was appointed and he was also the Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and the Director of Agriculture and Statistics. With the revival of the office of Police Assistant Commissioner, Police Assistant Commissioners were appointed to be in charge of sub-divisions. The Amildars and Deputy Amildars continued to be the heads of police in their jurisdiction and were aided by Police Inspectors and Jamedars. The police force consisted of both the regular police and the village police, who were the hereditary village servants.

In 1901-02, the village police were provided with a uniform and lances. The regular police consisted of officers and men enrolled under Regulation V of 1908. The district police consisted of the taluk police and the district reserve force including the armed emergency reserve. Later, a separate Criminal Investigation Department was organised; districts were grouped into ranges in charge of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police; posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police were created; a separate Railway Police force was also organised, and each village was made responsible for local protection. When the Police Department was further reorganised, Jamedars were replaced by Sub-Inspectors.

When the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, in order to bring about uniformity in police administration throughout the State, the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964), was adopted and it came into force with effect from 2nd April 1965. The functions, powers and set-up of the police are now governed by this Act.

Law and Order situation

The law and order situation during the decade from 1958 to 1967 was generally normal. In February 1967, during the District-level Tournment, about 2,000 students of the Malnad College of Engineering, Government Polytechnic and First Grade College, Hassan, held demonstrations. Earlier, on 24th and 25th January 1967, the non-gazetted officers observed a "quit

work day" peacefully after applying for casual leave. The year 1968 was a normal year except for an "anti-Hindi agitation" by the students of local schools and colleges of the Hassan town.

In January 1969, the students of the First Grade College, Hassan, went on a strike protesting against alleged irregularities in granting of scholarships. In April 1969, about 250 labourers of Hassan Coffee Curing Works and Kothari Coffee Curing Works struck work demanding enhancement of pay and claiming arrears of bonus, etc. The dispute was amicably settled. In July 1969, about 80 labourers of the Coffee Plantation of Lingapur Estate in Belur taluk, struck work demanding re-instatement of seven employees who had been dismissed for alleged assaulting an employee. Eight cases were registered at Arehally Police Station. The strike was called off when the demand of the workers was referred to the Labour Court.

During October 1969, there was a demonstration by the Hindulidavara Madhyama Vargada Vyavasayagarara Kshema Abhivriddhi Samiti of Virupakshapura in Channarayapatna taluk demanding grant of Amruth Mahal Kaval lands to the landless. When sheds were put up unauthorisedly in those *kavals*, 177 persons were arrested and eight cases were registered and charge-sheeted. In this connection, 136 persons were fined Rs. 300 each and in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a week.

During December 1969, the Harijans of Guddenahalli in Hassan taluk held a demonstration protesting against the grant of a fallow land to the Coffee Curing Works. On a complaint from the owners of land, 17 trespassers were arrested. In the same month, there was also a student unrest in Hassan town owing to differences between two groups of students.

In April 1969, there was tension at Sakleshpur owing to the circulation of hand-bills which offended the feelings of a certain section of the people. Timely steps taken by the police resulted in assuaging the feelings and restoration of harmony. At Belur, there was a dispute between two groups over the boundaries of a burial ground.

On all these occasions, the police dealt with the situations with tact and care and averted untoward happenings.

Cognisable crimes

Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code have been classified into six separate categories for purposes of investigation, viz., offences against the State, offences against persons, serious offences against persons and property, minor offences against persons, minor offences against persons and property and offences not specified. In 1968, there was a marked increase of offences

under classes I, IV and V. The following table gives the number of crimes registered according to the above classification for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 :—

Class	Nature of crime	Year		
		1966	1967	1968
1	2	3	4	5
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	41	48	76
II	Serious offences against persons ..	210	274	238
III	Serious offences against persons and property or against property ..	319	335	327
IV	Minor offences against persons ..	79	74	93
V	Minor offences against property ..	594	450	613
VI	Other offences not specified before	12	11	11
	Total ..	1,255	1,192	1,358

Grave crimes

In respect of grave crimes during 1966, 1967 and 1968, not much difference was noticed in number except in case of house-breaking and thefts. The following statement indicates the number of grave crimes committed in the district during 1966, 1967 and 1968 :—

Nature of crime	Number of cases		
	1966	1967	1968
(1) Murder	21	21	19
(2) Dacoity	..	1	1
(3) Robbery	..	..	2
(4) House-breaking and thefts ..	3	6	2
(5) Ordinary thefts	7	5	7
Total ..	31	33	31

The following is the classification of murders according to motives :—

Motive	1966	1967	1968
(1) Sexual jealousy ..	3	3	3
(2) Gain	..	..	2
(3) Family disputes ..	0	5	7
(4) Factions	1	1	..
(5) Other causes	11	10	7
Total ..	21	21	19

Source of data in the tables : District Superintendent of Police, Hassan.

The number of cases of rioting during 1966, 1967 and 1968 was 34, 41 and 73 respectively.

Quinquennial yearly averages

The following statement shows the quinquennial yearly averages in respect of various categories of crimes committed in the district during the period from 1959 to 1968 :—

Sl. No.	Nature of crime	Quinquennial average 1959 to 1963	Quinquennial average 1964 to 1968
1	2	3	4
1.	Cognisable crimes ..	817	1,131
2.	Rioting	23	46
3.	Murder	12	20
4.	Kidnapping and abduction..	12	6
5.	Dacoity	2	2
6.	Robbery	8	7
7.	House-breaking and thefts	152	253
8.	Cheating	10	9
9.	Breach of trust	13	17

While the average number of cases of dacoity, robbery and cheating remained more or less the same during the two quinquennia, cases of other nature (except kidnapping and abduction cases) had registered an increase during the quinquennium from 1964 to 1968.

Un-natural deaths

Un-natural deaths have to be reported under the law to the police, so that the real causes of the same can be determined. The police have to send the dead bodies for a thorough post-mortem examination. Inquest proceedings are held when witnesses are called to testify to the facts of the case. After this, the dead bodies are handed over to the relatives. There was an increase in the total number of such cases registered during 1966 and 1967 and there was a decrease in 1968, as compared to 1960. The number of suicidal poisoning cases showed a marked increase in 1968. The suicides were mainly due to dejection in life or family quarrels or ailments. The following table indicates the incidence of un-natural deaths during the years 1960, 1966, 1967 and 1968 :—

Sl. No.	Category	1960	1966	1967	1968
1.	Accidental drowning ..	33	97	81	62
2.	Suicidal drowning ..	19	18	35	15
3.	Hanging ..	6	9	14	6
4.	Snake bites ..	4	..	..	3
5.	Burns ..	9	10	11	6
6.	Electric shock ..	1	1	1	5
7.	Motor accidents ..	12	18	27	27
8.	Fall from heights ..	6	11	17	10
9.	Suicidal poisoning ..	12	40	38	53
10.	Railway accidents ..	..	1	1	3
11.	Lightning ..	..	2	..	..
12.	Other causes ..	43	49	33	41
	Total ..	145	256	258	235

Motor vehicle offences

The number of cases put up for trial by the police in respect of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act in 1960, 1966, 1967 and 1968 was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Category	1960	1966	1967	1968
1.	Over-speeding ..	88	59	72	10
2.	Use of dazzling lights ..	..	2	6	24
3.	Use of defective lights ..	..	..	..	20
4.	Violation of traffic signals ..	..	..	..	..
5.	Defective vehicles ..	..	..	..	..
6.	Using routes without permit	9	22	10	20
7.	Driving without licence ..	45	255	195	264
8.	Un-authorised carrying of passengers in goods vehicles	10	448	225	275
9.	Over-loading ..	461	30	57	114

It is seen from the above table that there were no cases of violation of traffic signals and defective vehicles during the years and there were only 20 cases during 1968 in respect of use of defective lights. There was a marked increase in the number of cases of use of dazzling lights, using of routes without permit, driving without licence, un-authorised carrying of passengers in goods vehicles and overloading and a marked decrease in the case of over-speeding in 1968.

The subjoined table gives figures of motor accidents for the years 1960, 1966, 1967 and 1968 :—

Category of vehicles	1960	1966	1967	1968
Motor cars	6	16	22	14
Motor buses	9	14	9	15
Motor lorries	18	38	32	31
Motor cycles	2	2	7	10
Jeeps	2	5	8	2
Other vehicles	1	6	8	10

The numbers of persons killed and injured in road accidents during those years were as follows :—

Particulars	1960	1966	1967	1968
Killed	11	23	32	26
Injured	63	95	93	89

Detection of cognisable crimes

Crime-detection involves perseverance, scientific approach and production of fool-proof evidence. It is natural to assume that not all cases put up by the police end in conviction. The percentage of detection of cognisable crimes during the years 1960, 1966, 1967 and 1968 is noted below :—

Year		*Percentage*
1960	..	47.1
1966	..	36.1
1967	..	26.8
1968	..	31.0

The percentage of detection of grave crimes during 1960, 1966, 1967 and 1968 are given below :—

Nature of crime	1960	1966	1967	1968
Murder ..	70.0	38.8	31.2	76.2
Dacoity ..	50.0	..	..	50.0
Robbery ..	66.0	..	20.0	55.0
House-breaking and thefts	50.0	57.0	25.5	36.0
Ordinary thefts ..	50.0	50.9	37.0	52.0

The percentage of detection pertaining to murders was considerable, while it cannot be said so in case of other crimes.

Investigation was refused under Section 157(1) of Criminal Procedure Code in respect of 30 cases in 1966, 28 cases in 1967 and 21 cases in 1968.

The position in regard to sessions cases as at the end of 1968 is indicated below :—

No. pending	*No. committed to sessions in 1968*	*Total*	*Convicted*	*Percentage of conviction*	*Acquitted*	*Pending trial*
11	12	23	5	38	8	10

The total value of property lost and recovered after investigations during the years 1960, 1966, 1967 and 1968 is given below :— **Property lost and recovered**

Year		*Value of property*		*Recovery percentage*
		Lost	*Recovered*	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1960	..	67,102.52	36,804.89	55.2
1966	..	2,09,224.00	1,32,432.00	63.2
1967	..	2,31,171.00	80,271.00	35.0
1968	..	2,53,209.34	1,48,174.85	58.5

Disposal of cases.—The nature of disposal of prosecuted cases during the years 1960, 1966, 1967 and 1968 is shown in the following table :—

Particulars	1960	1966	1967	1968
Number of cases decided by courts	392	501	581	700
Number of cases ended in conviction ..	193	263	243	274
Number of cases ending in acquittal or discharge ..	130	135	225	275
Number of cases compounded ..	65	103	113	151
Number of cases otherwise disposed of ..	..	..	..	..

Security cases.—The number of security cases put up in the district during 1968 was 76 under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 35 under Section 110 of the same Code.

The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1962 is in force in the district. Persons sentenced to substantive terms **Habitual offenders**

of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any of the offences indicated in the Act are classified as habitual offenders. At the beginning of 1968, there were on the district registers, names of 14 habitual offenders. None of them had come to adverse notice during that year. The descriptions of the 'out-of-view' criminals are published in the weekly crime occurrence sheets and criminal intelligence gazettes for the information of the public. The police conduct also raids to spot out the 'out-of-view' criminals. The subordinate police staff are encouraged with rewards to trace these criminals. The total number of rowdy sheets maintained in the district at the end of 1968 was 51.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Hassan district with effect from the 1st April 1950 under the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948. It was discontinued with effect from the 15th October 1967. The District Police were in charge of the enforcement of prohibition in the district. The following tables show the number and nature of prohibition cases booked and fines levied and realised in the district :—

Year	*Illicit distillation*	*Possession of liquor*	*Drunkenness*	*Total No. of cases booked*
1958 ..	206	406	666	1,278
1959 ..	246	518	716	1,480
1960 ..	435	987	827	2,249
1965 ..	368	2,310	501	3,079
1966 ..	304	2,307	461	3,072
1967 (upto 15th October) ..	163	1,502	325	1,990

Year	*Fines levied*	*Fines recovered*
	Rs.	Rs.
1958 ..	28,696	28,696
1959 ..	37,342	37,008
1960 ..	45,460	45,460
1965 ..	32,219	32,080
1966 ..	33,693	32,133
1967 (upto 15th October)	29,184	29,184

Suppression of immoral traffic

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. No separate or special staff have been appointed to deal with the offences under this Act. The Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police

are special police officers who deal with such offences. The following statement shows particulars of the cases booked under the Act in the district during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 :—

Year		No. of cases booked	No. of cases ended in conviction	No. of cases pending trial	No. of cases under investigation
1966	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	..
1967	..	15	15	..	..
1968	..	4	3	1	..

Organisation of District Police

The Superintendent of Police, Hassan, is in charge of the police administration of the entire district. He works directly under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Mysore, who is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore. The Superintendent is also the head of the District Armed Reserve. He is responsible for all matters relating to the Department's internal management and economy, for the maintenance of discipline and regular and punctual performance of all preventive and executive duties in the district. He has to ensure prevention, investigation and detection of crimes. He has to see that the staff posted under him are properly trained and kept efficient.

For purposes of police administration, the district is divided into two sub-divisions, one with headquarters at Hassan and the other at Arsikere. The Hassan Sub-division is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is also Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, besides being in charge of three circles, *viz.*, Hassan, Sakleshpur and Holenarsipur. The Arsikere Sub-division is under the direct charge of the District Superintendent of Police.

In 1969, there were four police circles under the charge of Circle Inspectors at Hassan, Holenarsipur, Sakleshpur and Arsikere. One Inspector of Police was attached to the First Class Magistrate's Court at Hassan for prosecution work. The Circle Inspectors of Police are responsible for the administration of their respective circles. They have to guide and supervise the work of the Station House Officers by giving timely instructions. They have to investigate personally grave crimes occurring in their circles. The Sub-Inspectors in charge of police stations are responsible for their efficient working and management. They have to detect crimes and preserve peace in their jurisdictions.

There were in 1969, in all, 22 Sub-Inspectors of Police and the break-up of this number was as follows :

In charge of stations	..	16
Prosecution work	..	3
Special Branch	..	1
Intelligence Section	..	1
Prohibition	..	1
Total	..	22

There were 99 Head Constables and 479 Constables and besides, the District Armed Reserve had one Sub-Inspector, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 78 Police Constables, as in 1969. In all, there were 16 police stations in the district. These were located at the following places :—

Hassan Circle.—(1) Hassan town, (2) Hassan rural, (3) Dudda and (4) Alur ;

Sakleshpur Circle.—(1) Sakleshpur, (2) Yeslur, (3) Arehally and (4) Belur ;

Holenarsipur Circle.—(1) Holenarsipur, (2) Arkalgud, (3) Konanur and (4) Channarayapatna ;

Arsikere Circle.—(1) Arsikere town, (2) Arsikere rural, (3) Banavar and (4) Nuggihalli.

Inspection.—The Superintendent of Police has to inspect annually all the offices of the various Circle Inspectors, the Police Stations, the District Armed Reserve Force and the District Police Office, while the Deputy Superintendent of Police has to inspect all the offices of the Circle Inspectors in his sub-division and also the police stations. The Circle Inspectors of Police, in their turn, have to inspect all the police stations in their jurisdiction once in every half-year ending with June and December.

Home Guards

The Home Guards unit at Hassan was started on 1st January 1964. There are four sub-units in the district, one each at Belur, Arsikere, Arkalgud and Holenarsipur other than the one at the headquarters at Hassan. The strength of Home Guards of all the units as on 31st March 1969 was 420. Of them, 240 had completed their basic training and 180 more were undergoing the same. There are four officers-commanding in charge of the sub-units and instructions to impart training. They assist the law and order authorities in maintaining peace and order on occasions like general elections, taluk development board elections, Dasara

festival, annual cattle shows, *Mahamastakabhisheka* at Shravanabelagola, etc.

Police welfare

At Hassan, there is a co-operative society run by some of the District Police officials out of office working hours and this society deals in food-grains and other essential commodities. The strength of the share-holders of the society in 1969 was 302 which included both police and other Government officials. The average monthly turn-over of the society is about Rs. 30,000 and it caters to the needs of nearly 400 families.

There is a Police Benevolent Fund in the district, which helps the police personnel in various ways. Out of this fund in 1969-70, scholarships were granted to children of the police personnel in deserving cases at the rate of Rs. 10 per month for a college student and Rs. 5 per month for a high school student, the expenditure in this behalf being Rs. 4,930.

There is a Police Welfare Centre at Hassan. It has a tailoring wing which conducts classes in tailoring for the lady members of the police staff. During 1969-70, there were 50 members on its rolls and there were two tailoring instructors, one at Hassan and the other at Arsikere. The cost of this facility provided free of charge is being met out of the Benevolent Fund. A nursery school for the benefit of the children of the police personnel was started on 1st November 1969 and with the help of the Education Department and the Rotary Inner Wheel Club of Hassan, it has been functioning well. The staff of the nursery school consists of two trained teachers and one ayah. The expenditure is being met out of the Benevolent Fund. During the year 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 676 was spent for providing monetary relief to members of families of the police personnel. This help is given in cases of distress caused by prolonged illness or death of a member, etc., as relief out of the Benevolent Fund.

A vegetable garden is maintained at the District Armed Reserve headquarters. The District Armed Reserve men, with the assistance of the local people, have built a temple of goddess Chamundeshwari to serve the religious needs of the locality.

Police Lock-ups

All the police stations in the district have small lock-ups for the safe custody of the suspected persons taken into custody, with separate cells for men and women.

Intelligence Bureau

There is a District Intelligence Bureau at Hassan. It serves as the agency to collect particulars about criminals and crimes and to disseminate the information to police officers in and outside the district. Finger-prints and foot-prints are photographed in house-breaking and other cases and sent promptly to the Central

or State Finger-Print Bureau, Bangalore, for necessary development and enlargement. In certain cases, finger and foot-prints of the offenders are also traced. When suspected poisoning cases are reported, the viscera is sent to the Chemical Examiner, Bangalore. In murder cases, the blood appearing on the clothes, weapons, etc., is also sent to the Chemical Examiner.

Remand Home

There is a Remand Home at Hassan with a separate staff, set up with the objective of preventing juvenile delinquency. This Home helps to rehabilitate helpless or socially handicapped young offenders and weans them away from bad means of livelihood. The juveniles are trained in arts and crafts, besides being given elementary general education. (See also Chapter XVII).

For important occasions like the Independence Day, Republic Day and *Nadahabba*, the District Police draw up programmes and train the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Sevadal Volunteers in drill and march-past and a colourful parade is arranged with the co-operation of the public.

Cost of police force.—About a decade ago, *i.e.*, in 1959, the cost of police force was Rs. 5,83,562.62. The total establishment cost for the maintenance of police force in the district during the years from 1962 to 1966 was as follows:—

Year		*Cost*
		Rs.
1962	..	18,83,491.50
1963	..	7,79,775.63
1964	..	8,32,866.96
1965	..	10,47,697.28
1966	..	12,99,105.77

Railway police

The railway police force in Hassan district consists of one Sub-Inspector and one Assistant Sub-Inspector who are stationed at Arsikere railway police station, four head constables and 36 constables. There is one railway police station at Arsikere and a police outpost at Hassan. The duties of the railway police are to maintain law and order in railway premises and trains, perform beat duties in trains, patrol the railway yards to prevent offences against railway property, register and investigate all complaints of cognisable offences, give assistance to railway authorities in the enforcement of the Indian Railway Act, etc.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

In Hassan district, there are three judicial lock-ups, one being District Lock-up at the head-quarters town of Hassan and the other two being taluk lock-ups, one each at Holenarsipur and

Belur. The District Lock-up at Hassan was established in 1879 and upto the time of Rendition in 1881, it was under over-all control of the Chief Justice of the Mysore Chief Court (now High Court), who was also the Inspector-General of Prisons. In 1897, the control of the District Lock-up was transferred to the head of the Medical Department. By 1892, revised rules for the efficient upkeep of the lock-ups were approved. While the administration of district lock-ups at the district headquarters was entrusted to District Surgeons, in other places the Amildars of revenue taluks were in charge of the taluk lock-ups. In 1897, the British Indian Act XXVI of 1879, called the Prisons Act, was introduced in Mysore State. At present, the management of lock-ups is regulated by the Lock-up Manual of 1917 reprinted in 1940. After the attainment of Indian Independence, a separate Prisons Department was created with an Inspector-General of Prisons as its head, with the object of paying more attention to welfare and reform of the prisoners. A new uniform Lock-up Manual for the Mysore State is under preparation.

District Lock up

The District Lock-up located at the Shandy Maidan in Hassan town has a capacity for accommodating 50 male and 9 female prisoners at a time. As in June 1969, there were 60 male prisoners and 2 female prisoners. During the independence movement from 1939 to 1947, a good number of political prisoners and detenues were lodged in this lock-up. There are facilities for gardening in the lock-up premises. The receipts from the garden during 1967 and 1968 were Rs. 722.88 and Rs. 900.12 respectively. Expenditure including the cost of prisoners' diet and the establishment during 1967 and 1968 was Rs. 49,389.38 and Rs. 47,716.64 respectively.

Taluk Lock-up, Holenarsipur

It appears that the Taluk Lock-up at Holenarsipur is as old as the taluk office which came into existence in 1866 and to which the lock-up building has been attached since then. To start with there were only four cells and later on four more cells were added on in 1947. The total capacity of the eight cells is 16, each accommodating only two prisoners. No person was detained in this lock-up under the Preventive Detention Act. There were no receipts during 1967-68 and 1968-69, whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,668.78 and Rs. 6,217.11 during 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively.

Taluk Lock-up, Belur

The Belur Taluk Lock-up was established in 1922. There are two wings, one for male and the other for female prisoners, each accommodating four prisoners. During the year 1967-68 the expenditure of the lock-up amounted to Rs. 631.92.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, who has his headquarters at Bangalore, exercises general control over all these lock-ups. The Deputy Commissioner of the district has power of supervision over

all these lock-ups. The District Surgeon, Hassan district, is the officer in charge of the Hassan District Lock-up and he is designated as the District Lock-up Officer for purposes of prison administration. The lock-ups at Holenarsipur and Belur are administered by the Sheristedars of respective taluk offices who are designated as the Lock-up Officers for the purpose.

In these lock-ups, the prisoners are lodged in groups in the available cells. At day-break, the wards are unlocked and the inmates are let out in the open and the cells are cleaned. After their usual wash, the convicts are sent to the work-spots for doing manual labour. Under-trial prisoners are not given any manual work. Only short-term convicts are lodged in these lock-ups, while long-term prisoners are sent to the Central Jail at Bangalore. Usually only 'C' class prisoners are confined in them. Women convicts are lodged in separate cells under the care of women warders. The prisoners cook their own food and necessary rations are supplied according to a prescribed scale. They have their morning and evening meals at about 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. The male convicts are supplied with two long shirts, two knickers, one cap and one under-wear and the women convicts are given two sarees and two jackets. The under-trial and civil prisoners are allowed to wear their own clothes

Amenities to prisoners

The prisoners are given special meals on important national and festival days. Those who are accustomed to oil bath are allowed to take it once in a fortnight. On Sundays and festival days, they are allowed hot water baths. They are permitted to have postal stationery for carrying on correspondence with their lawyers and relatives. A prison panchayat system has been introduced for helping to settle petty grievances of prisoners and for providing amenities as per rules. The convicts are given incentive wages, ranging from 25 paise to 50 paise per day, and the wages so earned are credited to their account. Newspapers and magazines are provided apart from books in the jail library. Medical attention is provided by Medical Officers who visit the lock-ups periodically to examine the health of the prisoners and the sanitation of the lock-ups. There are no facilities for religious teaching or general education since the lock-ups are meant for confining mainly short-term prisoners. There is a board of visitors consisting of four non-official members for each of the lock-ups.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In the olden days, the king was the supreme court of justice who intervened in highly important cases. There are instances of an upright ruler acting most impartially even in cases in which his own relatives were involved. The aggrieved parties in momentous and serious cases could appeal to him and he heard them and

the respondents and dispensed justice in an open court. The king appointed high judicial officers such as "Dharmadhyaksha" and "Rajyadhyaksha". They were to adjudge morals as well as to decide cases of civil and criminal nature. It was also their duty to see to the proper administration of charitable endowments and to check disloyalty to the throne in their capacity as 'Drohagharattas'. The 'Dandanayakas' and the chiefs of the *nadus* also exercised magisterial and judicial powers of control and meted out punishments. Some of the officers were designated as 'Dharmadhikarana' or 'Dharmakaranika', who enquired into revenue, land and other property disputes and criminal cases and administered justice.

It is gathered from some inscriptions of the Ganga period that the right of the widow and her daughter to the property on the death of the man without a male issue was recognised, while it is seen from other inscriptions that the right of the widow was ignored and the claims of the brothers of the deceased were granted. No great distinction was observed between civil and criminal cases There were very few civil cases to be settled by the king's court or the chief judicial officers. In practice, the responsibility of settlement of disputes devolved primarily on the village assemblies and corporations of towns. Their function in this respect was adjudication in nature. Disputes and questions had to be decided generally by or on the evidence of the leading men of the locality. When important disputes about boundaries of lands arose, the officers of the *nadu* and leading citizens inspected the property, heard evidence and gave decisions in the matter. The matters were deliberated upon until a consensus or a compromise was reached. The decisions were recorded by the *Senabova* (village accountant) and it was incumbent on the parties concerned to accept the award. In all disputed matters, at local level, the *kula* (clan or community), the *shreni* (trade guild), the *puga* (corporations of different castes and occupations) and leading residents of the place used to act as local courts. The officers of the king were superior to these local courts. In the administration of justice, local customs and privileges of castes, corporations etc., were also taken into consideration and any infringement of a recognised law or usage was visited with heavy penalties. In trials concerning heinous offences such as treachery, disloyalty to throne, assault or other violent acts, sometimes ordeals were resorted to. Criminal justice was dispensed sometimes in a rough and ready manner.

The Hoysalas followed mostly the system of administration of justice handed down by the Gangas and Chalukyas. The *Mahajanas* forming the entire group of the families in any village performed several public duties of which the adjudication of civil and criminal cases pertaining to the area of their jurisdiction was also one. The Governors who had control over provinces were in charge of maintaining peace in their respective areas. During the times of the Vijayanagar kings, the imperial court was assisted by *Pradvivekas*

and *Sabhyas*. Governors, *Amatyas* and *Dharmadhikaris* administered justice which was based on traditional regulations as set forth by the ancient law-givers. Penalties imposed on guilty persons were severe and deterrent in nature. Very few thieves could flourish in the country particularly during the time of Krishnadevaraya.

Civil Justice: District Court, Hassan

The present pattern of civil justice in the district is evolved out of many changes, which were introduced from time to time, having regard to the requirements of the public. For the first time, a new District and Sessions Court was established at Hassan with effect from the 1st November 1965 having jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of Hassan. The District and Sessions Judge is the highest judicial authority in the district, and the District Court is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the limits of the area. The District and Sessions Judge, Hassan, exercises control over the Civil Judge's Court, Hassan, Munsiff's Court, Hassan, Magistrate's Court, Hassan, and Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts at Holenarsipur, Arsikere and Channarayapatna. Under the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, the District Court is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in the district. The Civil Judge has also got unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction, and original suits and proceedings of a civil nature above the value of Rs. 10,000 are filed in the Civil Judge's Court. The District Court entertains and hears appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge on the original side, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 20,000. In other cases, appeals from the Civil Judge's Court lie direct to the High Court. The District Judge also entertains and tries civil cases under some special enactments. He is the controlling officer on the administrative side also in respect of all courts in the district. The District Judges are appointed by the Government of the State in consultation with the High Court.

At the beginning of 1967-68, there were 40 cases of all types pending in the District Court and 79 suits were filed during the year making a total of 119 cases, of which 83 cases were disposed of leaving a pendency of 36 cases at the end of the year. The receipts of the court for that year amounted to Rs. 1,911 while the expenditure to Rs. 81,481.67.

Civil Judge's Court, Hassan

The Civil Judge's Court, Hassan, established on 1st June 1956, has jurisdiction over all the taluks comprised in the district and has appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the Munsiffs functioning at Hassan, Holenarsipur, Arsikere and Channarayapatna, in suits and proceedings of a civil nature. This court has unlimited original jurisdiction for suits, the value of which exceeds Rs. 10,000. It has also jurisdiction to hear cases under the Land Acquisition Act, Hindu Marriage Act and the Guardian and Wards Act. The

Civil Judges are appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

The number of several types of suits pending in the Civil Judge's court at the beginning of 1967-68 was 174 and the number of suits filed during the year was 502 making a total of 676 for disposal; 461 suits were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 215 suits at the end of the year. The receipts of the court for the year 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 39,652.30 and the expenditure to Rs. 49,784.49.

Munsiff's Court, Hassan

The Munsiff's Court, Hassan, was established during the year 1924. This court exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Hassan, Sakleshpur, Alur and Belur. It has powers to entertain all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature upto the value of Rs. 10,000. Cases under the Land Reforms Act, 1961, are also being filed in this court. This court at Hassan handles only civil cases, there being a separate Magistrate's Court at Hassan for trying criminal cases. At the beginning of the year 1967-68, 256 cases were pending in this court and 848 new cases were filed during the year, making a total of 1,104. Out of these, 875 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 229. The receipts of this court for the year 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 27,650.65, while the expenditure was Rs. 89,185.47. The Munsiffs are appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the Mysore Munsiffs' (Recruitment) Rules, 1958, in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court.

Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts

There are three Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts in Hassan district, one in each of the three taluk headquarters at Holenarsipur, Arsikere and Channarayapatna. The Munsiff-Magistrates decide both civil and criminal cases as specified in the respective codes. They have civil powers upto the value of Rs. 10,000. On the criminal side, they exercise powers of a I Class Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code within their territorial jurisdiction. They are responsible to the District and Sessions Judge in all administrative matters.

Holenarasipur Court

The court at Holenarasipur, which was established in the year 1887, is the oldest court in the district. It has now jurisdiction over two taluks, *viz.*, Holenarasipur and Arkalgud. There were 442 cases pending at the beginning of 1967-68 and 571 suits were filed during the year, making a total of 1,013 and 705 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 308 at the end of that year. In 1968-69, 727 civil cases of all types were pending in the beginning, 1,539 cases were instituted and 1,286 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,180 cases at the end of the year. There were 980 cases pending at the beginning of the year 1969-70 and 1,113 cases were filed during the year; 998 cases

being disposed of during the year, there was a balance of 1,095 cases at the end of the year.

On the criminal side, 141 cases were pending at the beginning of 1968-69, 603 cases were instituted during the year, 606 cases were disposed of and the balance at the end of the year was 135. In the subsequent year, *i.e.*, during 1969-70, 138 cases were pending, 896 cases were instituted and 790 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 244 cases at the end of the year. The receipts and charges of the court for the years from 1967-68 to 1969-70 were as follows:—

Year	*Receipts*	*Charges*
	Rs.	Rs.
1967-68 ..	30,662 90	68,723.79
1968-69 ..	28,343.66	68,646.45
1969-70 ..	36,967.32	75,704.83

Court at Arsikere

The court at Arsikere was established on 1st August 1960. There were 489 suits pending at the beginning of 1967-68 and 621 suits were filed during the year making a total of 1,110. During that year 638 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 472 at the end of the year. The receipts and expenditure for 1967-68 were Rs. 57,522.93 and Rs. 88,982.87 respectively.

Court at Channarayapatna

The court at Channarayapatna was established with effect from the 1st April 1966. The following figures show the various types of cases handled in the court from 1967-68 to 1969-70:—

Year	*No. pending at the beginning*	*No. filed during the year*	*No. disposed of during the year*	*No. pending at the end*
1967-68 ..	Nil	48	20	28
1968-69 (Civil) ..	463	757	790	430
(Criminal)	117	895	962	50
1969-70 (Civil) ..	429	6,012	544	5,897
(Criminal)	50	723	677	96

The receipts and charges for these years were as follows:—

Year	*Receipts*	*Charges*
	Rs.	Rs.
1967-68 ..	22,394.85	54,812.82
1968-69 ..	40.572.12	53,898.27
1969-70 ..	24,282.92	49,226.94

I Class Magistrate's Court, Hassan

There was formerly a II Class Magistrate's Court at Hassan, which was upgraded to that of I Class Magistrate with effect from 27th November 1954. The I Class Magistrate has jurisdiction to try all criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code and other laws arising in his territorial areas, *viz.*, the revenue taluks of Hassan, Alur, Sakleshpur and Belur. At the beginning of 1968-69, there were 207 cases pending in his court and 1,508 cases were instituted and 1,484 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a pendency of 231 cases at the end of that year. In 1969-70, there were 231 cases pending in the beginning, 2,647 cases were instituted during that year and 2,586 cases were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 292 cases. The receipts and charges of this court during 1969-70 were Rs. 25,750.96 and Rs. 30,013.96 respectively, as against Rs. 16,685.27 and Rs. 21,719.98 during the year 1968-69.

Land Tribunal

The Land Tribunal which was established in 1967 deals with cases under the Land Reforms Act. During the year 1967-68, 97 cases were filed and 2,182 cases were refiled, making a total of 2,279. During that year, only 28 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,251 cases at the end of the year. The receipts and expenditure of this Tribunal during 1967-68 were Rs. 1,780 and Rs. 9,326.76 respectively.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

The administration and control over all the Magistrates' Courts in the district had vested till the 1st June 1956 in the District Magistrate (who was also the Deputy Commissioner). But from that date separation of the judiciary from the executive was brought into force and the Magistrates' Courts were brought under the control of Judicial District Magistrates, who also exercised general administrative supervision over them; the Civil Judges were being appointed as Judicial District Magistrates by the State Government. The Sessions Judge inspected the court of the Judicial District Magistrate as a nominee of the High Court. The functions of the Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates have been separately shown in the schedule attached to the Government Order dated the 29th May 1956, by which the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive, when it was first introduced in 1956, was designed within the frame-work of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was an arrangement whereby all the functions of a Magistrate were divided between two sets of magistrates namely judicial magistrates and executive magistrates. The judicial functions were entrusted to the judicial magistrates, while the executive functions were entrusted to the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinate revenue officers. Later on, the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code

itself by State amendments under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1965. Under the present Criminal Procedure Code as applicable to the State there is no separate Judicial District Magistrate, his functions having been now vested in the Sessions Judge himself.

Sessions Court, Hassan

Before the Sessions Court was established at Hassan, the Sessions Judge, Mysore, was having jurisdiction over the Hassan district also. He used to try the sessions cases relating to Hassan district at his Hassan camp. Since the establishment of a separate Sessions Court at Hassan with effect from 1st November, 1965, the Sessions Judge, Hassan, is trying all the sessions cases and hearing all the criminal appeals and revision cases arising in Hassan district. When the Civil Judge's Court was established at Hassan on 1st June 1956, the Civil Judge was also appointed as First Class Magistrate and District Magistrate on the judicial side. After the introduction of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1965, from the 1st November 1965, the Civil Judge ceased to be the Judicial District Magistrate and was relieved of criminal work.

Executive Magistrates

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan district, is the District Magistrate. The Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is the Additional District Magistrate who can also exercise all the powers of the District Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code and any other law for the time being in force. There are two Assistant Commissioners in the district in charge of Hassan and Sakleshpur Revenue Sub-Divisions, who are Sub-divisional Magistrates. The Tahsildars of taluks are Taluk Magistrates. These subordinate officers are subject to the general control of the District Magistrate. The main duties of these Executive Magistrates are to maintain law and order and to exercise the powers vested in and delegated to them under the Criminal Procedure Code or any other law for the time being in force.

Bar Associations

There are three Bar Associations functioning in the district at Hassan, Holenarsipur and Arsikere. In all, there were about 110 legal practitioners practising at these places. Each Association has facilities of library and study room. As on 31st March 1969, the Bar Association of Hassan (registered in 1954) had 72 members on its roll—59 residential and 13 non-residential members. It received Government grants of Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 2,000 during the years 1966-67 and 1968-69 respectively for improvement of the library and other facilities.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

THE main functions of some of the important administrative and development departments in the district have been dealt with in some of the earlier and later chapters of this volume. In this chapter, a brief account of the organisational set-up of the various other departments like those of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Forests, Public Works, etc., has been given. The general activities of some of these departments and also their achievements have been dealt with in the other relevant chapters and, as such, mainly their administrative set-up has been given here.

Agriculture Department

Until the end of 1966, all the agricultural development and extension activities in Hassan district were being looked after by a District Agricultural Officer, with the assistance of some technical and ministerial staff. Consequent on the increase in the volume and tempo of agricultural development activities in recent years, the Agricultural Department of the State was reorganised in January 1967 and a Deputy Director of Agriculture, a Senior Class I Officer, was placed at the head of the Agriculture Department in each district and a Joint Director of Agriculture at the head of each division. Thus, the district of Hassan also came to have a Deputy Director of Agriculture at the district level in place of the District Agricultural Officer, which post was abolished. Since then, all activities connected with the development of agriculture in the district are under the charge of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, who is directly responsible to the Divisional Joint Director of Agriculture, Mysore.

For purposes of administrative convenience, the district has been divided into two agricultural sub-divisions with their headquarters at Holenarsipur and Sakleshpur. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Director of Agriculture. While the Holenarsipur sub-division consists of the taluks of Holenarsipur, Arsikere, Channarayapatna and Arkalgud, the Sakleshpur sub-division covers the Manjarabad, Belur and Alur taluks. The Hassan taluk is, however, looked after directly by the Deputy Director of Agriculture to whom the Assistant

Directors of sub-divisions are subordinate. At the district level, the Deputy Director of Agriculture is assisted in his duties by an Assistant Plant Protection Officer, an Assistant Seed Development Officer, an Assistant Manure Development Officer (all class II gazetted officers), a Technical Assistant and seven members of ministerial and three of class IV staff. Each of the Assistant Directors of Agriculture is assisted in his duties at the sub-divisional level by three Assistant Agricultural Officers—one each for seeds, manure and plant protection and five members of clerical and two of class IV staff.

In addition, there are also some other functionaries of the department in the district, who are in charge of the various agricultural development schemes and who function under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. They include an Assistant Agricultural Officer in charge of the sugarcane development scheme, another in charge of the oilseed development scheme, a third in charge of land reclamation, a fourth in charge of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, a Sea Island Cotton Assistant and a Cotton Supervisor in charge of the cotton development scheme and these in turn are assisted by Field Assistants and necessary clerical and class IV staff, who numbered about 20, 10 and 10 respectively during 1969-70. There are also two seed farms in the district, one at Yelaware in Arsikere taluk and another at Chilanayakanahalli in Belur taluk under the charge of a Seed Farm Manager each, who are responsible to the Assistant Directors of Agriculture of their respective sub-divisions. There is also an Assistant Agricultural Engineer at Hassan who gives advice and assistance to agriculturists in respect of mechanised agriculture.

Under the Community Development Programme, there are eight Block Development Officers in charge of the five single-unit and three double-unit blocks in the district. They are also responsible for the implementation of the several agricultural development and extension programmes in their respective blocks. To assist them in this aspect of the work, there are an Agricultural Extension Officer and ten Gramsevaks in each unit of the block. Although these two functionaries are under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers of their respective blocks, they are borne on the establishment of the Agricultural Department.

The main functions of the Agricultural Department in the district are to provide technical advice and guidance to the cultivators in order to step up agricultural production, to improve the quality of the various crops and to carry on propaganda among the agriculturists about scientific methods of agriculture by conducting demonstrations, organising crop competitions, etc. The Department also arranges for the supply of improved seeds,

modern implements, chemicals and fertilisers and the like. The services of tractors and bulldozers are also made available to interested cultivators.

Under the Soil Conservation Scheme of the Department, there is a Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer at Hassan, who is responsible to the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Mysore Division. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by two Assistant Agricultural Officers, four clerks, two tracers and four class IV officials. Under his control, there are five charge offices at Hassan, Holenarsipur, Channarayapatna, Arsikere and Belur, each under the charge of an Assistant Agricultural Officer, who, in turn, is assisted by six Field Assistants.

Animal Husbandry Department

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in the district is headed by the District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Hassan. He is directly responsible to the Regional Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterniary Services, Mysore. He supervises the working of the various veterinary institutions in the district and guides the veterinarians in charge of these institutions in the discharge of their functions. He is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by four members of ministerial and two of class IV staff and by a number of other functionaries at the taluk headquarters and other places.

There are two veterinary hospitals in the district each of which is manned by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon assisted by an Additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, two Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, a compounder and three class IV officials. There are also other institutions like Veterinary Dispensaries at other taluk headquarters, Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and Artificial Insemination Centres and/or Sub-Centres at other places and a Poultry Extension Centre at Hassan, which together numbered about 40 during 1970. While the Veterinary Dispensaries are under the charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon each, assisted by a Veterinary and Livestock Inspector, a compounder and two class IV officials, the Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and the Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres are under the charge of a Veterinary and Livestock Inspector each, assisted by a compounder and a peon. Further, there are two more Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, one in charge of the Key Village Scheme and another for the Hill Cattle Development Scheme. While the former is assisted by nine Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, a Milk Recorder and nine class IV officials, the latter has, under him, three Veterinary and Live-stock Inspectors and five class IV officials. Thus, in all, there are 15 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 64 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, 42 compounders and 78 class IV officials working in various places in the district under

the administrative control of the District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Hassan.

The main functions of the Department in the district are taking care of the general health of the livestock, treatment against various livestock diseases, prevention of contagious diseases and breeding of improved stocks of animals and birds. The Department has also to arrange for castration of scrub bulls and upgrading of the local nondescript cattle through natural or artificial insemination methods.

Commercial Taxes Department

For the administration of commercial taxes in the district, there is a Commercial Tax Officer at Hassan and two Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, one at Hassan and another at Arsikere. The office at Arsikere was established in 1957 and till then there was only one Assistant Commercial Tax Officer at Hassan. The Commercial Tax Officer, Hassan, has jurisdiction over all the taluks of the district except Belur, which taluk has been attached to the Commercial Tax Officer, Chickmagalur. While the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Hassan, has jurisdiction over the taluks of Hassan, Arkalgud Holenarsipur, Alur and Manjarbad, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Arsikere, exercises jurisdiction over Arsikere, Channarayapatna and Belur taluks. Until recently, the Kadur taluk of Chickmagalur district was also attached to the Arsikere office; but it was separated from it and attached to one of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in Chickmagalur district in September 1968. Each of these officers is assisted in his duties by a Commercial Tax Inspector, five to seven ministerial and two to three class IV staff.

Both the Commercial Tax Officer and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, Mysore. They are independent registering and assessing authorities in their respective jurisdictions; the difference in authority between the two (*i.e.*, the Commercial Tax Officer and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers) lies in their pecuniary jurisdictions. While the Commercial Tax Officer is empowered to assess cases of dealers whose business turnover is Rs. 75,000 and above, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers assess cases of dealers whose turnover is above Rs. 25,000 and below Rs. 75,000. Dealers whose annual turnover is less than Rs. 25,000 are not assessed for commercial tax.

The Acts and Rules administered by the Commercial Taxes Department in the district are the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 and the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956 and the Rules made under these Acts. While the Assistant

Commercial Tax Officers are also the Entertainment Tax Officers under the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, the Commercial Tax Officer is the appellate authority under the Act.

Community Development Organisation

As already stated in Chapter X, the Deputy Commisioner is the head of the Community Development Organisation in the district. Insofar as this aspect of the work is concerned, he is responsible to the Development Commissioner at the State-level and to the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division, at the divisional level. With the enactment of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, and the constitution of the District Development Council, the Deputy Commissioner, in addition to implementing the Community Development Programme in the district, is also required to look after the implementation of several other programmes under the Act. He reviews the progress reports of all the development blocks in the district every month and sends them to the Development Commissioner and the Divisional Commissioner with his comments. The heads of various development departments are responsible for the proper execution of the several programmes in the development blocks. They formulate and implement block-level programmes through their respective district officers in the district.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted in this work in the district headquarters by a District Development Assistant of the rank of Assistant Commissioner and a District Planning Officer who, in turn, are assisted by about ten members of ministerial staff. At the sub-divisional level, the Assistant Commissioners assist the Deputy Commissioner in this work; for this purpose, they are given the assistance of two members of ministerial staff each. At the taluk or block level, there are the Block Development Officers to implement this programme. There are eight of them in the five single-unit and three double-unit blocks in the district. They are assisted, in each block, by a team of six Extension Officers — one each for agriculture, co-operation, social education, rural engineering, panchayats and industries, a Progress Assistant, ten Gramsevaks and five members of ministerial and four of class IV staff. In each double-unit block, there are four additional Extension Officers — one each for agriculture, co-operation, social education and rural engineering, besides three ministerial and two class IV staff. Further, in each of the three Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks of Hassan, Channarayapatna and Holenarsipur, there are, in addition, five Gramsevikas and a Mukhyasevika. Though these extension staff belong to different departments, they work as a team in the blocks under the supervision and guidance of the respective Block Development Officers.

The Block Development Officers are also *ex-officio* Chief Executive Officers of their respective Taluk Development Boards and, in that capacity, are also required to carry out their plans and programmes in addition to the Community Development Programme.

Co-operative Department

The administration of the Co-operative Department in the district, until recently, was under the charge of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With the reorganisation of the Department in the year 1966, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed as the head of the Department in the district with two Assistant Registrars under him at the sub-divisional level. The Deputy Registrar is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mysore Division, Mysore. The sub-divisional offices of the Assistant Registrars are located at Hassan and Sakleshpur.

The Deputy Registrar is responsible for the proper functioning and over-all development of the co-operative movement in the district as a whole, while the Assistant Registrars are responsible for the promotion of the movement in their respective sub-divisions. The Deputy Registrar exercises supervision over all the co-operatives in the district. Insofar as the administration of the co-operative law is concerned, powers have been delegated to the Assistant Registrars in respect of co-operative societies whose jurisdiction does not extend beyond a taluk, while in respect of societies above the taluk-level, the Deputy Registrar himself exercises these powers. The Deputy Registrar is also the *ex-officio* Registrar of Money-Lending and in that capacity he is empowered to issue licences to money-lenders and pawn-brokers and to regulate their transactions in the district.

The Assistant Registrars inspect the co-operative societies in their sub-divisions and supervise their working. They are empowered also to register the societies (except special types of societies), to amalgamate them wherever necessary, to hear and dispose of disputes arising from the societies, to conduct enquiries and to execute decrees.

The Deputy Registrar is assisted in his duties by some members of supervisory staff like Senior and Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, Senior and Junior Auditors, besides necessary ministerial and class IV staff. Similarly, the Assistant Reigstrars of sub-divisions had also under them necessary supervisory, ministerial and class IV officials. During 1969-70, there were, in all, 18 Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, 21 Junior Inspectors, 14 Senior Auditors, six Junior Auditors, 18 Supervisors and about 25 members of ministerial and 35 of class IV staff working under these officers in the district. Besides, at

the block level, they were assisted by eleven Co-operative Extension Officers, at the rate of one in each of the five single-unit blocks and two in each of the three double-unit blocks, in the district. Though these extension staff work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers, the Assistant Registrars of sub-divisions exercise technical control over them.

Employment and Training Department

The Department of Employment and Training was established at the State-level in the year 1964. Till then, these functions were being attended to by the Department of Labour, which was bifurcated during that year and a separate Directorate was constituted with a Director of Employment and Training as its head. The Department maintains an Employment Exchange at Hassan. The Exchange, which was established in 1961, is headed by a District Employment Officer. He is directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by a Junior Statistical Officer and four members of ministerial and three of class IV staff.

The main functions of the Employment Exchange are to bring together employers in need of workers and workers in need of employment, so that the employers could find suitable workers and the workers suitable jobs. This is a free service rendered by the Exchange and neither the employers nor the employment-seekers need pay anything for availing its services. On the training side, the Department is running an Industrial Training Institute at Hassan since 1963, which is headed by a Principal. He is also directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by two Supervisors, 13 Instructors, 6 members of ministerial and 11 of class IV staff.

Excise Department

The administration of the Excise Department in the district is under the charge of a District Excise Officer, who works under the control and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner. The former is assisted in his duties at various levels by five Excise Inspectors, 11 Assistant Excise Inspectors, 62 Excise Guards and about 15 members of ministerial staff. For administrative convenience, the district has been divided into three Excise Ranges, with their headquarters at Hassan, Arsikere and Channarayapatna, each under the charge of an Excise Inspector. While the Hassan Range has jurisdiction over Hassan, Alur and Manjarabad taluks, the Arsikere Range covers the taluks of Arsikere and Belur. The remaining taluks of Channarayapatna, Holenarsipur and Arkalgud are covered by the Channarayapatna Range. These three ranges have been further sub-divided into eleven sub-ranges, each of which is under the charge of an Assistant Excise Inspector. While the Hassan and Channarayapatna Ranges have

four sub-ranges each, the Arsikere Range has only three. Each of the Excise Inspectors and Assistant Excise Inspectors is provided with two or three Excise Guards. There is a flying squad at the district headquarters, under the charge of another Excise Inspector, for the detection of excise offences. Another Inspector of Excise exclusively attends to prosecution work. An Excise Clerk and an Excise Guard are attached to each of the taluk offices in the district to attend to excise work, under the control of the respective Tahsildars.

The District Excise Officer exercises certain independent powers under the excise laws. He also exercises control and supervision over all the excise staff in the district. The Excise Inspectors are empowered to issue tree-tapping licences and transport permits, to inspect liquor shops, date groves and licensed liquor manufacturing units and also to book cases in respect of contravention of Excise Laws. They are required to ensure proper assessment and collection of excise duties and also detection and prevention of malpractices. The duties of the Assistant Excise Inspectors inlcude inspection of arrack depots and shops, marking of date trees and detection of excise offences in their respective jurisdictions.

Fisheries Department

For purposes of fisheries administration, a Fisheries Division, with headquarters at Hassan, was established in May 1967 with jurisdiction over both Hassan and Coorg districts. Till then the Hassan district was included, for purposes of fisheries development, in the Shimoga Fisheries Division. The Hassan Division is at present headed by an Assistant Director of Fisheries, who is directly responsible to the Director of Fisheries in Mysore, Bangalore. The Assistant Director of Fisheries is assisted in his duties in the headquarters by an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries (Technical), five members of ministerial and four of class IV staff.

For administrative convenience, the district has been divided into two Fisheries Sub-Divisions, with headquarters of one at Hassan and another at Holenarsipur, each of which is under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, While the Hassan Sub-Division consists of Hassan, Arsikere, Belur and Manjarabad taluks, the Holenarsipur Sub-Division covers the taluks of Holenarsipur, Channarayapatna, Arkalgud and Alur. Each of these Assistant Superintendents of Fisheries has, under him, two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, with their headquarters at Hassan, Arsikere, Holenarsipur and Channarayapatna. Besides, there are also about ten fishery watchers and fishermen in each sub-division. Again, at the block level, there are three Fisheries Extension Officers, attached to the Hassan, Channarayapatna and Arsikere Community Development Blocks. Although

they work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers, the Assistant Director of Fisheries exercises technical control over them.

The main functions of the Fisheries Department in the district include survey of cultivable waters, fish-seed collection, rearing and stocking of fish, conservation and exploitation of fishery resources, fishery extension work, maintenance of fish farms, demonstration of fishing in deep waters, organising of fishermen's co-operatives and fish marketing.

Food and Civil Supplies Department

The work relating to food and civil supplies in the district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner himself. He is responsible for the procurement, storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains in the district. He is also the licensing authority in respect of the statutory orders relating to food supplies, which are in force in the district. His functions in this sphere comprise, among other things, keeping in touch with the supply position and price-trends of foodgrains in the district, authorising the opening of fair price depots wherever necessary, equitable allocation of foodgrains allotted to the district, procurement of foodgrains and regulation of their supplies. In the field of civil supplies, he has to attend to all items of work relating to the control and distribution of various essential commodities like kerosene oil, diesel oil, vegetable oils, textiles, baby foods, soaps, matches, paper and stationery, cycle tyres and tubes and torch cells under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. With regard to these two aspects of work, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Director of Food and Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted in his work relating to food and civil supplies by a Food Assistant with necessary executive, ministerial and class IV staff. At the taluk-level, the Tahsildars also attend to such work relating to food supplies as may be entrusted to them by the Deputy Commissioner from time to time. There is also a I Grade Inspector of Food and Civil Supplies at the district headquarters to assist the Deputy Commissioner in respect of the civil supplies work. Under the authority of the latter, he enforces the several civil supplies control orders issued by the State and Central Governments from time to time and checks the accounts maintained by the licensed dealers of essential articles in order to detect mal-practices, if any, in their dealings.

Forest Department

The administration of the Forest Department in the district is under the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer, who has his headquarters at Hassan. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Coorg Circle, Mercara, since 1966. Prior

to that, the Hassan Forest Division was attached to the Shimoga Circle. The Divisional Forest Officer is responsible for the management, administration and execution of all forest works under his charge. Detection and prevention of forest offences, periodical inspection of State forests and implementation of the various forest development schemes are amongst his duties. He is empowered to enter into contracts, on behalf of the State Government, in the disposal of forest produce which is auctioned annually.

The Divisional Forest Officer is assisted in his duties by two Assistant Conservators of Forests, one at Hassan in charge of the Sandal-koty and Timber Depot, and another at Sakleshpur, besides two Accountants, nine Clerks, two Typists and a Surveyor at the Divisional Office.

The Hassan Forest Division has been divided into five forest ranges, for purposes of administration, with their headquarters at Hassan, Arsikere, Manjarabad, Belur and Holenarsipur. Each of these ranges is under the charge of a Range Forest Officer. There are three more Range Forest Officers in the district, in charge of plan schemes, functioning on a temporary basis. These Range Officers are, in turn, assisted by a protection staff consisting of Foresters and Forest Guards, who numbered in 1969-70, 25 and 90 respectively. In addition, there were also 16 watchers and four care-takers, besides peons, drivers and the like.

The main functions of the Forest Department in the district include protection of State forests, afforestation of the depleted forests and conservation and maintenance of plantations and village forests with a view to providing timber, firewood and minor forest produce to the people.

Horticulture Department

The administration of the Hotricultural Department in the district is looked after by the Superintendent, Seed Multiplication Centre, Hassan. He is directly responsible to the Director of Horticulture in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by a District Horticultural Inspector, a Plant Propagator, a Horticultural Assistant and two Spraying Attenders on the technical side, and a Head Clerk, two Storekeepers, a Clerk, a Typist and three class IV officials on the ministerial side. Besides, there is another Horticultural Assistant, with six Field Assistants, in Hassan town to look after the horticultural work in the town area. There is also a cold storage in the town under the charge of a Manager, with an Operator, an Electrician and two Helpers.

At the taluk level, there are one or two Horticultural Assistants in each taluk. While the taluks of Arkalgud and

Manjarabad have two Horticultural Assistants each, the other taluks have only one each. Each of these Horticultural Assistants is assisted by a field staff consisting of Field Assistants and Malies of varying numbers depending upon their area of operation. While there are 8 to 9 Field Assistants and 9 to 13 Malies in Hassan and Manjarabad taluks, in the other taluks there are only one to three Field Assistants and one to two Malies.

For the implementation of the Coconut Development Scheme, which is being financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, in the district, there is a post of a Coconut Development Officer. But as the post is vacant, the Superintendent, Seed Multiplication Centre, Hassan, is at present (July 1970) holding additional charge of this post. He is being assisted in this aspect of the work by a Technical Assistant and a Field Assistant.

The main functions of the Horticultural Department in the district include rendering of technical assistance in the laying out and cultivation of fruit, vegetable and flower gardens, supply of seeds, seedlings and other planting materials, protection of horticultural plants from pests and diseases, establishing of demonstration and model horticultural farms and orchards, organising of competitions, exhibitions and other propaganda work, introduction and propagation of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions and such other functions relating to development of horticulture in all its aspects.

Industries and Commerce Department

The administration of the Industries and Commerce Department in the district is looked after by an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce who is responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore. The Assistant Director is assisted in his duties by a Senior Industrial Supervisor, a Junior Industrial Supervisor, a District Weaving Supervisor, two Weaving Demonstrators, two Auditors and about five members of ministerial and three of class IV staff. Besides, there is an Industrial Extension Officer in each of the Community Development Blocks in the district to look after the arts, crafts and other industrial programmes in the blocks. Although they work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers, they are under the technical control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce is responsible for the development of industries in the district in general. His functions include undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information on industries, drawing up of

plans and schemes for the development of industries and supervision over the activities of Artisan Training Institutions, Industrial Production Centres and Sales Emporia of the Department. He also exercises supervision over the activities of Industrial Co-operative Societies and *Mahila Mandals* receiving assistance from the Department. He has also to implement the plan schemes pertaining to handlooms, handicrafts, coir and other small-scale and village and cottage industries, recommend deserving cases for financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and for supply of machinery under the Hire-Purchase Scheme, guide the small-scale industrialists in the matter of location of industries and procurement of raw materials and give technical guidance to the industrialists in general.

Information and Tourism Department

The officer representing the Department of Information and Tourism in the district is the District Publicity Officer. He is directly responsible to the Assistant Director of Information and Tourism, Mysore Division, Mysore. The District Publicity Office, which was established in February 1966, has an Information Centre attached to it. A Receptionist, two members of ministerial staff, a Cinema Operator and three class IV officials assist the District Publicity Officer in his duties.

The main functions of the Department in the district are to give publicity to the various developmental activities and welfare measures of the Government among the people with a view to enlisting their co-operation and participation in the task of all-round development of the district. For this purpose, various media of publicity and propaganda like film shows, exhibitions, press releases, etc., are made use of.

With a view to guiding the tourists and providing them with useful information in respect of the various places of tourist interest in the district such as Belur, Halebid, Shravanabelgola, etc., the tourism wing of the Department is maintaining a Tourist Bureau at Hassan. The Bureau, which was established in 1961, is under the charge of a Tourist Receptionist, who is directly responsible to the Tourist Development Officer at Bangalore.

There is also an Assistant Radio Engineer of the rural broadcasting wing of the Department at Hassan. He has jurisdiction over Hassan, Chickmagalur, Coorg, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitradurga districts. This regional office was established in the year 1966 to look after the installation, repairs and maintenance of community radio sets in these districts. In Hassan district, the Assistant Radio Engineer is assisted in his duties by two Radio Supervisors, one at Hassan and another at Holenarsipur, and under their charge there were, in all, 317 community radio sets in the district during 1969.

Labour Department

Until recently, the administration of the Labour Department in the district was being looked after by a Labour Officer who had his headquarters at Chickmagalur. This officer, who had jurisdiction over both Hassan and Chickmagalur districts, was being assisted in his duties in the district by four Labour Inspectors. However, consequent on the reorganisation of the Labour Department, a Labour Officer, exclusively for Hassan district, was posted from January 1970. He is directly responsible to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Chickmagalur, who exercises jurisdiction over Hassan, Chickmagalur and Coorg districts and through him to the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Hassan Region, Hassan. This latter post was also created recently consequent on the reorganisation of the Department, with jurisdiction over five districts, *viz.*, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Coorg, South Kanara and Shimoga. The Deputy Labour Commissioner is the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in this region in respect of factories and establishments employing 500 and more workers.

The Labour Officer, Hassan, is assisted in his duties in the district by four Labour Inspectors, who are stationed at Hassan, Sakleshpur, Arsikere and Holenarsipur towns, besides by necessary ministerial and class IV staff at the district headquarters. He has to enforce the various labour laws in the district with the assistance of the Labour Inspectors. He has to safeguard the rights and privileges of the employees working in the various factories and establsihments within his jurisdiction. If industrial disputes occur, by virtue of the conciliation powers vested in him under the Industrial Disputes Act, he has to mediate and strive to bring about an amicable settlement between the employers and the employees. He has also to supervise and guide the work of the Labour Inspectors functioning under him. Besides, as Additional Inspector under the Factories Act, 1948, Payment of Bonus Act and the Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963, he has to inspect the various factories and establishments so as to ensure that the provisions of these Acts are implemented by the employers. He has also to attend to the work relating to the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and various other Acts in force in the district.

The Labour Inspectors have also been notified as Inspectors under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 and some other enactments; as such, they are required to implement the provisions of these Acts and Rules in the factories and

establishments in their respective jurisdictions. (*See* also Chapter XVII).

Marketing Department

The administration of the Marketing Department in the district is looked after by a District Marketing Officer, who has his headquarters at Hassan. In addition to Hassan district, he has also jurisdiction over Chickmagalur district. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, Mysore Division, Mysore. He is assisted in his duties by a Marketing Inspector, three members of ministerial and two of class IV staff. Besides, there are six Graders attached to the grading units of regulated markets in the district. With the enforcement of the provisions of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, and the Rules made thereunder throughout the State with effect from May 1, 1968, the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Accountants of regulated market committees have also become regular Government servants and as such the District Marketing Officer exercises control over them as well.

The main functions of the Marketing Department in the district include, among other things, conducting of market surveys, compilation of market rates of regulated and other important commodities and organisation and supervision of regulated markets and grading stations. The Department is also required to collect statistical data on agricultural marketing and make them available to the authorities concerned. The administration of the Warehouses Act, supervision of work relating to market intelligence and inspection of the offices of the regulated market committees are also among the functions of the Department.

There is also an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures at Hassan to look after the administration of the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, in the district. He is directly responsible to the Joint Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by two Inspectors of Weights and Measures and necessary ministerial and class IV staff. At the State level, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Bangalore, is the authority concerned with the administration of both these aspects of work, for which purpose he is designated also as Chief Marketing Officer and Controller of Weights and Measures, respectively.

Motor Vehicles Department

The work relating to the Motor Vehicles Department in the district is under the charge of a Regional Transport Officer. This office was established in the year 1958. There is also a Regional Transport Authority at Hassan, which is a quasi-judicial body, consisting of two official and one non-official members and

presided over by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The Regional Transport Officer functions as its secretary. He is the executive officer exercising the powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority and also carrying out the administrative functions delegated to him under the Motor Vehicles Act. He is the registering and licensing authority for registration of all motor vehicles in the district and for issue of tax tokens, driving licences and conductors' licences.

While the Regional Transport Authority functions under the general control of the Mysore State Transport Authority, Bangalore, the Regional Transport Officer works under the control and guidance of the Commissioner of Transport, Bangalore. The Regional Transport Officer exercises various powers under the Motor Vehicles Act in respect of issue of permits, stage carriage timings, contract carriage permits, private carrier permits and regulation of public carriers. He is also responsible for collection of taxes under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts. He is required to conduct surprise checks of motor vehicles and route surveys to find out the traffic potentialities of various routes. He is assisted in his duties by two Motor Vehicles Inspectors, a Prosecuting Inspector, about ten members of ministerial and eight of class IV staff.

Public Works Department

The Executive Engineer, Hassan Division, Hassan, is in charge of the Public Works Department in the district. He is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga, in all administrative and technical matters. The Hassan Division has been divided into seven sub-divisions, the headquarters of which are located at Hassan, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Belur, Arkalgud, Holenarsipur and Sakleshpur. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer, who is directly responsible to the Executive Engineer. Apart from these Assistant Engineers of sub-divisions, the Executive Engineer is assisted in his duties in the Divisional Office by a Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Engineer, three Junior Engineers, five Supervisors, four Draughtsmen, two Tracers, a Mechanical Supervisor, a Junior Statistical Assistant, an Office Manager, an Accounts Superintendent, 23 members of ministerial and accounts staff and five class IV officials. Each Assistant Engineer is likewise assisted in his duties in his respective sub-division by one or two Junior Engineers, five to eight Supervisors, a Draughtsman and three members of clerical and two of class IV staff.

The main functions of the Executive Engineer include construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads, bridges and minor irrigation works in the district. He has powers to entrust to contractors sanctioned works costing upto

rupees one lakh provided the excess, if any, does not exceed eight per cent over the sanctioned estimate as recast on the basis of current schedule of rates. He is empowered to accord administrative approval and technical sanction to estimates of works costing upto Rs. 50,000 in each case in respect of original works which are specifically provided for in the budget and included in the plan programme. He can also entrust all works costing Rs. 10,000 or more to contractors after calling for tenders, while works costing less than that amount could be entrusted straightaway, at rates not exceeding the current schedule of rates, to local contractors who are duly registered for taking up such works. He also scrutinises the estimates of works prepared by other departments. He has been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code and the Manual of Financial Powers so as to enable him to carry out expeditiously and efficiently the various civil works entrusted to him. Being an executive officer, he has to go round the taluks in the district for purposes of inspection of roads, buildings, bridges, irrigation works, canals and the like. He is the professional and technical adviser to all other departments in respect of public works. He has also to perform the functions of an Irrigation Officer under the Mysore Irrigation Act, 1965.

The Assistant Engineers are empowered to execute and maintain all the above mentioned public works in their respective jurisdictions under the guidance of the Executive Engineer. They have to supervise the work of the Junior Engineers, Supervisors, etc., working under them and check-measure all the works and are responsible for the satisfactory execution of the works in their sub-divisions.

Hemavathy Project Circle

A Circle Office of the Public Works Department called the Hemavathy Project Circle has been functioning in the district since August 1967. The office, which was first established at Hassan, was subsequently shifted to Gorur, about 14 miles from Hassan. This special circle, which is headed by a Superintending Engineer, is established for the execution of the Hemavathy Irrigation Project including the constructon of canals under it. It has also to look after the execution of the Harangi Project in Coorg district. There are four Public Works Divisions under this Circle, each headed by an Executive Engineer. While one Division is in charge of the contsruction of head-works of Hemavathy Project, another is in charge of the construction of canals and the third one in charge of the workshop and mechanical wing. The fourth Division is in charge of implementation of the Harangi Project and as such, this Divisional Office is located at Kushalnagar in Coorg district.

Each of these Divisions has been divided into sub-divisions, ranging from three to five. While the Division in charge of the

construction of head-works, *viz.*, the Hemavathy Dam Division, has five sub-divisions under it, the Hemavathy Canal Division has four sub-divisions. The Workshop and Mechanical Division has only three sub-divisions under it. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer, who is directly responsible to the Executive Engineer of his respective Division.

The Superintending Engineer of the Circle is assisted in his duties in the Circle Office by a Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Engineer, three Junior Engineers, three Draughtsmen and three Tracers on the technical side and a Registrar, two Managers and about a dozen members of ministerial staff on the administrative side, besides about ten class IV officials. The Superintending Engineer has powers to accord administrative sanction to estimates of works costing upto rupees one lakh each in respect of plan works and upto Rs. 50,000 each in respect of non-plan works. He can also accord technical sanction in respect of original works costing upto rupees two lakhs each and in respect of other works upto rupees three lakhs each. Besides, he can also let out sanctioned works, either wholly or in parts, costing upto rupees five lakhs each provided the excess, if any, over the corresponding amount of the sanctioned estimate is not more than 12 per cent.

Each of the Executive Engineers of the Divisions is assisted in his duties in the Divisional Office by two to three Junior Engineers, an equal number of Draughtsmen and one or two Tracers on the technical side and about 15 to 20 members of ministerial staff on the administrative side, besides four to five class IV officials. Similarly, each of the Assistant Engineers is assisted in his duties at the sub-divisional level by two to three Junior Engineers, two to four Supervisors and a Draughtsman on the technical side and three to four members of ministerial staff on the administrative side, besides two to four class IV officials.

Registration and Stamps Department

The administration of the Registration and Stamps Department in the district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner himself for which purpose he is designated also as *ex-officio* District Registrar and Collector of Stamps. Insofar as these aspects of work are concerned, he is responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in this work in the district headquarters by a Headquarters Assistant (to District Registrar) and two members of ministerial staff. Besides, there is a Headquarters Sub-Registrar at Hassan and Sub-Registrars in all other taluk headquarters, all of whom are responsible to the District Registrar through the Headquarters Assistant.

The District Registrar exercises general control and supervision over the work of all Sub-Registrars in the district. He can

also, at his discretion, receive and register documents which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar. The deposit of Wills has to be made only at the District Registrar's office. He is also empowered to conduct enquiries and pass orders in respect of appeals preferred by the public against the orders of the Sub-Registrars. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar is also the Inspector of Registration and, in that capacity, he has powers to inspect all the Sub-Registrars' offices in the district. The Sub-Registrars are responsible for registration of documents and are also *ex-officio* Marriage Registration Officers under the Special Marriages Act, 1954.

As Collector of Stamps, the Deputy Commissioner exercises such of the powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Mysore Stamp Act and the Rules made thereunder. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and his staff assist the Deputy Commissioner also in this work. The Collector of Stamps is empowered to take suitable action under various sections of the Stamp Act; for instance, he has to deal with documents which are brought to him for adjudication and fix stamp duty and impose penalty on documents impounded and forwarded by the Sub-Registrars.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Department

The Deputy Commissioner is also the head of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department in the district. He is the Chief *Muzrai* Officer of the district and in that capacity he has control over all the *muzrai* institutions except Muslim Wakfs in the district. Insofar as this aspect of the work is concerned, he is responsible to the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments in Mysore, Bangalore. He exercises supervision over the administration of the affairs relating to the *muzrai* institutions in the district in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act and the Rules made thereunder. The two Assistant Commissioners in the revenue sub-divisions and the eight Tahsildars in the taluks also exercise the powers and perform the duties of *Muzrai* Officers in their respective jurisdictions. They are required to inspect all *muzrai* institutions within their jurisdictions periodically. They have powers also to enquire into the claims of temple servants and to exercise disciplinary control over them.

Social Welfare Department

There is a District Social Welfare Officer at Hassan to look after the work relating to the Social Welfare Department in the district. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and acts as his Executive Assistant in all matters relating to social welfare; but he is under the technical control of the Director of Social Welfare at the State-level. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by an Accountant and three members of ministerial staff

and at the taluk-level by Social Welfare Inspectors, one in each taluk. The latter work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers. Besides, there are several social welfare institutions in the district such as nurseries-*cum*-women welfare centres, hostels for boys and girls, tailoring centres for women, residential schools and agricultural colonies, and the staff attached to them work under the control of the District Social Welfare Officer.

The District Social Welfare Officer is mainly responsible for the implementation of the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (including Denotified Tribes) and other Backward Classes in the district. All these schemes are implemented through the Taluk Development Boards with the assistance of the Social Welfare Inspectors at the taluk-level.

The Director of Social Welfare is also the *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. For looking after this aspect of the work in the district, there is a Probation Officer at Hassan. He is responsible for the aministration of the Probation of Offenders Act in the district. He is directly responsible to the Regional Probation Superintendent, Bangalore. Besides, for the administration of the Mysore Children's Act in the district, there is another Probation Officer at Hassan, who works also as the Superintendent of the Remand Home established under the Act.

Statistical Office

The statistical work of the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics (which was formerly called Statistics Department) in the district, is looked after by a District Statistical Officer. This office was set up at Hassan in December 1965. Prior to that, the District Statistical Officer, Chickmagalur, was attending to the statistical work in this district as well. The District Statisticcal Officer is directly responsible to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by three Senior Statistical Assistants, four Junior Statistical Assistants, a Statistical Shanbhogue, eight Enumerators and a Computor besides two members of ministerial and two of class IV staff. Further, there is a Progress Assistant in each Community Development Block, who although working under the administrative control of the Block Development Officer concerned, is under the technical control of the District Statistical Officer.

The main functions of the District Statistical Officer include collection of all essential statistical data about the district from various Government departments, semi-Government institutions and private bodies. He has to correlate and analyse them and pass them on to the head office for being processed and published. Besides compilation of general statistics, the unit has also to

attend to collection of vital statistics, conducting of crop estimation surveys on principal food and non-food crops, collection of agricultural statistics, conducting of various sample surveys and the like. The unit also publishes a statistical sheet entitled 'Hassan at a Glance' every year, containing some basic statistics about the district.

Survey, Settlement and Land Records Department

The work relating to Survey, Settlement and Land Records in the district is under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, who is directly responsible to the Superintendent of Land Records, Mysore Division, Mysore. He is assisted in his duties by three Supervisors, six I Division Surveyors, 23 II Division Surveyors and 22 Bund Peons on the executive side and six members of clerical staff on the ministerial side besides five class IV officials.

The main functions of this Department in the district include proper maintenance of all land records, bringing of land and survey records up-to-date, settlement of boundaries, maintenance of boundary marks of survey numbers, conducting of sub-division survey work under record of rights, providing of technical guidance to revenue officers and imparting of training to Revenue Inspectors as and when necessary. It also supplies village maps and certified copies and extracts of survey records to the public on payment of prescribed fees.

There is an Additional Assistant Superintendent of Land Records at Arsikere, who is directly responsible to the Additional Superintendent of Land Records, Mysore Division, Mysore. He is assisted in his duties by three Supervisors and 25 Surveyors with necessary ministerial and class IV staff. This is a temporary establishment sanctioned in 1967 for the disposal of arrears of work relating to *phodi* records. There is another Assistant Superintendent of the Department in the district at Channarayapatna exclusively for reclassification work. This is also a temporary office established in 1953-54 at the time of commencement of the second revisional settlement work. This Assistant Superintendent is responsible to the Superintendent for Reclassification, Mysore Division, Mysore, and is assisted by a staff consisting of two Supervisors and about 20 Surveyors with necessary ministerial and class IV officials.

Treasury Department

Until 1964, the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the head of the Government treasuries in the district and he was being assisted in his treasury functions by a District Treasury Officer. In 1964, the Treasury Department was re-organised and the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of this additional charge of treasury functions and the District Treasury Officer was given the full charge of the treasury and was made the head

of the Treasury Department in the district. He is now directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Mysore, Bangalore.

The District Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties in the district treasury by a Head Accountant, a Deputy Accountant and some other ministerial and class IV staff. There is a sub-treasury in each of the taluk headquarters, each under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer. The Tahsildars of the respective taluks exercise administrative control over these sub-treasuries. Each Sub-Treasury Officer is assisted by a Deputy Accountant and about four to five members of ministerial and class IV staff. All these sub-treasuries except the one at Alur, are banking treasuries. The State Bank of Mysore is the agency bank which conducts the cash transactions of these banking treasuries.

The District Treasury Officer is responsible for the proper working of all the Government treasuries in the district. He has to conduct technical inspections of sub-treasuries once a year and surprise inspections twice a year. He is solely responsible for the custody of cash, Government stamps, other valuables and important documents in the treasury. He has to see that the monthly accounts and returns are submitted punctually to the Director of Treasuries and the Accountant-General, Bangalore.

Central Government Departments

Central Excise Department

For the purpose of administration of Central Excise, the Hassan district has been divided into four ranges, under the charge of an Inspector of Central Excise each. The headquarters of these ranges are located at Hassan, Sakleshpur, Konanur and Holenarsipur. Hassan, being a multiple officers' range and consisting of Hassan, Arsikere and Alur taluks, has an additional Inspector. While the jurisdiction of the Sakleshpur Range includes Sakleshpur and Belur taluks, the Konanur Range consists of only the Arkalgud taluk. The Holenarsipur Range covers the taluks of Holenarsipur and Chnanarayapatna. While the two Inspectors of the Hassan Range are assisted by two Sub-Inspectors and four Sepoys, the Inspector of the Sakleshpur Range has one Sub-Inspector and a Sepoy under him. Similarly, the Inspectors of the Konanur and Holenarsipur Ranges have only a Sub-Inspector each under them. In addition, there is another Inspector at Hassan, assisted by a Sub-Inspector and a Sepoy, who is in charge of the preventive aspect of the work in the entire district. All these Inspectors are directly responsible to the Superintendent of Central Excise, Mangalore Circle, Mangalore.

The main functions of the Central Excise Department in the district include assessment and collection of central excise duties and preventive and intelligence work. The Acts administered by

this Department are: (1) Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, (2) Gold Control Act, 1968, and (3) Customs Act, 1962. The commodities on which excise duty is levied in this district are mainly coffee, tea and tobacco.

Income-Tax Department

For the purpose of collection of income-tax in the district, an Income-Tax Office was established at Hassan in April 1950. Now there are two Income-Tax Officers in the district, *viz.*, First Income-Tax Officer and the Second Income-Tax Officer, the headquarters of both of them being in the Hassan town. While the jurisdiction of the First Income-Tax Officer includes Hassan, Manjarabad and Channarayapatna taluks, that of the Second Income-Tax Officer consists of the taluks of Arsikere, Holenarsipur, Alur, Belur and Arkalgud. The latter attends also to all Government salary cases in Hassan district. Both the Income-Tax Officers are responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Shimoga Range, Shimoga.

The main functions of these Income-Tax Officers include assessment, levy and collection of direct taxes such as income-tax, wealth-tax and gift-tax. They are assisted in their duties by an Income-Tax Inspector each. Besides, the First Income-Tax Officer has, under him, three Upper and three Lower Division Clerks, a Stenographer, a Notice-Server and four class IV officials. Similarly, the Second Income-Tax Officer has also, under him, three Upper Division Clerks, a Stenographer, a Notice-Server and a peon.

Posts and Telegraphs Department

The administration of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department in the district is under the charge of a Superintendent of Post-Offices, who has his headquarters at Hassan. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Hassan Division, is directly responsible to the Postmaster-General, Bangalore. For purposes of postal administration, the district has been divided into three sub-divisions, with headquarters at Hassan, Arsikere and Sakleshpur. Each of these sub-divisions is supervised by an Inspector of Post Offices. In addition to these Inspectors, there is also a Complaints Inspector under the Superintendent of Post Offices, who assists the latter in investigation of complaints, frauds, etc.

The post offices in the district are grouped under three categories, *viz.*, Head Office, Sub-Offices and Branch Offices. While the Head Office is managed by a Head Postmaster, the Sub-Offices and Branch offices are managed by Sub-Postmasters and Branch Postmasters respectively. The Head Office and selected Sub-Offices and Branch Offices are inspected by the Superintendent of Post Offices, while the rest of the offices are inspected by the Inspectors of sub-divisions. The total category-wise number of staff working under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Post Offices in the district in July 1970 were: one Higher Selection Grade Postmaster, 14 Lower Selection Grade

Postmasters, 142 Time-Scale Clerks, one Wireless Licence Inspector, one Town Inspector, 302 Branch Postmasters, 444 Extra-Departmental Agents, six Head and Sorting Postmen, eight Mail-Overseers, 45 Postmen and 37 class IV officials. There is also a Railway Mail Service Office at Arsikere, which is under the administrative control of the Senior Superintendent, R. M. S. 'Q' Division, Bangalore.

Provident Fund Organisation

For the administration of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, and the Scheme framed thereunder, there is a Provident Fund Office at Hassan under the charge of a Provident Fund Inspector, Grade II. This office was established in the year 1965 with jurisdiction over the entire district. The Provident Fund Inspector is directly responsible to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties in the office by a clerk and a class IV official. The main functions of the Provident Fund Inspector are to visit all scheduled industries as notified by the Government of India, employing 20 or more persons, in his jurisdiction and to see whether the provisions of the Provident Fund Act are complied with by the respective managements. In case of default, he has powers to file complaints and institute recovery proceedings against such managements.

Telephone Department

The telephone establishment in Hassan district is partly under the control of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Mysore, and partly under the Sub-Divisional Officer, Bangalore. There are two Engineering Supervisors at Hassan, *viz.*, Engineering Supervisor (Phones) and Engineering Supervisor (Telegraphs), working under the control of the above officers. While the Telephone Exchange at Hassan proper is under the control of the former, those at Sakleshpur, Ballupet, Aigur, Rayarkoppal, Alur, Kesagodu, Konanur, Arkalgud, Holenarsipur and Channarayapatna are under the control of the latter. The former has, under him, a Phone Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, five Linemen, three Mechanics, two Repeater Station Assistants and 13 Operators, while under the latter, there are a Phone Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, four Operators, four Mechanics and 22 Linemen. The Telephone Exchange at Arsikere is, however, under the control of the Engineering Supervisor, Davanagere, while the one at Belur is under the supervision of the Engineering Supervisor (Telegraphs), Chickmagalur.

The main functions of the Engineering Supervisors are to maintain the telephone exchanges in proper working condition and set right any interruptions caused by damages to telephone lines, instruments, etc. They have to see that the linemen test every telephone line periodically and in cases of interruptions rush to the spot and take necessary remedial steps.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

IN the modern period, the year 1864-65 saw the beginning of local self-governing institutions in the district with the establishment of a Municipal Committee at the district headquarters town of Hassan. Later, such committees were also set up at the taluk headquarters towns and some of the big villages. These committees consisted of several influential and experienced persons who devoted their attention to various civic problems. Government departments also found representation on these committees. The number of members so nominated did not exceed one-third of the total number of members on the committees. As and when necessary, the State Government introduced suitable regulations for smooth conducting of the day-to-day affairs of these civic bodies. The income from *mohatarfa* tax in Hassan town was assigned to the Municipal Committee, and the committees were authorised to levy a tax on houses of individuals who were exempted from *mohatarfa* tax. In 1879, the system of municipal taxation was revised and only a single tax was ordered to be levied on all residential houses except those exclusively used for religious and charitable purposes.

Local Boards Regulation, 1902

The administration of local funds was originally entrusted to the District Fund Circle in the district. A board presided over by the Chief Revenue Officer of the district and consisting of seven non-official members, used to administer the District Fund Circle. The *ex-officio* members were the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer from the Public Works Department, Civil Surgeon and all the Amildars of the taluks in the Circle. As a measure of improvement over the existing District Fund Circle, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 was ushered in, superseding all previous orders. Under this regulation, Taluk Boards were established in all the taluks of the district. In the same year, another local self-governing body called the District Board was constituted consisting of elected representatives from all the taluks of the district. In the beginning, 76 per cent of the local cess on *abkari*, forest and other items except land revenue constituted the finances of these bodies and this was reduced to 67 per cent in 1908. The District Board ran schools and dispensaries and looked after the roads in the interior parts. It also

attended to the sanitation and public health needs of the district except in the municipal areas.

Village Panchayats

Prior to the constitution of a village panchayat in every big village or for a group of villages, village improvement committees were in existence for some time and they were meant for improving the economic and other conditions of villages. It was intended to place on a statutory basis all these committees which had attained a fair amount of efficiency and to notify them as panchayats. The majority of the members of these panchayats were to be elected including their chairmen. The panchayats were also given some financial autonomy, subject to the general supervision of the Taluk Boards. The panchayats, besides having their own funds accruing from house-tax, taxes on vacant village sites and other items, were also to have a definite portion of the local cesses from *mohatarfa,* apart from government contributions they might receive. Each panchayat consisted of not less than five and not more than twelve members, half of whom were elected by popular vote. They had to fulfil obligatory functions such as looking after village sanitation, communications and such other matters pertaining to general welfare of the rural people.

Increase in elected seats

After the Municipal Committees were firmly established, the Government set about reforming their pattern and structure. In February 1914, a committee was appointed to consider improvements necessary in the constitution and functions of local bodies. During May of the same year, a second committee was set up to investigate the scope of operation and financial organisation of local funds and to propose measures for their revision and for placing local finances on a satisfactory footing. In the following year, the reports of these committees were published and in the wake of these reports, a Local Boards Conference was held in June 1915 to discuss the whole question of reforms with reference to local self-government. As a result of this conference, the Government passed orders effecting certain changes in the municipal administration. According to population and importance, all the non-regulation municipalities were converted into classified self-governing bodies called City, Town and Minor Municipalities. The main feature of the reforms was the introduction of an elected majority in major municipalities and an increased elected element in other municipalities. Gradually, the control on primary education was transferred to local bodies. The number of elected seats on the town municipal councils was increased from one-third to one-half of the total strength from 1918. The strength of the *ex-officio* councillors on the town municipal councils was later reduced gradually. More powers were given to the elected councils as per the amended Municipal Regulation of 1918.

Later Legislations

With a view to improving the working of the local bodies, a new regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village

Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 was passed. Under the provisions of this law, the number of members of the District Board and Taluk Boards was increased in order to provide for an elected majority in them and independent powers were given to the Taluk Boards subject to a general control by the District Board. The Taluk Boards were also allotted separate funds. This regulation also authorised the village panchayats to undertake ordinary maintenance of roads, sanitation, water supply, drainage and other improvement works. The panchayats were also empowered to levy a cess for any of these purposes. By another regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Amending Regulation of 1921, the development of the areas, with particular attention to education, agriculture and industries, was included in the administrative purview of the District Board. The Regulation also empowered the Board to levy an education cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee on all items of revenue.

Abolition of Taluk Boards

In 1923, a conference of local bodies in the State was held for suggesting measures to the Government for improving the working of the local self-governing institutions. The Government accepted the recommendations of the conference for abolishing the Taluk Boards and Village Improvement Committees and for placing the village panchayats on a statutory footing. It had been found that the Taluk Boards did not possess adequate resources to undertake any substantial development works and their working had not been satisfactory. They were, therefore, abolished in 1927. The District Boards Act was amended and the constitution of village panchayats was regulated by a separate enactment passed in the same year. It was laid down that the panchayats should have 5 to 12 members, at least half of whom were to be elected. The chairman of the panchayat was to be nominated by the Government in the initial stages and the right of election of the chairman was conceded to such of the panchayats as were found to be working satisfactorily. In order to enable the panchayats to function efficiently, they were empowered to levy certain taxes as already stated. They were to function under the guidance of the Amildar.

With a view to investing the local bodies with the management and control of elementary education, the Elementary Education Act, 1930, was passed and primary education became the responsibility of the local authorities with effect from 1st July 1931. By an amendment effected in 1932-33 to the legislation relating to municipalities, wider suffrage was introduced for minor municipalities also and the elected element in the municipal councils was increased. These measures helped to improve the working of these institutions to a certain extent.

Working of District Board

In 1937, the District Board was re-constituted having 35 members, of whom 24 were elected and seven nominated and the rest were *ex-officio* members. It was maintaining 522½ miles of roads at a cost of Rs. 67,285 in 1937-38 as against 469 miles of roads at a cost of Rs. 55,589 in 1927-28. With a view to improving the means of communication in the district, it constructed two bridges—one at Gorur across the river Hemavathy at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and another at Ramanathapur across the river Cauvery at a cost of Rs. 2,80,000 (including an India Government loan of Rs. 1,22,060). It was maintaining 35 dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 30,038 in 1937-38 as against 20 dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 20,967 in the year 1926-27. It opened Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Javagal, Nittur and Keralapura. Child and maternity centres were opened at Hassan, Holenarsipur and Sakleshpur. In order to prevent small-pox, 18 vaccinators were appointed. The number of fairs under the control of the District Board in 1937-38 was 61 fetching an income of Rs. 2,20,180 per year as against 18 fairs in 1927-28, yielding an annual income of Rs. 28,000. To improve the economic conditions of the village folk, it opened a khadi centre at Bageshpur. It spent Rs. 2,20,180 in 1937-38 on primary education that was imparted in 604 schools in the district.

Working of Panchayats

The panchayats were re-constituted in 1937-38, as a result of which their number rose to 1,769 from 1,515. Of the 1,769 panchayats, only 75 panchayats had the power to elect their own presidents, while for the rest of the panchayats, the Amildar nominated the presidents. An idea of the working of the panchayats in the district about 30 years ago can be had from the following particulars pertaining to 1937-38. At the beginning of the year 1937-38, there were heavy arrears of dues amounting to Rs. 5 03 361 to be collected, of which a sum of Rs. 1.08 798 was due for the year 1936-37 alone. An amount of Rs. 1,01,871 was collected during 1937-38. For collecting the taxes due to the panchayats in Belur and Hassan taluks, Special Revenue Inspectors were appointed. All the panchayats put together incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,01 642 during that year for executing various works. A sum of Rs. 3,910 was spent for payment to sweepers, improvement of drains, construction of compost pits, etc., and another sum of Rs. 15,630 was expended for building panchayat halls and for formation of inter-connecting roads. In this connection, free service to a tune of Rs. 31 000, was rendered by the villages. The Deputy Commissioner distributed Rs. 12,800 among 94 panchayats for the purpose of providing drinking water wells and the panchayats spent, in all, a sum of Rs. 51,444 for sinking drinking water wells. Supply of quinine for Local Fund Dispensaries and schools in various taluks cost the panchayats Rs. 688 during the year. The average annual income of the panchayats from their own sources was about Rs. 1,09,000 by

1937-38. There was a closing balance of Rs. 2,32,847 on hand in the panchayats at the end of that year. There were 1,208 villages with drinking water wells before 1936-37 and under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, 142 new drinking water wells were sunk during 1936-37 and 1937-38. A committee formed in 1938 with the Deputy Commissioner as its president and with the Executive Engineer, the District Board president and a few panchayat members as its members, prepared a plan of work for that year with an estimated cost of Rs. 2,17,824 including the cost for sinking 302 drinking water wells.

Working of Municipalities

In the year 1937-38, there were four Major and eight Minor Municipalities in the Hassan district, *viz.*, Hassan, Sakleshpur, Arsikere and Holenarsipur being the Major Municipalities and Belur, Arkalgud, Konanur, Channarayapatna, Shravanabelagola, Harnahalli, Banavara and Alur being the Minor Municipalities. For all these municipalities, there were official presidents and elected vice-presidents with a majority of elected members. For smooth and efficient execution of various works, the municipalities had formed sub-committees such as (1) a sub-committee for looking after the weekly fair at Arsikere, (2) a sub-committee for looking after the water supply at Konanur and (3) a sub-commitee to formulate rules and regulations for levying water-tax at Hassan.

In the year 1937-38, the total tax and other revenue demand for all the municipalities in the district, numbering 12, amounted to Rs. 2,37,312, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,06,995 was collected, the balance being Rs. 29,626, the percentage of collection being 87.5. The incidence of taxation per head ranged from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0, the lowest being at Shravanabelagola and the highest at Hassan town, the average incidence of taxation being Rs. 2-1-0. In 1937-38, there was an opening balance of Rs. 68,297 and the income amounted to Rs. 2,14,193 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,04,040, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 29,080. A sum of Rs. 47,837 was collected through octroi alone. The municipalities derived an income of Rs. 29,492 by levying taxes on houses and vacant sites and Rs. 51,907 through the properties of municipalities. The Government gave grants to several municipalities either for water supply or for development works to the tune of Rs. 1,04,018 during that year.

When there was an out-break of plague at Hassan, Arsikere, Holenarsipur and Arkalgud, the municipalities helped to undertake effective measures to check the epidemic. About 2,300 persons were vaccinated during that year. Seven municipalities gave their quota of contributions to the District Board towards maintenance of dispensaries working in their respective areas. The Hassan, Sakleshpur, Arkalgud, Konanur and Channarayapatna Municipalities conducted cattle shows. Drainage works were continued

at Arsikere and Hassan, and plans were prepared for electrifying Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Shravanabelagola, Belur and Sakleshpur. A statement showing the income and expenditure of each of the municipalities for the year 1937-38 is appended at the end of the chapter (Table I).

Later changes

After India attained independence, concerted efforts have been made to improve the position of the local self-governing institutions in order to make them better instruments of service to the people. The most important among the steps taken was the introduction of adult franchise, and there was also total elimination of the nominated element in the constitution of the municipal councils. In accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the earlier division known as major and minor municipalities was done away with. The privilege of electing presidents and vice-presidents was extended to all the town municipalities without any distinction. After the formation of the new Mysore State, further measures were adopted and they are dealt with later in the chapter.

Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964

With a view to bringing about uniformity in respect of municipal administration throughout the new Mysore State, a new statute called the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 (Mysore Act XXII of 1964), was passed and it came into force from 1st April, 1965. This new regulation introduced several changes in the municipal administration. Under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, 15 councillors were being elected if the population of the town did not exceed 10,000, and 20 councillors, if the population exceeded 10,000. But under section II of the new Act, the number of councillors to be elected is 15, if the population of the town does not exceed 20,000. It also provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 of population in excess of 20,000. While under the 1951 Act, the term of office of the president and vice-president was two years from the date of election, the new Act has provided for a term of four years. It is, however, open to the municipal councils concerned, under the new Act, to hold elections to the offices of president and vice-president every year. Under Section 340 of the 1964 Act, the Chief Officer has been given the right to attend the meetings of municipal councils or any of its committees and to take part in the discussions, without, however, the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote. Formerly, the Chief Officer had no such right; but he was allowed only to give an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meetings with the prior permission of the president or by virtue of a resolution passed to that effect at any meeting of the municipal council or of any committee. Elections to the municipalities are now being held and the municipal councils reconstituted under the provisions of the new Act.

There are now eleven town municipalities in the Hassan district, *viz.*, (1) Hassan, (2) Arsikere, (3) Holenarsipur, (4) Arkalgud, (5) Channarayapatna, (6) Belur, (7) Sakleshpur, (8) Konanur, (9) Banavara, (10) Shravanabelagola and (11) Alur The municipal councils consist of representatives of different delimited divisions of the municipal areas. These civic representatives are called members and they are empowered to elect, from amongst them, the president and the vice-president. Elections are held every four years on the basis of adult franchise. The main duties of the president are to preside over the meetings of the municipality and to watch over the financial and executive administration. He also exercises supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and officials of the municipality. The vice-president performs all the functions of the president in the latter's absence. The Municipal Act has laid down various important functions which include matters relating to sanitation, health, maintenance of roads, regulation of markets and sale of goods, provision of educational and recreational facilities, safety and public convenience. The other functions include establishment and maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries and rest houses. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the eleven municipalities in the district for the years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 is appended at the end of the chapter (Table II).

Hassan Municipal Council

The Town Municipal Council of the headquarters town of the district is the oldest in the district, having been established first as a Municipal Committee in 1864-65. The Town Municipal Council, which had been reorganised in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, was reconstituted on the 1st July 1964 and it was terminated on the 31st March 1969. The Hassan Town Municipality is presently under the administration of the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. Under the Act, there is provision for 25 seats on the Council, of which one seat is reserved for a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes and another for women. The elections are not yet held owing to a writ petition pending in the High Court.

The town has an area of 5.5 square miles including 84 acres of plot recently acquired for Ravindranagar extension where new buildings are now coming up. There were 9,008 houses in the town as in February 1969 as against 8,100 houses as in October 1963 and 5,482 in 1961. The population of the town as per the 1961 census was 32,172 and the estimated population for 1968 was 60,000. The number of rate-payers was 4,643 and the incidence of taxation Rs. 15-5 per head in 1968-69. It has been resolved to raise a loan of rupees ten lakhs either from the State Bank of Mysore or from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for acquiring about 85 acres of land under the Beernahalli tank for extension of the town and for the formation of a stadium in the tank bed. Construction

of a town hall at a cost of rupees three lakhs is in progress since the foundation for the same was laid on 11th April 1966. The Municipality had deposited Rs. 50,000 in the State Bank and has also approached the Government for sanction of a loan of about rupees two lakhs for the construction of town hall. Attempts have also been made for special loans from the Government for effecting other improvement works such as asphalting of important roads and construction of drains and culverts.

Water supply.—Protected water supply to the town from the Yagachi water works began in the year 1937 and the present supply of water is ten lakhs of gallons per day. There are arrangements at the pumping station at Haluvagilu to filter the water drawn from the river through alum plant, chlorination plant, etc. There are three overhead tanks with a capacity of 75,000 gallons each and one steel tank of a capacity of 10,000 gallons in the shandy area. In 1969, there were 1,100 public taps and 2,752 private connections in the town. A water supply scheme was sanctioned at a total estimated cost of Rs. 13,33,900 and the entire amount was sanctioned by Government (Rs. 2,00,000 as grant and Rs. 11,33,900 as loan at five per cent interest). An additional improvement scheme at a total estimated cost of Rs. 78,000 for improving the water supply to the Ravindranagar extension was taken up and the work is in progress.

Sanitation and Public Health.—A scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.08 lakhs has been taken up for providing an underground drainage system in the town and the work is in progress. The types of drainages in the town at present are: (1) Sylk pattern for about ten miles, (2) box drain for about five miles, (3) storm water for about two miles and (4) underground for about five miles.

The Hassan town which is known as "poor man's Ooty" enjoys a salubrious climate which is bracing and healthy.

The public health here is now generally good and the town is now free from epidemics, except for a few cases of typhoid and dysentery which break out now and then. Such cases are being attended to by the Government medical staff and also by private medical practitioners in the town. There is a Senior Health Inspector attached to the Municipality, who maintains also a register of births and deaths. There are also a Junior Health Inspector, a vaccinator and a mid-wife. There are 85 sweepers and four malaria gangmen working in the Municipality. The Municipality is giving an annual grant of Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 to the local Child Welfare Centre and Redfern Memorial Hospital respectively.

Educational and other services.—The Municipality, besides maintaining a high school, is giving annual grants to various educational, cultural and social service institutions located in the Hassan

town. During the year 1967-68, it contributed about Rs. 2,400 for this purpose.

Other amenities.—The Municipality is maintaining 15.45 kilometres of tar-road, 10.46 kilometres of mud road, 37.17 kilometres of metalled road and two furlongs of cement-concrete road. Electricity was first supplied to the town in the year 1936. In October 1963, there were seven hundred and sixty-five street electric lights in the town, of which 679 were ordinary lights and 86 ornamental lights. The total number of private connections in the year was 3,640. As in February 1969, there were 707 ordinary lights and 139 ornamental lights making a total of 846. A park called the Maharaja Park is maintained at a cost of about rupees ten thousand per annum. There is a Head Gardener to look after the park. The Municipal Council is not maintaining any rest or guest houses.

Income and expenditure.—The sources of income of the Municipality are taxes on houses and lands, animals and vehicles, professions and trades, tolls on roads and ferries, water cess, lighting rates, rents of lands, buildings, etc., sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, receipts from markets and slaughter houses, fees from educational institution, fines, grants and loans from Government, etc.

A big fair is held in the town every Tuesday, when whole-sale trade in potatoes, onions, garlics, chillies, jaggery, coconuts, rice, ragi, oilseeds and tamarind is carried on on a large scale and vegetables in large quantities are also sold. This fair serves as one of the main sources of income to the Municipality. During 1961-62, the receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 8,17,874 while the expenditure was Rs. 6,13,462. The income and expenditure for the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 were as follow :—

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
1966-67	Rs. 9,43,246.00	Rs. 7,93,300.00
1967-68	Rs. 10,40,761.10	Rs. 8,98,479.00
1968-69	Rs. 13,18,312.79	Rs. 12,69,278.54
1969-70	Rs. 11,94,446.00	Rs. 10,81,990.00
1970-71	Rs. 12,08,437.00	Rs. 10,68,213.00

Arsikere Municipal Council

The Arsikere Municipality first came into existence in 1882-83 as a class III Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan district used to preside over the meetings of the municipalities in those days. The Amildar of the Arsikere taluk was its vice-president. The Municipality consisted of two *ex-officio* members and three nominated members. In 1901, the number of nominated members was increased to six. As per a Government Order of 20th August 1918, the Amildar of the taluk became the president of

the Municipality and the Council came to have two *ex-officio* and five nominated members on it. In the following year *i.e.*, in 1919, the Council was permitted to elect its own vice-president for the first time. In 1927, it became a Town Municipality. In accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1933, the Municipal Council was re-constituted with fifteen elected members, two *ex-officio* members and three nominated members, the Amildar being the *ex-officio* president of the Council. Later, it was re-organised in 1947 with twenty elected members and it elected its own non-official president.

In 1963, the Municipal Council consisted of twenty elected members with three seats set apart for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the town was divided into five divisions. The re-constitution of the Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, is delayed owing to a writ petition pending in the High Court.

There were 3,133 houses in the town during 1961 with a population of 15,889. The present population of the town is estimated to be about 17,021. The area of the town is 0.60 sq. mile. The sources of water supply are the bore wells in the town. As in July 1970, there were 293 public taps and 1,486 private taps, as against 72 public taps and 1,100 private taps in 1963. Daily water to the extent of about a lakh and twenty thousand gallons is being supplied. Under the National Water Supply Scheme, execution of the Thimmappa Nayakana Kere Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.6 lakhs is in progress.

Health and Sanitation.—The town has been generally free from epidemic diseases like cholera, plague and small-pox, but sporadic cases of typhoid and dysentery occur occasionally and prompt measures are undertaken to fight these diseases. At present the town is provided with only surface drains and a scheme to provide underground drains is under consideration of Government.

The Municipality is giving an annual contribution towards the maintenance cost of a combined dispensary and also gives financial aid to a maternity and child welfare centre in the town.

In July 1970, there were one Chief Officer, two Health Inspectors, forty sweepers and five scavengers in the Municipality in addition to other personnel. A Junior Health Inspector is the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Births and Deaths, who also attends to vaccination work.

Other amenities.—It is maintaining a high school for boys and another for girls besides giving contribution towards maintenance of a *shishuvihar* in the town. Electricity was first supplied to the

town on 20th January, 1942. In July 1970 there were 452 street lights, 25 mercury vapour lamps, 197 over-head lights, 28 tube lights and 27 ornamental lights, as against 177 electric street lights and 1,818 private connections in 1963. The Municipality maintains 7 furlongs and 150 feet of cement road, 2¾ furlongs of asphalted road, 9 miles and 4½ furlongs of metalled road and 14 miles and 2 furlongs of mud road.

The financial position of the Municipality is satisfactory and the incidence of taxation works out to about rupees twelve per head. During 1962-63, the receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 4,59,027, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,18,929 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 40,098. During the year 1968-69, the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,90,362 while the expenditure was Rs. 4,76,875 which included Rs. 13,000 expended on education. The income during 1970-71 was Rs. 5,30,377 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,86,610.

Lakshmipura Sanitary Board

Formerly, there was a Sanitary Board for the new colony of Lakshmipura in the town of Arsikere. It owed its origin to the initiative and efforts of Sri K. Venkataswamy, who conceived the idea of forming a colony to provide suitable living quarters to a large number of Government officials, merchants and others. Some buildings were constructed and a colony was formed named after Mrs. K. Venkataswamy. As the Municipal Council could not take over the colony for some time, an independent Sanitary Board was formed in November, 1959. Later, the Government sanctioned the acquisition of twelve and a half acres of additional land for extending the colony. Sites were formed on that land and sold to the needy, as a result of which many new buildings came up.

As in June 1963, the Sanitary Board consisted of seven members. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan was the president and Sri K. Venkataswamy was the vice-president, both nominated by the Government. The District Health Officer, Hassan, the Executive Engineer, Hassan Division and the President of the Arsikere Town Municipal Council were *ex-officio* members. The other two were non-official members nominated by the Government. In 1963, there were 235 houses in the colony. Two deep wells constructed at a cost of Rs. 42,500 were the main source of water supply. All the houses in the colony were provided with taps. The entire colony was provided with 4,500 feet of underground drainage. The colony was free from communicable diseases. There was a Health Inspector lent by the Department of Public Health and there were eight sweepers in the colony. All the houses in the colony were equipped with electric lights and there were twenty-six electric street lights including two ornamental lights. The Board was maintaining a road length of two miles and seven furlongs, all the roads being metalled. In 1962-63, the

receipts of the Board were Rs. 43,620, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,248. The Sanitary Board is no longer in existence, having been merged with the Arsikere Town Municipality.

Holenarsipur Municipal Council

The history of the Holenarsipur Town Municipal Council dates back to 1917 and then it was reorganised as a Town Municipality in 1921. Upto the year 1943 an official president continued to preside over the meetings of the Council. From 1943 onwards it was allowed to elect its own non-official president. The area of the town is 2.10 sq. miles and it has been divided into five divisions. In 1963, there were twenty members on the Council, three seats being reserved for the Scheduled Castes. There was a lady member among those three belonging to the Scheduled Castes. In accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, elections were held in 1969 and the Municipal Council was reconstituted. In 1969, the town was divided into three divisions and there were 15 seats on the council. Of the 15 seats, two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for women. In the year 1968-69, there were 2,523 houses with an estimated population of 16,500. (In 1961, the population was 13,590). Drinking water through taps was first supplied to the town in 1936.

The main source of water supply to the town is the Hemavathy river. Water to the extent of about of 2,88,000 gallons (*i.e.*, about 22 gallons per head) is being supplied every day. Whereas in 1963, there were eight public taps and 622 private connections in the town, in 1969, there were 116 street taps and 814 private taps. Besides taps, there are 50 private wells in the town.

In 1936, the town was first provided with electricity. In 1969, there were 285 street lights, one five-way cluster light and 20 mercury lights. The Municipality is maintaining 10 furlongs of chip-carpeted roads, 38 furlongs of gravelled roads and 8 furlongs of mud roads

Daily about 30 buses, 10 cars, 10 lorries, 5 scooters and 5 motor-bicycles ply in the municipal limits.

The town is provided with 'U' shaped box-type and Sylk-pattern drains. The Municipality maintains a tractor with trailor for removing the rubbish. It contributes one-third of the maintenance cost of the Government hospital in the town which has also maternity wards. The town is now free from communicable diseases.

The town has a Municipal High School with XI standard. Recently, a Government Girls' High School was started, an asbestos factory was opened in the town limits, a bus-stand shelter was constructed and the *petta* main road was tarred.

The income of the Municipality from all sources in 1968-69 was Rs. 2,03,931 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,32,980. During that year, it raised a loan to the tune of Rs. 35,000 from the State Government. Attempts are under way to acquire land for extension of the town. The income during 1970-71 was Rs. 4,51,023 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,59,681.

Arkalgud Town Municipality

A Municipality was first established for Arkalgud in 1922, and later it was reformed in 1951 as per the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Again, as per the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, it was reconstituted in 1969. The area of the town is more than 2.20 sq. miles and there are five divisions in the town with 15 members on its Council; out of the 15 seats, two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for women. The population of the town in 1961 was 7,057 dwelling in 1,107 houses. It was estimated that the population had increased to 9,205 by 1968-69.

The Hemavathy river, flowing at a distance of about four miles from the town, constitutes the main source of water supply to the town. There were also ten public wells and eight private wells in the town as in June 1969. It maintains five miles of metalled road. Electricity was first supplied to the town on 8th January 1953. There were 166 ordinary electric street lights and two mercury lights in June, 1969.

Every day, about 22 buses, ten cars, ten lorries, eight scooters and ten motor bicycles ply in the municipal limits.

The town has been provided with 2,650 feet of L-shaped drains, 550 feet of Box-shaped drains and 4,320 feet of Sylk-pattern drains. As in June 1969, the Municipality had one Health Inspector, one conservancy peon and eleven sweepers. One bullock cart is maintained for removing the debris and waste. The Municipality is giving a contribution for maintenance of the local fund and maternity dispensaries and a veterinary dispensary as well in the town. There are two child welfare centres—one run by Cauvery Matha and another run by the Social Welfare Board. There are two *shishuviharas*, one run by the local Mahila Samaja under the supervision of a private committee and the other by Sri Seetharaghava Co-operative Society and the public.

The Municipal Council is maintaining with Government aid a Municipal High School at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 20,000. It has plans on hand for constructing a new bus stand and a travellers' bungalow, extension of the Doddakere tank and formation of a park in the town. Of these, the bus stand was constructed and opened in September 1970.

The financial position of the municipality is satisfactory. The income and expenditure of the town during 1963-64 were Rs. 98,708

and Rs. 86,750 respectively, while they were Rs. 63,585 and Rs. 70,946 during the year 1968-69. It obtained in 1968-69 from the State Government a loan of Rs. 4,71,122, towards the cost of a water supply scheme, Rs. 15,000 for construction of a bus stand and Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of building a town hall. It received Rs. 6,000, as grant for town improvement. During 1970-71, the income was of the order of Rs. 92,571 while the expenditure was Rs. 83,830.

Channarayapatna Town Municipality

A Municipality was first established for Channarayapatna on 1st July 1918. The Amildars continued to be the *ex-officio* presidents of the Council upto 1951, while its vice-presidents were non-officials. After the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, came into force, non-official members began to be elected as presidents of the Council. The present Council was constituted in 1969 in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. The town has been divided into four divisions and there are fifteen members on the Council; one seat is reserved for the Scheduled castes and another for women.

As per the 1961 census, there were 1,212 houses with a population of 6,913. By the year 1968-69, the number of houses had increased to 1,850. The area of the town is 0.20 sq. mile and formation of new extensions in the town is in progress.

Bore wells are the main source of water supply to the town. Average supply of protected water per head per day is about eight gallons and this has been found to be inadequate. The Council is making efforts to augment the water supply.

The town is provided with V-shaped and sylk-pattern drains. In 1968-69 the length of the drains was 18,000 feet as against 12,000 feet in 1963. The Municipal Council is paying a contribution to the combined dispensary in the town and is also meeting its expenditure for electricity, diet and linen.

The Municipality is paying Rs. 1,000 to the Navodaya Higher Secondary School, managed by a private body and Rs. 500 per year towards the maintenance of a *shishuvihar* in the town. It is also maintaining a public park. The town was first supplied with electricity on 7th July 1949. There were 280 electric street lights in 1968-69, as against 210 in 1963. In 1963-64, the Municipality was mantaining a total length of four miles and two furlongs of road including three and a half furlongs of tarred road, two miles and two furlongs of water macadam and one and a half miles of unmetalled roads. During the year 1968-69, the amounts of income and expenditure were Rs. 2,76,805 and Rs. 2,77,289 respectively as against Rs. 1,70,787 and Rs. 1,42,956 in 1963-64. The receipts and expenditure in 1970-71 were Rs. 2,01,301 and Rs. 1,90,503 respectively.

Belur Municipal Council

Belur is a famous tourist centre with an exquisite Hoysala temple (*see* Chapter XIX).

The Municipal Council at Belur was first established on 1st July, 1918. It was constituted into a Town Municipality in 1951 in accordance with the Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and then it was re-constituted on 9th July 1960. Again in 1969, as per the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, it was re-constituted. The town has been divided into five divisions and there are fifteen members on the Council; one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and another for women.

There were 1,226 houses with a population of 10,166 in 1968-69. The area of the town is more than 1.10 square miles. The Yagachi river is the main source of water supply to the town. The execution of a water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,52,000 is nearing completion. Drinking water to the extent of 59.75 litres per head per day is being supplied to the people. As in July 1970, there were 75 public taps, 430 private domestic connections and twelve non-domestic connections. There are also eight public wells and 137 private wells in the town.

Sanitation and health.—Systematic surface drains were first introduced in 1952. As in July 1970, the town was provided with 25 furlongs of Sylk-pattern drains and 200 feet of Box-type drains The work of providing under-ground drainage at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,53,000 is in progress. A three-wheeled tempo is maintained to remove rubbish from the town. The place enjoys a healthy climate and it is now free from epidemic diseases. Cases of diarrhoea and dysentery occur now and then, but immediate steps are taken to combat them. The Municipality is not having any dispensary of its own, but gives a grant-in-aid to a local maternity hospital maintained by the Government. There is a Health Inspector who maintains also registers of births and deaths and attends to vaccination work. The Municipal staff in July 1970 consisted of four executive officials and 48 other personnel.

Roads.—The Municipality maintains one and a half miles of tar road, five miles of metalled road and five miles of mud road. Daily about 56 buses, 25 cars, 30 lorries, three scooters and eight motor bicycles ply in the municipal limits. Electricity was first supplied to the town in 1939. In July 1970, there were 140 street lights, four ornamental lights, eight fluorescent tube lights and 1,105 private connections as against 133 street lights and 694 private connections in April, 1963.

The Municipal Council is maintaining a High School and also a park in front of the municipal office and is giving a grant-in-aid to *Shishuviharas*.

The income and expenditure of the Municipality for the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 are given hereunder:—

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
1966-67	Rs. 1,79,593	Rs. 1,94,228
1967-68	Rs. 1,90,153	Rs. 2,03,104
1968-69	Rs. 2,62,473	Rs. 2,76,837
1969-70	Rs. 2,50,121	Rs. 2,44,295
1970-71	Rs. 1,92,139	Rs. 1,95,442

Sakleshpur Municipal Council

The Sakleshpur Town Municipality was first established as a minor municipality in the year 1886. As per the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act of 1933, it became a major municipality in 1933. The present council was constituted with effect from 1st January 1969, as per the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964. The area of the town is more than 4 sq. miles and it has been divided into three divisions and there are fifteen seats on the Council of which two are reserved, one for the Scheduled Castes and the other for women.

There are four extensions in the town, *viz.*, (1) Saraswathipuram Extension, (2) Lakshmipuram Extension, (3) Balegadde Extension and (4) Kushalnagar Extension. As in February 1969, there were 925 houses in the town with an estimated population of about 12,000. In 1961 the population was 7,935. Supply of protected water was first started in the year 1938-39.

The Hemavathy river is the main source of water supply and protected water to the extent of about one lakh and sixty thousand gallons is being supplied every day to the people. As in February 1969, there were 50 public taps and 427 private connections.

The town is provided only with surface drains. The Council contributes a fixed amount towards the maintenance of the Government hospital in the town. A Senior Health Inspector looks after the work of sanitation in the town. He also attends to vaccination work and maintains the register of births and deaths. There are 21 sweepers and one daffedar in the Municipality. The town is now free from epidemic diseases.

Electricity was first supplied to the town on 2nd October 1940. As in February 1969, there were 220 street lights. The Municipality maintains two parks, one attached to the Town Hall and another in front of the Pravasi Mandir.

The Municipality is maintaining a Higher Secondary School with XI standard started during 1967-68. The Municipality is contributing every month a sum of Rs. 50 each towards the

maintenance of a nursery school, a convent school and a reading room. The incidence of taxation works out to Rs. 12.42 per head.

The following figures indicate the income and expenditure of the Town Municipality during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71:—

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1966-67	2,55,629	2,33,620
1967-68	2,79,696	2,80,128
1968-69	2,02,000	2,77,500
1969-70	2,94,483	2,18,657
1970-71	5,43,580	4,54,072

Konanur Municipal Council

The Konanur Municipality was first established in 1924 and it was reconstituted in the year 1960-61. Again in 1969, it was reconstituted as per the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. The area of the town is 2 sq. miles and there are four divisions in the town with fifteen members on the Council. Out of the fifteen seats, three are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for women.

In 1968-69, there were 1138 houses in the town as against 891 in 1961 when the population was 4,994. The river Cauvery is the main source of water supply. Water is being supplied at the rate of twenty gallons per head per day. There are 50 public taps and 280 private taps. Besides, there were four public wells and twenty private wells in the town as in May 1970

The town is provided with surface, 'U' shaped and Box-type drains. One bullock cart is maintained for clearing the rubbish from the town. The place enjoys a healthy climate and is now free from communicable diseases. The Council is contributing towards the maintenance of a combined Government Dispensary and a Women's and a Children's Welfare Centre. The maintenance cost of a veterinary dispensary in the town is shared by both the Municipality and the Taluk Board.

Electricity was first supplied to the town in the year 1945. As in May, 1970, there were 106 electric street lights of which four were mercury vapour lamps and the number of private connections was 400.

The Municipality maintains two kilometres of tarred road, five and a half kilometres of metalled road and one kilometre of mud road. About 22 buses, ten cars, eight lorries, four scooters and six motor-bicycles ply every day in the municipal limits.

The Municipality is maintaining a high school with Government aid. It is also contributing towards the maintenance of a *Shishuvihar*, a *Mahila Samaj*, a High School for girls, and the First-Grade College run by the Rural National Education Society and also gives a grant-in-aid to the Silver Jubilee Reading Room and Library in the town.

The following figures show the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :—

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1966–67	1,15,021	1,09,284
1967–68	75,485	75,901
1968–69	77,935	79,692
1969–70	1,03,771	1,05,379
1970–71	92,597	93,688

Banavara Municipal Council

The Banavara Municipality was first established in the year 1924, and was reconstituted as a Town Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the town is 2 sq. miles and the town has been divided into three divisions and there are 15 members in the council which includes a reserved seat for women. The present Council was elected on 8th November, 1968. As in 1968-69 there were 850 houses with an estimated population of 4,492. (In 1961, the population was 3,594). Steps are being taken to extend the town towards the west, where the High School building has come up.

Bore-wells constitute the main source of water supply to the town. Out of four bore-wells, only two have been equipped with pumpsets and water is being supplied through taps. A water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,80,000 was started during 1952-53 and for this purpose, a Government loan of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned. The work, however, did not progress satisfactorily and during 1965-66, the scheme was revised and administrative and technical sanction for Rs. 2,26,000 was obtained and the work is nearing completion.

The Municipality is now maintaining five miles of roads, of which one furlong is tarred and five furlongs metalled and the rest is mud road. Electricity was first supplied to the town on 19th July 1952. The Municipality contributes towards the maintenance cost of a Local Fund Dispensary and a Veterinary Dispensary in the town. A mid-wife attached to the Local Fund Dispensary attends to the labour cases. Only surface drains are provided in the town.

The Municipality is making various efforts to develop the town. It gave a liberal contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of the Government High School building in the year 1962-63 and had also donated a land purchased from a private party for Rs. 1,350 for the purpose of this High School building. It is also contributing Rs. 3,300 towards recurring expenditure of this High School. It has given a free building to run the Sub-Registrar's Office. An annual grant of Rs. 150 is being given to the Geetha Mahila Samaja and Aruna *Shishuvihar*. For a Branch Primary School, it is paying an annual building rent of Rs. 180. In 1967-68, it arranged a benefit drama to raise funds for the improvement of the Local Fund Dispensary.

The figures of income and expenditure of the Town Municipality during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 were as follows :—

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1966-67	50,103.38	46,491.58
1967-68	46,072.54	3,217.49
1968-69	1,88,970.00	1,69,328.00
1969-70	82,065.00	76,298.00
1970-71	1,17,056.00	1,21,560.00

Shravanabelagola Municipal Council

A minor municipality was first established for Shravanabelagola in the year 1918. It was constituted into a major municipality as per the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. The area of the town is 0.10 square mile and it has been divided into five divisions. There are 15 members on the Council and of the 15 seats, two are reserved, one for the Schedu'ed Castes and another for women. As in February 1969, there were 576 houses in the town and the population was 3,231 in 1961.

Bore-wells are the main source of water supply to the town. There are also five public wells and fifty private wells. Protected water is being supplied at the rate of about 20 gallons per head per day. The town is provided with six furlongs of open surface drains and two furlongs of underground drains and the rest of the drains are of Sylk-pattern. The place is now free from epidemic diseases. The State Health Services Department attends to the work of vaccination. As in April 1969, there were 10 sweepers including peons. One bullock cart is maintained to remove the rubbish.

The Municipality maintains 3½ furlongs of asphalted road, 2½ miles of metalled road and 2 miles of mud road. Daily about 24 buses, 20 cars, five lorries, five scooters and five motor bicycles ply in the municipal limits.

Electricity was first supplied to the town on the 11th of January 1940. As in June, 1969, there were 63 street lights, 18 tube lights, five mercury vapour lamps and five ornamental lamps.

Keeping in view the historical and religious importance of the place, the Town Municipal Council has approved the following plans to be executed phase by phase :—

(1) Providing of illumination to both Vindhyagiri and Chandragiri hills; (2) Providing of row and motor boat facilities during evening times in the *Kalyani* (pond); (3) Establishment of a hotel with modern amenities to accommodate both inland and foreign tourists; (4) Providing of a rope-way between hillocks for thrilling rides; (5) Running of cars at moderate rates for taking the visitors to important places in and around the town.

The following figures show the income and expenditure of the Municipality during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1966-67*	..	2,28,773.00	2,67,323.00
1967-68	..	86,006.00	93,519.00
1968-69	..	68,615.00	74,784.42
1969-70	..	56,691 00	70,960.00
1970-71	..	72,941.00	51,010.00

Alur Municipal Council

The Alur Municipal Council, which had its beginning in 1902, was constituted into a Town Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the town is 3.30 sq. miles and it has been divided into three divisions and the number of members on the council is 15. Of the 15 seats, three are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for women. As on 31st March 1968, there were 600 houses in the town as against 519 in 1961, when it had a population of 3,122. Recently a new extension has been formed in the town.

The Yagachi river constitutes the main source of water supply and every day water to the extent of about twenty thousand gallons is being supplied to the people. During 1968-69, there were 27 public taps and 106 private connections. The town is provided with open surface drains only. Electricity was first supplied in 1950 and in 1968-69, there were 71 electric street lights and 261 private connections.

*The abnormal increase in the income and expenditure for the year 1966-67 is owing to the Mahamasthakabhisheka held during that year.

The Municipal Council maintains one mile of cement road, six miles of metalled road, and two miles and two furlongs of mud road. It is not maintaining any guest or rest house. It is giving a contribution of Rs. 150 per annum towards the maintenance of a *Shishuvihar*. The town is free from epidemics. The State Health Services Department attends to the vaccination work in the town and the Municipality bears the cost of the vaccine lymph. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the Municipality for five years from 1963-64 to 1967-68 :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1963-64	..	40,284.59	39,159.58
1964-65	..	36,367.93	36,692.57
1965-66	..	47,771.00	41,909.06
1966-67	..	34,707.96	41,564.08
1967-68	..	42,827.00	46,695.78

Town planning

A comprehensive legislation on town and country planning was enacted in this State in 1961. This legislation, *viz.*, the Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, came into force with effect from 15th January 1965. Consequent on the enforcement of this Act, the State Town Planning Board and Planning Authorities were constituted. Several officials and non-officials have been appointed by the Government for advising the Government and Planning Authorities on planning and development, as also on matters pertaining to related policies and principles. The Director of Town Planning is the Member-Secretary of the Board.

The Department of Town Planning has prepared a base map of Hassan town, besides an interim development plan for the town. A Master Plan for a permanent township at Shravanabelagola, town extension schemes and layouts for Channarayapatna, Belur and Holenarsipur towns and development plans for the rehabilitation of villages located in the waterspread area of the Hemavathy Project have been also prepared. Proposals have been worked out for deviation of the district highways and designs have been drawn up for important road junctions in and around Hassan. The work of surveying and preparation of a town map of Arsikere was in progress in 1970. During the IV Plan period, with a Master Plan Unit at Hassan, work pertaining to preparation of a Master Plan for Hassan and development plans for Belur, Halebid, Shravanabelagola, etc., will be taken up.

District Development Council

District Development Council.—A new Act called the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, came into force with effect from 1st November 1959. As a result, a three-tier development oriented system of local self-governing institutions was

introduced consisting of a District Development Council, Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats. In accordance with the provisions contained in Section 187 of this Act, the State Government constituted a District Development Council for Hassan district with effect from 1st April 1960 in place of the old District Board. It is presided over by the District Deputy Commissioner, and consists of Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature elected from the district, presidents of all the Taluk Development Boards, officers of various Development Departments, the Executive Engineer, Mysore State Electricity Board, Hassan, and two nominated members representing one for women and another for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. During the year 1967-68, the total number of members on the Council was 34.

The District Development Council scrutinises and approves the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards, guides them and co-ordinates their work. It reviews the progress of various schemes undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and various Government Departments, and watches their implementation. In fact, it acts as an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the developmental works pertaining to the district. The Council has constituted three sub-committees to look after agricultural development, civic amenities, social education and rural arts and crafts.

Taluk Development Boards

Taluk Development Boards.—Eight Taluk Development Boards have been established in the district, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the areas served by the Town Municipalities. In the taluks having a population of one lakh and above, the Board consists of 19 members, while in other taluks, where the population is less than a lakh, the Board has 15 members. The members of the Taluk Development Boards are elected on the basis of adult franchise. For purposes of election, the revenue taluk area is divided into a number of constituencies. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. The Block Development Officers are the Chief Executive Officers of these Boards.

Functions.—Under the relevant provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Development Boards have to supervise and guide the work of the panchayats. Effective co-ordination is envisaged between the panchayats and the Taluk Development Boards. Until recently 25 per cent of the land revenue of the area was being assigned by the Government to the Taluk Boards to help them to carry on the duties entrusted to them. But this percentage has been raised to 60 since 1969-70. The entire local cess on land revenue and the water cess collected in the area are also assigned to these Boards. The Taluk Boards have powers to levy duties and taxes, among

other things, on transfer of immovable properties in the shape of an additional stamp duty, on animals brought for sale, etc. The total income and expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in the district during 1967-68 were Rs. 17,19,663 and Rs. 15,60,669 respectively.

Elections.—Elections to all the eight Taluk Development Boards were held during November 1968 and 132 members were elected, of whom 23 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 11 were ladies. The following table shows the strength of members in each of the Taluk Boards :—

Sl No.	*Taluk Board*	*Number of members*			
		General	*Scheduled Castes and Tribes*	*Women*	*Total*
1.	Alur ..	11	3	1	15
2.	Belur ..	10	4	1	15
3.	Sakleshpur ..	10	4	1	15
4.	Arkalgud ..	11	3	1	15
5.	Holenarsipur ..	12	2	1	15
6.	Channarayapatna	15	2	2	19
7.	Arsikere ..	14	3	2	19
8.	Hassan ..	15	2	2	19
	Total ..	98	23	11	132

Extension of co-operation for the implementation of Plan and non-Plan Schemes is a major responsibility of the Taluk Boards. Formation of roads, construction of bridges, buildings, tanks and wells, organisation of conferences, exhibitions, cattle shows, etc., are some of the aspects attended to by these Boards in their respective taluks. During the years from 1966 to 1969, the Boards spent Rs. 2,54,298 for construction of buildings, Rs. 2,24,119 for formation of roads, Rs. 1,23,032 towards the construction of bridges, Rs. 32,712 for public wells, Rs. 4,472 towards prevention of epidemic diseases, Rs. 24,650 towards rest houses, Rs. 15,700 for organising baby shows and health exhibitions, Rs. 32,754 for cattle shows and fairs and so on. Three tables showing the income, expenditure and financial position of each of the Taluk Boards in Hassan district for the year 1967-68 are appended at the end of the chapter (Tables III, IV and V). An account of two Taluk Development Boards, one of the *maidan* region and another of the *malnad* area, is given below :

Arsikere Taluk Board

The present Taluk Development Board of Arsikere which is a *maidan* taluk, came into existence on 16th August 1960 in

accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959.

There are 74 village panchayats functioning under the jurisdiction of this Taluk Development Board.

The area of the taluk is 498.2 square miles with a population of about 1,67,896 (as in 1961). There are 19 seats on the Board, of which 16 are general and three seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the 19 members are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Besides these, there are two M.L.As, elected from the Arsikere and Gandasi constituencies, on the Board. The President and the Vice-President of the Board are elected from among the elected members. The Block Development Officer who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board assists the Board in executing several development works in the taluk and in looking after the institutions under the control of the Board.

Achievements

The Board has been carrying on several developmental works such as providing inter-village communications, sinking of drinking water wells in needy villages, construction and extension of school buildings, restoration and repairing of minor irrigation works and undertaking of agricultural development activities, etc., useful to the rural public of the taluk. A brief account of the various developmental works undertaken, executed and the amount spent on each of them during the period of ten years from the inception of the Board in 1960 is given below:—

Within a period of a decade, the Taluk Board has constructed 30 miles of inter-village connecting roads at a cost of about Rs. two lakhs. Two office buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,90,000, besides twenty office quarters costing about Rs. one lakh. With a view to providing suitable quarters for village level workers, an amount of Rs. one lakh was spent for 20 quarters. Five drinking water wells were provided with an expenditure of Rs. 30,000. Nearly 130 irrigation works have been executed and they cost about Rs. 3,20,000. All over the taluk, 108 primary school buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,85,350 besides six high school buildings which costed Rs. 3,01,550. Three dispensary buildings at a cost of Rs. 21,500 have been also put up. An expenditure of Rs. 85,097 was incurred on 3 causeways and bridges numbering 34. In order to encourage the activities of 34 youth clubs all over the taluk, a sum of Rs. 28,600 was spent towards the purchase of recreation materials. The Board helped 3,117 farmers of the taluk with a financial aid of Rs. 89,500 towards the supply of agricultural implements and seeds. Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, it has provided drinking water supply to Gandasi shandy

at a cost of Rs. 64,200. An amount of Rs. 6,90,600 was expended towards the maintenance of 19 rural dispensaries under its jurisdiction, while running of three shandies cost the Board Rs. 37,000. During the period, the Board spent Rs. 13,28,400 on construction of 154 buildings which are owned by it.

The following tables give details of the annual income and expenditure of the Arsikere Taluk Development Board over the period; the figures relate to the years 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1969-70 :—

TABLE 1

RECEIPTS

(*Amounts in Rupees*)

Particulars of receipts	*Year*		
	1961–62	1965–66	1969–70
1	2	3	4
A : **Revenue**			
Assigned by the Government :			
1. Assignment of amount equal to 20% of the land revenue collections of the T.D.B. under Section 165 (1) ..	53,403	66,758	79,872
2. Land revenue collections of the State payable under Section 165(2) ..	..	12,000	18,000
3. Local Cess on Land revenue collections in the area within the jurisdiction of the Board ..	42,774	54,382	16,532
Total of A : ..	96,177	1,33,140	1,14,404
B : **Rates and Taxes** ..	89,000	87,300	84,995
C : **Revenue from the T. D. B. property**			
1. Rent from the buildings ..	100	8,048	25,629
2. Sale of manure ..	..	..	1,196
3. Receipts from shandies ..	33,540	55,500	50,250
4. Receipts from markets ..	1,185	14,505	2,005
5. Receipts from choultries and *musaffirkhanas* ..	..	..	150
Total of C : ..	45,825	78,053	79,230

1	2	3	4
D : Miscellaneous			
1. Interest on investments ..	..	700	..
2. Contributions for school buildings ..	..	6,388	26,700
3. Miscellaneous charges ..	..	1,26,330	..
4. Income from diesel engine ..	648	1,500	3,890
5. Income from the Well-Boring Machine ..	..	1,000	850
6. Income from trunk call charges ..	..	150	..
Total of D : ..	648	1,36,068	31,440
E : Education			
1. School fees ..	..	51,230	..
2. Government grant for maintenance of schools ..	..	87,430	..
3. Miscellaneous ..	..	79,500	..
Total of E : ..	..	2,18,160	..
F : Grants and Contributions			
1. Grant for the construction of School Buildings.	86,220*	48,500**	..
2. Contributions from the villagers and Panchayats towards the construction of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	19,447	..	1,000
3. Government grant for the maintenance of Ayurvedic Dispensaries ..	5,990	20,495	..
4. Miscellaneous ..	19,957	41,100	93,000
Total of F : ..	45,394	1,10,595	94,000
G : Debt Heads			
1. Deposits ..	..	..	5,000
2. Advances ..	..	..	28,557
Total of G : ..	..	..	33,557

*Receipts for the past ten years only.

**Receipts for 1965-66 only.

TABLE II

EXPENDITURE

(Amounts in Rupees)

	Particulars	1961-62	1965-66	1969-70
	1	2	3	4
	A : General Administration			
1.	Taluk Development Board ..	9,500	9,300	6,405
2.	Office Establishment ..	15,020	21,338	18,836
	Total of A : ..	24,520	30,638	25,241
	B : Public works executed by the Taluk Development Board			
1.	Buildings ..	35,000	22,500	42,000
2.	Roads and Bridges ..	..	50,000	48,524
3.	Construction of Primary School Buildings ..	28,000	1,00,000	31,880
4.	Construction of High School Buildings ..	19,019	90,000	..
5.	5% Land Revenue Works ..	..	52,320	16,998
6.	Repairs to Taluk Board Buildings ..	5,000	11,600	31,989
7.	Repairs to Government Primary School Buildings..	..	11,710	..
8.	Improvements to Shandy maidan ..	..	10,000	..
9.	Repairs to Roads and Bridges ..	14,000	20,000	..
10.	Miscellaneous ..	16,000	3,212	..
	Total of B : ..	1,17,019	3,71,342	1,71,391
	C : Hospitals and Dispensaries			
1.	Maintenance charge of L.F. Dispensaries ..	12,000	25,000	..
2.	Contribution towards pension of Medical staff of L.F. Dispensaries ..	689	19,000	7,824
3.	Supply of medicine to persons bitten by mad dogs	400	..	569
4.	Supply of furniture to Ayurvedic Dispensaries ..	60,000	..	..
5.	Salary and Establishment ..	28,404	46,940	73,690
6.	Contingency ..	..	..	..
7.	Medicine charges ..	11,220	12,700	18,680
8.	T.A.	200	660	..
	Total of C : ..	58,913	1,04,300	1,01,763

1	2	3	4
D : Civic Amenities			
1. Supply of water to Gandasi Shandy maidan ..	1,000	4,000	2,918
2. Salary of the Establishment of Rest Houses and Musaffirkhanas ..	..	..	2,911
3. Agricultural Exhibitions ..	..	400	..
4. Industrial Exhibition ..	..	400	..
5. Market show	200	400	..
6. Cattle show	200	..	..
7. National Festivals ..	300	..	600
8. Contributions towards the maintenance of Veterinary Dispensaries	2,000	14,506	..
9. Miscellaneous	6,200	234	..
Total of D : ..	9,900	19,940	6,429
E. Debt Heads			
1. Loans	..	8,254	..
2. Deposits	22,440	4,196	5,000
3. Advances	..	..	28,557
Total of E : ..	22,440	12,450	33,557

Besides the usual annual expenditure, the Taluk Development Board, during the last ten years, had given financial assistance to several institutions as shown below :—

Institutions benefited	*Total amount paid during the period*
Three private High Schools in the taluk at Rs. 1,000 each ..	3,000
Thirtyfour Youth Clubs of the taluk ..	28,600
Five Mahila Mandals and *Shishuviharas* of the taluk	8,000
One College in the taluk ..	25,000
Panchayat Raj Parishat ..	15,000
Red Cross Society	400
Bharat Scouts and Guides ..	250
Taluk-Level Sports Committee ..	300
Smt. L. V. Polytechnic, Hassan ..	13,180
Nehru Memorial Trust Board ..	3,000
Total ..	95,730

Sakleshpur Taluk Board

The present Taluk Development Board of Sakleshpur, a *malnad* taluk, was constituted on 30th July 1960 in accordance with the provisions of the Section 96 of the Village Panchayats and the Local Boards Act of 1959. It was again reconstituted on 16th July 1970. There are 13 members on the Board, of whom one is a woman and four belong to the Scheduled Castes. All of them are elected by adult franchise. The President and Vice-President of the Board are elected from among the elected members. In addition, the two M.L.A.s of the taluk are also on the Board.

There are 40 Village Panchayats in the taluk functioning under the jurisdiction of this Board. The Block Development Officer of the Block is the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board. He assists the Board in all its developmental works and is looking after the institutions under the control of the Board.

Sub-Committees

For the smooth and successful guidance of various activities of the Board, there are six sub-committees constituted by the Board. Each sub-committee consists of three to six members. The following are the sub-committees with duties noted against each :—

(1) *Standing Committee* frames budget and decides policies ; (2) *Audit Committee* scrutinises proposals for increase of revenue and examines the receipts and the expenditure ; (3) *Health Committee* frames rules and regulations and takes action for the improvement of health and sanitation in the taluk ; (4) *Education Committee* looks after the education of the poor children and watches the progress of educational institutions run by the Board ; (5) *Amelioration Committee* takes necessary steps to improve the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes ; and (6) *Agricultural Committee* frames rules and regulations for helping the improvement of agriculture in the taluk and takes necessary measures to assist the cultivators.

Achievements

Within a period of ten years from 1960-61 to 1969-70, the Board executed nearly 215 road works all over the taluk and spent Rs. 1,79,207 on these works. At present (1970), it is maintaining 56 miles of roads in the taluk.

The Board has been running four Taluk Board High Schools at Yeslur, Hethur, Hanabal and Belagodu. It receives grants from the Education Department for the first three high schools, while it entirely meets the expenses of the high school at Belagodu. The Board had taken up the construction of 57 school buildings and completed the works at a cost of Rs. 1,79,207. It had also spent Rs. 65,891 towards the repairs of several school buildings. Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme it had provided water

supply to five villages and sunk 237 drinking water wells all over the taluk. Only 26 villages of the taluk were yet to be covered by the scheme of providing drinking water wells.

With a view to improving the conditions of the agriculturists, the Board took prompt steps to supply them with improved agricultural implements, chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, etc., and organised necessary propaganda meetings about their proper use. During the year 1967, a High-yielding Variety Programme was introduced. For this purpose, the Board supplied 587 hand-operated sprayers, 825 paddy weeders, and 1,571 improved ploughs through the N.E.S. agency. About 70 K.M. cultivators were also supplied, besides 382 *gatar* sprayers on a subsidy basis. It has also distributed five irrigation pumpsets among the raiyats and has been maintaining three pumpsets for their use. The Board had arranged two agricultural tours in the agriculturally progressive areas for the benefit of farmers. During the year 1969-70, a sum of about Rs. 25,000 was spent for the improvement of agriculture. During the current year, *i.e.*, 1970-71, it has set apart Rs. 15,000 for this purpose. The Board has been responsible for starting Young Farmers' Clubs which are now (1970) twenty in number and has given to each one of these clubs a sum of Rs. 400 as grant-in-aid. During the years, it conducted (Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device) I.U.C.D. camps at ten places and had paid Rs. 965 as cash allowance to the I.U.C.D. operated patients. A sum of Rs. 38,005 was spent towards the maintenance of L.F. Dispensaries. The Board has been maintaining three Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the taluk. The expenditure incurred towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes amounted to Rs. 21,200 and the Board had set apart Rs. 5,000 for the year 1970-71 for this purpose. It has created a remunerative asset by starting a poultry unit where 100 birds are being reared.

The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the Taluk Development Board of Sakleshpur during the years from 1961-62 to 1969-70 :—

Year		*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1961–62	..	1,57,732	74,174
1962–63	..	1,17,396	1,57,643
1963–64	..	1,43,617	1,52,547
1964–65	..	2,39,547	1,39,901
1965–66	..	2,20,698	1,27,875
1966–67	..	1,80,534	1,95,508
1967–68	..	1,90,753	1,63,157
1968–69	..	3,60,109	99,945
1969–70	..	4,13,431	2,39,970

Besides regular expenditure, the Board has been liberal in extending financial assistance to other causes; it contributed Rs. 20,001 to the National Defence Fund in 1962, Rs. 5,500 to the Crawford Hospital, Sakleshpur, in 1964, Rs. 1,000 to the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund in 1967 and Rs. 1,156 to the L. V. Polytechnic, Hassan, in 1969. The Board has paid Rs. 19,772 as pensionary contribution to the staff retired from service in Local Fund Dispensaries.

Participation of people

There has been a good response from the people of this taluk for all the developmental activities. They have been contributing liberally towards the funds required for construction of school and hospital buildings, sinking of drinking water wells, laying of roads, etc. The public of the rural parts, during the last ten years, have contributed to a tune of Rs. 2,50,000 for these purposes. Sometimes, they offer also *shramadan* (free labour). They have also been actively participating in crop competitions, cattle shows, training programmes, exhibitions, etc., organised by the Taluk Development Board.

Village Panchayats

In accordance with the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, which came into force from 1st November 1959, it was envisaged that a panchayat should be established in every revenue village or a group of villages, having a population of not less than 1,500 but not more than 10,000. Each panchayat should have not less than 11 and not more than 19 members, with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. Two seats are reserved for women in each panchayat. The Government have powers to notify a village panchayat as a town panchayat, if the population of the place is more than 5,000.

Re-constitution of panchayats.—Prior to the introduction of the Act of 1959, there were 1,460 village panchayats working in the district. Their number was reduced to 330 as a result of re-grouping and elections were held for these 330 panchayats during the year 1960. These 330 panchayats continued to function till 1968 when, according to the wishes of the people, 400 village panchayats in place of the 330 panchayats were constituted and elections were held to all of them in February 1968. These panchayats cover a population of more than 7,88,311 (in 1961) and serve 2,291 villages. They consist of 4,966 members, including 756 members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 803 lady members, elected on adult franchise. All these panchayats have their chairmen and vice-chairmen elected by the members among themselves under the relevant provisions of the Act. A statement giving particulars about the panchayats, taluk-wise, is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table VI).

The panchayats are assigned about 35 per cent of the land revenue of the area so as to help them to carry on the duties entrusted to them. Under the various civic and development functions within the jurisdiction of the panchayats, some of the aspects of work attended to during the years from 1st April 1966 to 31st March 1969 were—formation of roads, water works, drainage, health programme, construction of school buildings, establishment of cattle pounds, remunerative assets, etc. The panchayats spent Rs. 4,05,524 for formation of roads, Rs. 1,06,407 for water works, Rs. 1,06,887 for drainage, Rs. 1,45,427 for health programmes, Rs. 1,02,568 for school buildings, Rs. 17,943 for reading rooms and libraries, Rs. 35,210 for cattle pounds, Rs. 59,816 for civic halls and Rs. 67,000 for remunerative assets during that period. Under the Local Development Works Programmes, 501 drinking water wells were completed during the years from 1965-66 to 1967-68. For this purpose, Government grant to a tune of Rs. 10,17,567 was utilised. Most of the development works were executed through the agency of village leadership.

Financial position.—At the beginning of the year 1967-68 there was an opening balance of Rs. 8,13,000 and the panchayats derived an income of Rs. 8,08,122 from different sources during that year. They spent Rs. 12,39,860 for various development works and civic amenities, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,81,262 at the end of the year. A statement of income from different sources and expenditure under different heads for 1967-68 is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table VII).

An account of two village panchayats,* one in Hassan taluk and anohtre in Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) taluk, is given in the following paragraphs :—

Working of Gorur Village Panchayat

The Gorur village (Hassan taluk) is situated on the northern bank of the Hemavathy river, at a distance of about 15 miles from the Hassan town. The word Gorur, it is said, is derived from name of a sage, Gokarna, who is said to have performed penance on the bank of the Hemavathy, + *Ooru* (village or place). There is a temple dedicated to Yoga-Narasimha in the south-east of the village, unusual feature of which is that it faces west. It is stated that Gorur came into existence in about 1435 A.D.

The Gorur Village Panchayat has been working since 1927. It is a group panchayat meant for two villages, Gorur and Mallenahalli. Since Mallenahalli is acquired for the Hemavathy project, it is serving only Gorur. In accordance with the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, it was recently reconstituted on 16th October 1968, having 13 seats of which two are

*Gorur and Kurubathur on which Village Survey Monographs have been brought out as a part of the 1961 census operations.

reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. As per the census conducted by the Village Panchayat in 1968-69 there were 440 houses in the village and the total population was about 2,500. The village is also having at present a floating population of about 2,500, owing to the Hemavathy Project which is in progress. As per the figures furnished by the Village Panchayat, there were 80 graduates, 250 persons who have passed S.S.L.C. and 750 other literates in the village during the year 1969-70.

Achievements The Panchayat got the village electrified in the year 1954. In 1970, there were fifty electric street lights and 192 private connections. In 1956, supply of drinking water through taps was begun, the river Hemavathy being the main source and there were nine street taps and 36 private connections in 1970. Recently, the Village Panchayat got constructed a metalled road running parallel to the Changaravalli channel in the southern part of the village, through the help of the Hemavathy Project authorities at a cost of about Rs. 25,000. The people of the village, particularly the youth, rendered *shramadan* in the construction of this road. In the year 1967, the Panchayat was awarded Rs. 5,000 by the State Government for its best efforts in eradication of untouchability. The Panchayat utilised this amount for the Harijan hostel in the village. The residents of the place contributed to a tune of Rs. 25,000 for the renovation of the Yoga-Narasimha temple, the work of which is nearing completion. At the instance of the Village Panchayat, the residents of the village contributed recently about Rs. 23,000 for the construction of buildings for the veterinary dispensary and maternity ward attached to the L.F. Dispensary, for middle school building site and field and for starting a Taluk Board High School.

The details of the present (1970) approximate annual income from its own sources and expenditure were as given below :—

Income from	Rs. P.	*Expenditure on*	Rs. P.
(1) House tax	1,116-00	(1) Electricity supply	1,150-00
(2) Tax on vacant sites	480-00	(2) Water supply	1,200-00
(3) Tax on electric lights	1,582-50	(3) Water operator and connected establishment	660-00
(4) Water tax	902-00	(4) Miscellaneous	1,070-50
Total :	4,080-50	Total :	4,080-50

The Panchayat receives 30 per cent of the land revenue assigned by the Government. During the year 1969-70, the Government granted a sum of Rs. 2,000 for development works in the village and this amount has been earmarked by the Panchayat for providing drinage to the Harijan colony. The Village Panchayat arranges for the celebration of Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanthi, Republic Day, etc., in which the villagers actively participate.

The Panchayat has planned to construct an open-air theatre and to improve the drainage and roads which are not upto the mark at present. In order to help supplement the income of the farmers during the non-agricultural season, the Panchayat proposes to encourage starting of some cottage industries. The Extension Officer and the village level worker (gramasevak) visit the village now and then and guide the villagers in various activities.

When the Hemavathy Project is completed, the village is likely to be affected owing to its low elevation. Therefore, the Village Panchayat is seriously thinking of shifting the village to a higher place so that it can be free from swamping.

Kurubathur Group Panchayat

The Kurubathur village in Hethur hobli of Manjarabad taluk (Sakleshpur), is at a distance of about 18 miles from the Sakleshpur town. It has a group panchayat meant for 9 villages including Kurubathur with a total population of 2,885 as in 1961, the population of Kurubathur proper being 340. Kurubathur is also called Shukravarasanthe, because a weekly shandy takes place there on every Friday. In accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Kurubathur Group Panchayat was established on 16th November 1960. Again it was reconstituted in the year 1968. It consists of 13 members all elected on adult franchise. Of these, three are from the Scheduled Castes and two are women members. From among the members are elected the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Achievements

Since the establishment of this Group Panchayat, it has achieved considerable progress in various fields. A Panchayat building has been constructed at Kurubathur for its office use. Drinking water wells—three in Kurubathur, one in Eachalapura, one in Nidigere—in all six, have been repaired, two wells at Bellur and one well each in Edavarahalli and Bommanakere villages have been newly sunk. It has constructed a school building at Kurubathur, a foot-bride for Bellur stream, two bridges for Edavarahalli and two bridges for Bellur.

In the various villages of the group, 15 road repair works were carried out. The Group Panchayat acquired Government land and provided house-building sites to the people of Kurubathur and Nidigere villages. For the Harijans of Bellur village, it acquired land and provided model sites to them.

With a view to improving agriculture which is the main occupation of most of the people of all the villages in the group, the Group Panchayat has been supplying modern agricultural ploughs, weeders, cultivators, etc., besides insecticides and pesticides. It has been encouraging the parents to send their children under compulsory age group to schools regularly. It has been providing clothes, books, slates, etc., as incentives to the backward and depressed class pupils with a view to improving their attendance. It is giving financial aid to the Young Farmers' Association functioning at Hadlahalli and to the schools in its jurisdiction for running mid-day meals scheme successfully. Every year, on the occasion of *Vanamahotsava*, trees are being planted on either side of the village roads.

The Group Panchayat is making efforts to get the villages electrified, to have a veterinary dispensary established, to construct school buildings in Bommanakere, Hadlahalli, Kurubathur and Nidigere villages, to start *Shishuviharas*, one each at Hadlahalli and Kurubathur villages, to construct foot-bridges for the benefit of Ummathur and Eachalapura villages and to start night classes for the illiterates of every village in the group. The Group Panchayat has proposed to build *Bhajane Mandiras* in Bellur, Nidigere and Hadlahalli villages. It has decided to start Young Farmers' Associations in all the villages of the group.

The annual income of the Group Panchayat, which was Rs. 4,033-41 (excluding opening balance) in 1961-62, had increased to Rs. 8,610 (excluding opening balance) in 1969-70. The annual expenditure since inception of the panchayat in 1960 varied from the minimum of Rs. 859 in 1963-64 to the maximum of Rs. 12,703 in 1967-68. At the end of 1969-70, there was a closing balance of Rs. 11,815.84. The following figures indicate the receipts and payments for the years 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1969-70 :—

Year	*Receipts*	*Payments*
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1961-62	4,033.41	1,365.37
1965-66	3,958.39	2,109.11
1969-70	8,610.00	7,711.23

The following are the details of receipts and payments of the Kurubathur Group Panchayat for the year 1969-70 :—

Receipts	Rs. P.	*Payments*	Rs. P.
(1) Opening Balance as on 1-4-1969	10,917.01	(1) Secretary's salary	625.00
(2) From cattle pounds	1,465.21	(2) T.A.	235.50
(3) Tax on vacant sites	2.00	(3) Attender's salary	710.00
(4) Sprayer hire charges	12.45	(4) Pond-keeper's salary	285.00
(5) Advances recovered	502.50	(5) Messenger's remuneration	218.75
(6) Library fees	3.00	(6) Meeting charges	45.00
(7) House-tax	860,00	(7) Grant to Young Farmers' Association	79.60
(8) Library cess	24.14	(8) Furniture	124.00
(9) Audit recovery	16.00	(9) Radio	165.00
(10) Shop-tax	97.00	(10) Stamps	20.00
(11) Licence fees	100.00	(11) Clothes to Harijan pupils	200.00
(12) Villagers' contributions	85.50	(12) Books	150.00
(13) 30% of land revenue (grant from Govt.)	2,409.26	(13) Repairs to roads and wells	1,798.00
(14) T.D.B. grant for wells	3,000.00	(14) Library cess	106.00
(15) Miscellaneous	33.00	(15) Agricultural implements	105.28
		(16) Mid-day meals	105.40
		(17) National Festivals	45.00
		(18) Advances	2,592 50
		(19) Miscellaneous	101.20
		(20) Closing balance	11,815.84
Total :	19,527.07	Total :	19,527.07

TABLE I

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of various Town Municipalities in Hassan District for the year 1937-38

Sl. No.	*Name of Town Municipality*	*Population*	*Opening Balance as on* 1-7-1938	*Income during* 1937-38	*Total*	*Expenditure*	*Closing Balance on* 30-6-1938
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Hassan ..	10,544	6,973	69,878	76,851	62,628	14,223
2.	Alur ..	1,999	1,709	7,971	9,680	7,556	2,124
3.	Sakleshpur ..	2,923	26,854	25,100	51,954	25,509	26,445
4.	Belur ..	3,278	1,449	7,118	8,567	6,811	1,756
5.	Arsikere ..	5,831	17,710	31,471	49,181	27,522	21,659
6.	Banavara ..	3,426	892	6,240	7,132	5,953	1,179
7.	Harnahalli ..	2,300	484	1,615	2,099	1,315	784
8.	Channarayapatna	3,473	5,258	12,145	17,403	13,083	4,320
9.	Shravanabelagola	2,379	2,399	6,107	8,506	7,745	761
10.	Holenarsipur ..	8,147	129	30,698	30,828	29,477	1,350
11.	Arkalgud ..	4,908	2,516	8,450	10,966	7,416	3,550
12.	Konanur ..	2,636	2,554	7,400	9,954	9,025	924
	Total ..		68,927	2,14,193	2,83,120	2,04,040	79,080

NB :—The incidence of taxation ranged from Re 0-7-11 to Rs. 2—15—6, the average being Rs. 2—1—0 during 1937-38 and Rs. 2—0—1 during 1936-37.

TABLE II

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Town Municipal Councils in Hassan District from 1966-67 to 1968-69

Sl. No.	Name of the Town Municipal Council	1966–67		1967–68		1968–69	
		Receipts	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan ..	9,43,246	7,93,300	10,40,761	8,98,479	13,18,312	12,69,278
2.	Arsikere ..	4,54,274	4,63,909	4,76,313	4,73,019	5,90,362	4,76,875
3.	Holenarsipur	2,27,646	2,37,162	2,31,046	2,38,319	2,03,931	2,32,980
4.	Arkalgud ..	1,05,060	1,11,118	72,100	75,000	63,585	70,946
5.	Channarayapatna	2,21,039	2,18,740	1,60,787	1,46,797	2,76,805	2,77,289
6.	Belur ..	1,79,593	1,94,228	1,90,153	2,03,104	2,62,473	2,76,837
7.	Sakleshpur ..	2,55,629	2,33,620	2,79,696	2,80,128	2,02,000	2,77,500
8.	Konanur ..	1,15,021	1,09,284	75,485	75,901	77,935	79,692
9.	Banavara ..	50,103	46,492	46,073	37,218	1,88970	1,69,328
10.	Shravanabelagola	2,28,773	*2,67.323	86,006	93,519	68,645	74,784
11.	Alur ..	34,708	41,564	42,827	46,696	..	..

*The abnormal increase is owing to the Mahamasthakabhisheka held during that year.

TABLE III

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Hassan District during the year 1967-68

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Board	Land Revenue assigend by Government	Rates and Taxes	Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources	Miscellaneous	Education	Grants and contributions	Debt Heads	Total	Opening Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan ..	1,11,088	60,713	15,411	10,044	3,500	18,000	44,126	2,92,882	1,16,096
2.	Arsikere ..	64,113	81,358	65,245	38,566	32,254	11,064	34,319	3,26,919	45,035
3.	Channarayapatna ..	64,903	50,834	888	75	28,448	17,525	49,894	2,12,567	42,527
4.	Holenarsipur ..	29,234	29,430	13,661	1,149	4,615	3,000	30,122	1,11,211	69,420
5.	Arkalgud ..	39,903	38,781	15,919	716	9,866	1,06,937	2,222	2,14,344	63,996
6.	Sakleshpur ..	52,537	81,073	4,806	16,107	34,704	7,075	2,800	1,99,102	1,22,200
7.	Belur ..	77,284	57,843	11,211	1,920	50,242	7,244	13,823	2,19,567	3,16,157
8.	Alur ..	11,322	50,269	24,640	1,136	44,529	..	10,301	1,42,197	26,372
	Total ..	4,50,384	4,50,301	1,51,781	69,713	2,08,158	2,00,845	1,87,607	17,18,789	8,01,803

TABLE IV

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in Hassan District during the year 1967-68

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Board	General Adminis-tration	Public Works	Public Health	Civic Amenities	Education	Health contribu-tion and grant-in-aid	Miscel-laneous	Debt Heads	Total	Closing Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan ..	18,496	79,090	34,363	1,600	50,685	300	10,000	48,390	2,42,924	44,017
2.	Arsikere ..	23,760	1,05,632	71,400	5,028	53,641	1,500	1,127	54,982	3,17,070	54,884
3.	Channarayapatna ..	15,065	35,775	22,890	1,820	78,304	4,576	4,452	49,731	2,12,613	42,481
4.	Holenarsipur ..	10,735	14,639	21,808	250	28,278	150	976	42,360	1,19,196	61,435
5.	Arkalgud ..	22,211	38,039	24,972	5,184	27,141	4,375	24,524	3,119	1,49,565	1,18,775
6.	Sakleshpur ..	14,365	40,182	34,196	7,997	31,036	..	17,412	15,680	1,60,868	1,60,494
7.	Belur ..	11,799	83,650	25,606	4,464	36,014	26	5,933	19,633	1,87,125	3,48,539
8.	Alur ..	11,322	50,269	24,641	1,135	44,530	..	10,301	19,030	1,61,228	7,341
	Total ..	1,27,753	4,47,276	2,59,876	27,478	3,49,629	10,927	74,725	2,52,925	15,50,589	8,37,966

TABLE V

Statement showing the financial position of the Taluk Development Boards in Hassan District for the year 1967-68

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk Board*	*Opening Balance on 1-4-1967*	*Receipts for the year 1967-68*	*Total*	*Expenditure for the year 1967-68*	*Closing Balance on 31-3-1968*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan ..	1,16,096	2,16,680	3,32,776	2,88,659	44,117
2.	Arsikere ..	45,035	3,26,919	3,71,954	3,11,070	60,884
3.	Channarayapatna ..	42,527	2,12,567	2,55,094	2,12,613	42,481
4.	Holenarsipur ..	69,420	1,11,211	1,80,631	1,19,196	61,435
5.	Arkalgud ..	63,996	2,14,344	2,78,340	1,59,565	1,18,775
6.	Sakleshpur ..	1,22,200	1,99,102	3,21,302	1,60,808	1,60,494
7.	Belur ..	3,16,157	2,19,567	5,35,724	1,87,185	3,48,539
8.	Alur ..	26,372	1,42,197	1,68,569	1,61,228	7,341
	Total ..	8,01,803	16,42,587	24,44,390	16,00,324	8,44,066

TABLE VI

Statement showing the number of Village Panchayats and the number of members elected in various taluks of Hassan District as on 31-3-1969

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*	*Number of Village Panchayats*	*Total number of members*	*Total number of general seats*	*Total number of women members*	*Total number of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe members*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Alur ..	24	284	170	48	66
2.	Belur ..	44	552	336	90	126
3.	Sakleshpur ..	40	486	310	80	96
4.	Arkalgud ..	43	551	388	86	77
5.	Holenarsipur ..	31	403	282	62	59
6.	Channarayapatna ..	61	779	587	122	70
7.	Arsikere ..	74	918	616	149	153
8.	Hassan ..	83	993	718	166	109
	Total ..	400	4,966	3,407	803	756

TABLE VII

Income and Expenditure of Village Panchayats in Hassan District during the year 1967-68

Head	*Income*	*Head*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1. Rates and Taxes levied	3,37,072.00	1. General Administration	1,28,500.00
2. Revenue derived from Panchayat property	2,150.00	2. Public safety	..
		3. Public Works executed by Public Works Department	..
3. Miscellaneous	..	4. Public Works executed by Panchayats ..	1,38,000.00
4. Education	..	5. Public Health	..
5. Grants and contributions at 30% of Land Revenue.	4,68,899.67	6. Civic amenities	81,610.00
		7. Education	..
6. Grant and contribution at 5% of Land Revenue.	..	8. Grants-in-aid and contribution ..	..
		9. Miscellaneous	8,91,750.00
7. Other grants and contributions ..	..		
Total ..	8,08,121.67	Total ..	12,39,860.00
Opening Balance ..	8,13,000.00	Closing Balance ..	3,81,261.67
Total ..	16,21,121.67	Total ..	16,21,121.67

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education in ancient days

IN the ancient days, mostly Vedic system of instruction was prevalent in Mysore State as in other parts of India. The teaching was largely oral, the student committing to memory long passages from various works. Education was more or less vocational and that of the priestly class was more academic than that of other sections of the people ; the former studied the Vedas, Vedangas, grammar, literature, mathematics, logic, ethics, etymology, astronomy, etc., and sometimes practical arts like singing and dancing. The pupils were required to stay in the *Gurukulas* attached to their teachers, doing hard work not only for themselves but also for their teachers. As a rule, the student had to remain with the teacher till he finished his course, the duration of which was about 12 years.

The education of the warrior class was different from that of the priestly class. It included less of Vedic studies and more of the use of arms and military training besides a study of the science of polity, and it was more vocational than academic in nature. The princesses and daughters of noblemen were highly accomplished in music and dancing and some of them were versed in the science of polity also. The education of the children of traders and artisans was more domestic than institutional, the boy learning his trade from the father or guardian, besides the general education he might receive under a teacher. The crafts were mostly hereditary and the skill in them was handed down from the father to the son, the teaching being informal. In some of the occupations, certain works containing the traditional rules were learnt by rote.

Education enjoyed the patronage of kings, noblemen, merchants and others who were making endowments, the act of which was considered highly meritorious. *Gurukulas*, temples and *mathas* were centres of learning. The institutions of higher learning were called *ghatikas*. Some of the educational institutions were residential in nature, where there was provision for free lodging and boarding, lighting, water-supply, oil-baths,

clothing and medical aid. In the temples, which were also the centres of educational, social and cultural activities, the priests read stories from the *Ramayana, Mahabharata, Puranas*, etc., to village audiences. The walls of the temples were sculptured with scenes from the epics, illustrating the stories read by the priests. The performance of dance, music and drama in temples and other places trained the people to appreciate the arts.*

Hoysala period

It seems, by the time of the Hoysalas, some kind of primary schools existed in every big village. It is interesting to note about the working of an institution that existed near Arsikere in the *Agrahara* of Narasimhapura. Heggade Ereyanna established there a boarding school and appointed one Boleya Soviyanna of that place to teach children Kannada. His pay was fixed at 12 *gadyanas* for twenty boys. A female cook was also appointed to prepare food for the boys. Sarvajnapura was another famous *agrahara* in the district. We find that women of higher social strata made a good mark in the field of education. Shantaladevi, the renowned queen of Vishnuvardhana, was known for her accomplishments in the field of learning. Ordinarily, the education of women consisted mostly in instruction provided by public musical recitals of *Puranic* stories, religious discourses, dramatic shows, etc. Temples were often the venue for such activities.

As far as the technical education was concerned, the home of every good craftsman was a small technical school, and apprentices earned while they learnt, living in close touch with their masters, through which process craftsmanship was handed down from generation to generation. The expert sculptors and architects of the period had an intensive training in their craft, with grounding in the *Puranas*, mathematics, paintings and civil engineering. Mathematics and Veterinary Science were also cultivated. The Hoysala kings evinced a keen interest in the development of veterinary science also. During the Vijayanagara and later times also, more or less the same system of education continued. The Jains were among the first to use the regional language for literary purposes. Shravanabelagola has been a well known centre of Jaina learning. The Jaina *Sutras* give lists of famous teachers who were much sought after by the students. The education in Jaina institutions was based more or less on the Brahmanic model.*

Muhammadan Institutions

The Muslim system of education was closely connected with religion, and mosques, especially in towns, were the centres of learning as well as literary activities. Muhammadan institutions

*Source: "Karnataka through the Ages" published by the Government of Mysore, 1968, pp. 461-464.

were known as 'Maktabs' and 'Madarasahs'. The '*Maktab*' was a primary school attached to a mosque where instruction was given to boys in portions of the Koran. Instruction in reading, writing and simple arithmetic was also included in its curriculum, while the 'Madarasah' was a school or collage of higher learning.

Modern Education

In the old Mysore State, modern education had its beginning in 1833 with the establishment of a free English School at Mysore by the then ruler, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Later as a result of the "Halifax Despatch" of 1854, began the systematic activity in the field of education as elsewhere in India. The structure of education was mainly based on the plan set out in the 'Despatch' by the Directors of the East India Company. At the time of that 'Despatch', the Mysore State was under the direct rule of the British Commissioner. When the provisions of the 'Despatch' had to be applied to the State, Mr. Deveraux, the Judicial Commissioner, drew up a scheme of education which was sanctioned by the Government with slight modifications. The next important step in the history of education was the sanction of "the Hobli School System" in 1868 as proposed by Mr. Rice. As per this scheme, a school was sanctioned for every hobli in the State where the people desired to have a school and agreed to provide a school building. As a result of this policy, a majority of hoblies had schools, while each taluk headquarter had a 'Vernacular' school. Even after the rendition of the State to the ruling family, the educational policy continued as before, and there was a steady progress in all directions. European Missionaries founded schools at some of the district headquarters. In 1858, there was one such school at Hassan, which was taken over by Government to serve as a divisional school.

Growth of literacy

Formerly, the main purpose of primary education was not so much as to secure a permanent literacy, but to equip the individual with the means to improve himself. The actual enumeration of literates in the district was based on those who were able to read and write any simple letter in any language spoken in the district. In 1891, the Census reports divided the population in respect of literacy into three categories namely, "learned", "literate" and "illiterate". In 1911, only those, who could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, were considered as literate. This resulted in excluding those who were merely able to put their signature.

In the 1951 Census, the test for literacy was the ability to read and write a simple message in some language or other, and "illiterates" included partly literates who could read but not write. In the 1961 Census, the definition of literacy was : "Literate is a person who can both read and write. The test for reading is

ability to read any simple letter either in print or manuscript. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter". However, it would be difficult to say whether literacy has invariably reached a good level of reading and writing, although in the method of classifying literates, the definition as laid down has been satisfactorily followed.

Literacy through the decades

Till 1941, the percentage of literacy was very low in the district. It was only from that year onwards that substantial progress was achieved in this sphere. The following table indicates the population, the number of literates and percentage of literacy, both among males and females, for 1931 and 1941 :—

Year	Males		Percentage of literacy	Females		Percentage of literacy
	Population	No. of literates		Population	No. of literates	
1931 ..	3,00,796	43,863	15	2,96,191	6,012	2.0
1941 ..	3,17,513	64,538	20.3	3,10,205	12,262	4.0

Statements showing the comparative position in respect of the total number of literates in 1951 and in 1961 and the percentage of literacy in the district, both according to taluks as well as towns are given at the end of the chapter. It is interesting to note that the number of literate persons had gone up to 1,43,434 in 1951 of whom 1,12,801 were men and 30,633 women, the total percentage of literates being 20.1. In 1961, it had increased further and the number of literates was 2,16,570 of whom 1,60,237 were males and 56,337 females the total percentage of literates being 24.2. The percentage of literates in the urban areas, which had been 42.2 in 1951, had risen to 48.9, according to the 1961 census, and in the rural areas it had risen from 16.9 to 18.5. The reasons for variation in the percentage of literacy in the rural and urban areas are obvious. Though the number of primary schools has increased in the rural areas, mostly the younger generation is benefited from them, while those, who were illiterate or semi-illiterate, by and large, continued to be so.

The percentage of literacy among males in the district, which was 31.0 in 1951 had risen to 35.3 in 1961 and the literacy percentage among females also increased from 8.7 to 12.8. The subjoined statement gives the figures pertaining to population, number of literates and percentage of literacy, both among males and females, for 1951 and 1961 :—

Year	Males		Percentage of literacy	Females		Percentage of literacy
	Population	No. of literates		Population	No. of literates	
1951 ..	3,63,049	1,12,801	31.0	3,52,086	30,633	8.7
1961 ..	4,54,292	1,60,237	35.3	4,39,087	56,337	12.8

The people have become aware of the handicaps of illiteracy. It is clear from the above figures that more and more people are getting the benefit of literacy which is becoming indispensable in the modern days. The liberal policy of the State Government to provide all possible facilities for the educational advancement of the people, has helped a great deal the spread of literacy and improvement of its standard.

Educational levels

The statement given below shows the number of literates and persons possessing various educational qualifications in the district as enumerated in the 1951 census :—

Educational level	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Literates ..	1,31,348	1,02,803	28,545
Middle School ..	7,964	6,304	1,660
S.S.L.C. or Higher Secondary	2,837	2,501	830
Intermediate in Arts or Science	277	240	.
Graduate in Arts or Science ..	310	293	31
Post-graduate in Arts or Science	27	27	17
Teaching ..	258	235	28
Engineering ..	112	112	.
Agriculture ..	21	21	..
Veterinary ..	11	11	..
Commerce ..	21	21	..
Legal ..	85	78	7
Medical ..	111	100	11
Others ..	52	49	3
Total ..	1,43,434	1,12,801	30,633

After a decade *i.e.*, in 1961, the following was the position in respect of number of literates without educational level and the number of literates with certain educational levels :—

Educational level		*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
1. Literates without educational level	..	1,80,046	1,33,537	46,509
2. Primary or Junior Basic Education	..	24,591	16,793	7,798
3. Matriculation and above	..	12,269	10,332	1,937
Total	..	2,16,906	1,60,662	56,244

The following figures indicate the number of persons in the urban areas of the district possessing educational qualifications higher than matriculation or higher secondary as in 1961 :—

Educational level	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
1. Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	246	237	9
2. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	81	57	24
3. University or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	590	545	45
4. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	212	184	28
(*a*) Engineering	67	67	..
(*b*) Medicine	18	13	5
(*c*) Agriculture	13	13	..
(*d*) Veterinary and dairying	6	6	..
(*e*) Teaching	108	85	23

Administrative Set-up

Prior to 1st July 1970, there was a District Educational Officer who was responsible for the administration and control of all Junior and Senior Primary Schools in the district. In addition, he was responsible for the release of grants to aided high schools, orphanages and aided hostels in the district. He was assisted by two Assistant Educational Officers in charge of primary education—one at Hassan having jurisdiction over Hassan, Arsikere, Channarayapatna and Holenarsipur taluks and the other at Sakleshpur with jurisdiction over Sakleshpur, Belur, Alur and Arkalgud taluks. There was also another Assistant Educational

Officer at the district headquarters in charge of secondary education having jurisdiction over all the secondary schools in the district. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Chitradurga Division, was in charge of the administration and control of all secondary and teachers' training institutions in the district. There were eight Range Offices in the district, one in each taluk headquarters and two Urdu Ranges, one at Hassan and the other at Holenarsipur. Each of these ranges was, up to 1st July 1970, under the control of an Inspector of Schools, assisted by Deputy Inspectors in the work of compulsory education as well as inspection of schools.

Re organisation of Department

Owing to the rapid expansion in the field of education since 1956 and great increase in the number of school-going children, the administrative set-up for supervision and inspection was found to be inadequate involving wastage and ineffectiveness. The Mysore Pay Commission (1966-68) felt that there was urgent need for strengthening the Inspectorate for achieving improvement in the standard of education. The working group on Educational Planning, Administration and Education set-up by the Planning Commission also emphasised the need for providing better supervision and guidance to schools. In view of these factors, the Government of Mysore ordered the re-organisation of the Department in June 1970. As per this order, every Range Office of the taluk-level is entrusted to an Assistant Educational Officer (Class II) instead of an Inspector of Schools (Class III). He is assisted by graduate Inspectors at the rate of one Inspector for every 75 schools. The Urdu Ranges were attached to the respective Taluk Ranges. The Urdu Inspectors who are under the administrative control of the Taluk Range Officers concerned, continue to inspect Urdu Primary Schools.

Now, every district is headed by an officer of the rank of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction assisted by Junior Class I Officers at the rate of one officer for every 50 high schools in the district. With a view to providing guidance to subject teachers, an Academic Wing consisting of five officers—one each for English, Kannada, Physical Science and Mathematics, Biological Sciences and Social Studies—is attached to each District Office. The number of divisions is also reduced from five to four, each division being co-terminous with the corresponding revenue division.

The Hassan district has been sanctioned one post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction, one post of Educational Officer, eight posts of Assistant Educational Officers (one for each Taluk Range) and five posts of Subject Inspectors for the Academic Wing and proportionately the ministerial staff is also strengthened from 1st July 1970. The Deputy Director of Public

Instruction is functioning under the control and supervision of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Pre-Primary Education

Pre-primary or nursery education in the State is, for the most part, managed by private organisations. The general policy of the Government in this respect is one of encouragement and assistance rather than of direct initiative. Private agencies and local bodies are helped with grant-in-aid for starting kindergarten and nursery schools. With the assistance of the Social Welfare Board, a number of *Balawadies* have been started specially in rural areas The Government grant-in-aid in respect of the rural pre-primary schools is 70 per cent of the authorised expenditure while in the case of the urban pre-primary schools, it is 50 per cent of the authorised expenditure. Generally, lady teachers with S.S.L.C. qualification and special training in nursery education are employed in these schools.

There were nine recognised nursery schools in the Hassan district in the year 1969-70 with a pupil strength of 413 boys and 400 girls under the charge of 17 teachers, of whom six women and one man were trained. Some municipalities in the district are also contributing towards the maintenance of *Shishuviharas* in their respective towns.

Primary Education

After the formation of the new Mysore State in 1956, it was found that the pattern of pre-college education varied from region to region. With a view to obtaining a uniformity throughout the State, a special Educational Integration Advisory Committee was set up in December 1956 to review various aspects of the question and to evolve measures to bring about uniformity. The Government accepted the recommendations of this committee and passed final orders in 1959, ushering in a new era in the State's educational policy. Consequent on this, the primary and secondary stages of education were reorganised on the basis of a seven-year course of primary and a four-year course of higher secondary education. Under the new pattern, the Junior Primary Schools consist of standards I to IV, while the Senior Primary Schools either standards I to VII or V to VII.

Progress of Primary Education

Within a period of three decades, a remarkable progress has been made in the field of primary education in the district. During 1936-37, there were 646 primary schools of all types with 20,234 pupils under the charge of 2,477 teachers. The number of primary schools increased to 934 in 1956-57, to 1,190 in 1963-64 and to 1,293 in 1968. The annexed table gives the comparative figures of the

junior primary schools, pupils and teachers in the district during the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 :

Year		*No. of Schools*	*No. of pupils*			*No. of teachers*		
			Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
1956–57	..	934	30,285	19,030	49,315	1,268	160	1,428
1961–62	..	1,136	33,120	26,472	59,592	1,516	195	1,711

As a result of effective implementation of the compulsory primary education scheme from 1961, the district made further noteworthy progress in the field of primary education during the years from 1961 to 1968. The student-strength increased rapidly in the several standards of primary schools, and additional primary schools were opened at a number of new places. Consequent on this, the number of teachers also increased proportionately. The following table shows the comparative position in regard to the number of schools, the strength of pupils and teachers in the district in 1960-61 and 1967-68 :—

Year		*No. of Schools*	*No. of pupils*		*Total*	*No. of teachers*		*Total*
			Boys	*Girls*		*Men*	*Women*	
1961–62	..	1,136	33,120	26,472	59,592	1,516	195	1,711
1967–68	..	1,293	43,870	36,467	80,337	1,637	359	1,996

Junior Primary Schools

As previously stated, junior primary schools are those institutions which have standards I to IV. There were 1,418 such schools, including the Urdu junior primary schools, in the district as in 1969-70. Out of these 1,418 institutions, 1,313 boys' and 18 girls' schools had Kannada as the medium of instruction. The sub-joined statement gives the number of Kannada Junior Primary Schools for boys, the number of pupils and teachers, taluk-wise, in the district, as in 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*		*No. of Schools*	*No. of pupils*		*Total*	*No. of teachers*		*Total*
				Boys	*Girls*		*Men*	*Women*	
1.	Arsikere	..	212	8,394	6,861	15,255	256	37	293
2.	Arkalgud	..	174	6,921	4,088	11,009	230	8	238
3.	Alur	..	85	2,489	1,992	4,481	91	8	99
4.	Belur	..	152	4,974	3,651	8,625	167	26	193
5.	Channarayapatna		217	6,764	5,246	12,010	269	15	284
6.	Hassan	..	253	8,060	6,596	14,656	329	51	380
7.	Holenarsipur	..	129	4,293	2,941	7,234	180	5	185
8.	Sakleshpur	..	91	2,700	1,986	4,686	96	8	104
	Total	..	1,313	44,595	33,361	77,956	1,618	158	1,770

Girls' Schools.—There were 18 junior primary schools for girls with Kannada as the medium of instruction. These schools were situated in all the taluks except in Alur taluk. Forty-three women teachers and 32 men teachers were in charge of these schools with a total strength of 3,348 girls and 185 boys, as in 1069-70.

Urdu Schools.—There were 87 Urdu Junior Primary Schools in the district as in 1969-70, 78 for boys and nine for girls. Eighty-eight men teachers and 14 women teachers were in-charge of the boys' primary schools with a total strength of 1,841 boys and 1,289 girls, while 13 women teachers and five men teachers were in charge of the girls' schools with a total strength of 600 girls and 17 boys.

Upgraded Primary Schools

There were 150 upgraded primary schools in the district as in 1963 imparting education from classes I to VIII. Of these, 139 institutions were meant for boys with Kannada as the medium of instruction. The following table gives the number of such schools, pupils and teachers, taluk-wise, as on the 1st November 1963 :—

Name of taluk	*No. of Schools*	*No. of pupils*		*Total*	*No. of teachers*		*Total*
		Boys	*Girls*		*Men*	*Women*	
Arsikere ..	28	2,892	1,449	4,341	96	2	98
Arkalgud ..	10	828	515	1,343	34	1	35
Alur ..	7	463	251	714	20	..	20
Belur ..	10	1,193	704	1,897	35	2	37
Channarayapatna ..	16	1,068	803	1,871	57	..	57
Hassan ..	30	2,092	1,451	3,543	105	5	110
Holenarsipur ..	22	1,355	837	2,192	73	..	73
Sakleshpur ..	16	1,411	965	2,376	62	2	46
Total ..	139	11,302	6,975	18,277	482	12	494

Urdu Schools.—In addition to the above-mentioned Kannada upgraded primary schools, there were seven Urdu boys' schools with a pupil strength of 346 boys and 332 girls, and four Urdu girls' schools with a pupil strength of ten boys and 493 girls, in the district, as on the 1st November 1963. Twenty-five men teachers and eighteen women teachers were in charge of these Urdu schools.

New-Type Middle Schools

In 1963, there were 74 New-Type Middle Schools in the district, consisting of all the classes from I to VIII. Of these, 64 institutions were having the Kannada medium and were meant for boys but with the provision to admit girls also. The following table indicates the number of such schools, pupils and teachers in each taluk of the district as in 1963 :—

Name of taluk		*No. of Schools*	*No. of pupils*		*Total*	*No. of teachers*		*Total*
			Boys	*Girls*		*Men*	*Women*	
Arsikere	..	13	1,794	917	2,711	77	2	79
Arkalgud	..	9	1,391	724	2,115	50	6	56
Alur	..	3	391	228	619	18	2	70
Belur	..	1	245	115	360	8	..	8
Channarayapatna	..	11	1,147	607	1,754	44	..	44
Hassan	..	12	1,656	834	2,490	66	14	80
Holenarsipur	..	11	1,396	668	2,064	71	..	71
Sakleshpur	..	4	730	522	1,252	27	1	28
Total	..	64	8,750	4,615	13,365	361	25	386

Besides these Kannada institutions, there were also seven Urdu boys' and three Urdu girls' schools in the district, with a total pupil strength of 771 boys and 799 girls, under the charge of 34 men teachers and 20 women teachers, during that year.

Middle Schools

The middle schools, now called senior primary schools, consisted of four classes from V to VIII prior to 1963-64, subsequent to a four-year primary course. These were separate schools with teachers possessing the minimum S.S.L.C. qualification. There was a class examination at the end of the VIII class (in lieu of the public examination which was abolished from the year 1954), the passing of which enabled the pupils to take up the high school course of three years.

In 1963, there were 65 middle schools in the district, as against 27 middle schools in 1936-37 (23 Kannada boys', two Kannada girls' and two Urdu boys' middle schools). The total pupil-strength of these 65 middle schools was 10,923 boys and 4,896 girls. Of these, forty-nine were Government institutions for boys and had Kannada as the medium of instruction. The following table shows the number of such schools, pupils and teachers, taluk-wise, as in 1963 :—

Name of taluk		*No. of Schools*	*No. of pupils*		*Total*	*No. of teachers*		*Total*
			Boys	*Girls*		*Men*	*Women*	
Arsikere	..	9	1,734	304	2,038	58	5	63
Arkalgud	..	6	1,245	214	1,459	36	6	42
Alur	..	2	424	136	560	10	1	11
Belur	..	5	932	159	1,091	28	9	37
Channarayapatna	..	9	1,797	361	2,158	53	2	55
Hassan	..	10	2,159	296	2,455	73	17	90
Holenarsipur	..	5	1,314	104	1,418	36	4	40
Sakleshpur	..	3	617	193	810	16	4	20
Total	..	49	10,222	1,767	11,989	310	48	358

In addition to the above mentioned middle schools, there were four Urdu boys' schools, one Urdu girls' school and four private institutions. In all these institutions, there was a total pupil-strength of 701 boys and 1,060 girls under the charge of 24 men teachers and 31 women teachers.

Senior Primary Schools

After the introduction of the new syllabus in all primary schools in 1962-63, primary education became an integrated course of seven years from standard I to VII. All the schools having either standards from I to VII or V to VII (without the first four standards) are called Senior Primary Schools. There were 368 Kannada Boys' Senior Primary Schools in the district as in 1969-70 with a total pupil-strength of 37,971 boys and 22,452 girls under the charge of 1,317 men teachers and 392 women teachers. For particulars regarding the number of Kannada Boys' Senior Primary Schools having standards I to VI as well as V to VII, the number of pupils and teachers, taluk-wise, as in 1969-70, see table appended at the end of the Chapter (Table III).

Girls' Schools.—In the year 1969-70, there were only three Girls' Senior Primary Schools with standards I to VII with a total pupil strength of 606 girls under the charge of nine men teachers and four women teachers. Of the three, two were at Hassan and one at Holenarsipur. In 1969-70, in all, there were nine Girls' Senior Primary Schools in the district (except in Alur taluk), with standards V to VII, with a total pupil strength of 2,311 girls, under the charge of 49 women teachers and 24 men teachers.

Urdu Schools.—There were fifteen Urdu Boys' Senior Primary Schools with standards I to VII, in the district in 1969-70, with a total pupil-strength of 1,396 boys and 595 girls, under the charge of 55 men teachers and 22 women teachers. The number of senior primary schools with standards V to VII was only four situated in Hassan, Belur and Holenarsipur with a total pupil-strength of 362 boys and 82 girls under the charge of 12 men teachers and seven women teachers.

There were seven Urdu Girls' Senior Primary Schools with standards I to VII situated one in each taluk (except in Alur), with a total pupil strength of 1,425 girls, under the charge of 32 women teachers and four men teachers in 1969-70 and in addition, there was one such school in Hassan town with 217 girls under the charge of six women teachers.

Tamil School, Arsikere

A Tamil Primary School was started during 1962-63 at Arsikere to cater to the needs of Tamil-speaking pupils. As on 31st March 1969, there were 59 boys and 40 girls studying in different standards from I to VI and there were two teachers.

Residential Primary Schools

There are two residential primary schools in the district, one is for Scheduled Castes, located at Murundi in Arsikere taluk and the other for nomadic tribes located at Karle in Hassan taluk. Especially the first one at Murundi is running well and has an accommodative building of its own constructed at a cost of about Rs. 21,800.

Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961

After the attainment of Independence, steady efforts have been made to expand and improve primary education with a view to making it universal, free and compulsory. The Union Government suggested that a programme of compulsory primary education be implemented from the year 1961-62 and that at least 90 per cent of the children belonging to the age-group 6-11 be brought into schools by the end of 1965-66. The State took up this task in right earnest and implemented the scheme by stages, starting with the children of the age group 6-7 in 1961-62 and covering the entire age group of 6-11 before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. For this purpose, the provisions of the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, were brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 1st August 1961, and rules were also framed for its effective implementation. The following are some of the important provisions of the Act:

(*a*) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child.

(*b*) Making it the responsibility of every parent to see to the regular attendance of his children at an approved school.

(*c*) Appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment of children.

(*d*) Prevention of employment of children, so that they may be enabled to attend schools regularly, and

(*e*) Constitution of Primary School Panchayat Courts to try offences under the Act.

A child completing the age of 5 years and ten months on 22nd May of each year is required to attend an approved school. But even children who have completed the age of 5 years can be admitted to primary I standard on a voluntary basis. A State-level Seminar on compulsory primary education was held in April 1961. Some of the important recommendations of this Seminar, which were accepted by the Government, were the following:

(1) Opening of schools in all villages having a minimum population of 300 or where the minimum number of students for opening a school are available;

(2) Appointment of additional teachers to existing schools, where necessary;

(3) Provision of incentive schemes like mid-day meals, free supply of books, attendance scholarships, etc ;

(4) Constitution of School Betterment Committee for each school ; and

(5) Making it the responsibility of Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities to implement the scheme of compulsory primary education, in their respective jurisdictions.

Enumeration of Children

Enumeration of children of the age group 6-11 is being conducted every year in the month of December to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The number of children enumerated and enrolled and the percentage of enrolment for the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 in Hassan district are shown in the following statement :—

Year	*No. of children enumerated*		Total	*No. of children enrolled*		Total	*Percentage of enrolment*		Total
	Boys	*Girls*		*Boys*	*Girls*		*Boys*	*Girls*	
1965-66	68,245	62,787	1,31,034	61,513	55,688	1,17,201	94	90	92
1966-67	68,714	64,206	1,32,920	40,083	58,934	1,23,017	90	92	91
1967-68	77,640	70,116	1,47,756	72,926	63,505	1,36,431	94	91	92
1968-69	79,700	68,437	1,48,146	74,211	63,019	1,37,220	93	92	93
1969-70	85,763	76,287	1,62,050	81,201	70,678	1,51,879	93	91	92

As seen from the above statement, the enrolment of children in the district has been quite encouraging and it has been above the target of 90 per cent, being more or less steady throughout the past five years.

Mid-day Meals

The purpose of providing mid-day meals in the primary schools to poor children is to promote their school attendance and thus help to make the universal, free and compulsory primary education a full success all over the State. The Mid-day Meals Scheme was started in October 1963 and since then, the Department of Public Instruction in collaboration with the CARE (Co-operation for American Relief Everywhere), an American voluntary organisation, has been supplying mid-day meals to primary school children during the intervals. The food supplied to each school-going pupil includes three ounces of CSM (corn meals) and half an ounce of oil. To prepare the food for one pupil, the total expenditure for one year would amount to about Rs. 50. During the year 1965-66, the percentage of children covered under the Mid-day Meals Scheme in Hassan district was 52 while in the following year *i.e.*, in 1966-67, it was 100. In January 1969, the regular

number of beneficiaries allotted was 48,700 and number utilised was 66,360, thus showing an excess over the allotment. Even the pre-school children were benefited under this scheme. In January 1969, the number of such children benefited was 64,173. The interested agencies such as the Taluk Development Boards, Municipalities, Village Panchayats, etc., are playing an important role in feeding as many school-going children as possible under this scheme.

Changes in syllabi

Consequent on the recommendations of the Education Integration Advisory Committee for a seven-year primary education followed by a four-year higher secondary education, a Curriculum Committee was appointed to formulate the outlines of the primary school course and various syllabus-committees were also appointed to draw up detailed syllabi for the subjects and activities in primary schools. These sub-committees first prepared the drafts and they were published with a view to eliciting opinions, criticisms and suggestions. Next, an *ad-hoc* committee was appointed to finalise the draft syllabi. The recommendations of the *ad-hoc* committee were accepted by the Educational Integration Advisory Committee. The Government approved the finalised syllabi, and the revised syllabi of standards I and II were introduced in all primary schools in the State from the school year 1959-60, those of standards III and IV from 1960-61 and those of V and VI from the year 1961-62. From the year 1962-63, the new syllabus of standard VII was introduced in all schools. A broad-based general education, consisting of a language study, core subjects (general mathematics, general science and social studies), arts and crafts, common activities and physical education, is imparted in the seven-year primary course. Kannada, the regional language, is made an additional optional subject in non-Kannada schools from standard IV and onwards, English is introduced from standard V and Hindi from standard VI.

Basic Education

Experiments in Basic Education were initiated in old Mysore State on the eve of attainment of independence. The principle underlying the scheme of Basic Education is that education must be based on some suitable craft in common usage in the locality. This system of education is expected to provide full and free scope to the physical, social and cultural development of pupils, so as to enable them to contribute their utmost to the well-being of the society. Having in view these principles of Basic Education laid down by Mahatma Gandhi, crafts such as agriculture, gardening, spinning and weaving, sericulture, wood-craft, smithy, laundering and poultry-keeping are taught in these institutions. Teachers for these schools are drawn from the Basic Training Institutions, where they are trained in general principles and methods of education along with certain crafts.

Junior Basic Schools

There were 169 Junior Basic Schools in the district with classes I to IV in 1963. The following table indicates the taluk-wise strength of pupils and teachers as in 1963 :—

Name of taluk		*No. of Schools*	*No. of pupils*		*Total*	*No. of teachers*		*Total*
			Boys	*Girls*		*Men*	*Women*	
Arsikere	..	17	1,518	969	2,487	58	6	64
Arkalgud	..	14	851	441	1,292	34	..	34
Alur	..	6	165	109	274	8	..	8
Belur	..	58	2,748	1,876	4,624	113	11	124
Channarayapatna	..	16	1,699	497	2,196	39	5	44
Hassan	..	36	1,857	1,538	3,395	90	17	107
Holenarsipur	..	15	560	301	861	24	2	26
Sakleshpur	..	7	291	239	530	11	1	12
Total	..	169	9,689	5,970	15,659	377	42	419

With a view to converting a large number of non-basic primary schools to the basic pattern, the syllabus for teacher-training institutions was revised from 1960-61 and it was decided to change all the training institutions into the basic type. When the new syllabus was introduced in all the primary standards stage by stage, by the year 1962-63, all the schools having standards I to IV began to be called Junior Primary Schools and schools having standards V to VII with or without the first four standards were called Senior Primary Schools.

Secondary Education

As already stated earlier, the Mysore Educational Integration Advisory Committee was constituted in December 1956 after the formation of the new Mysore State. Accepting the recommendations of this Committee, the Government passed orders directing that the pre-college education throughout the State should consist of an eleven years' course—seven years of primary and four years of secondary education, and that four years of secondary education should be organised in a single institution to be known as the higher secondary school or multi-purpose high school. The new scheme was ordered to be given effect to from the year 1960-61. According to the revised syllabi, the scheme of studies for the higher secondary education was—

Group 'A' (General).—(1) Languages: Kannada, Telugu, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil, Marathi, Prakrit

and Pali, (2) English, (3) Hindi, (4) Social Studies, (5) General Science, (6) General Mathematics, (7) Crafts and (8) Physical Education. Group 'B' (Vocational and other subjects from IX standard onwards): (1) Humanities, (2) Science, (3) Technical, (4) Agriculture, (5) Commerce, (6) Home Science, (7) Fine Arts and (8) Fisheries Technology. These syllabi were further revised abolishing the electives from the year 1969-70.

New Scheme of Studies

As per the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the State Advisory Board of Education resolved to recommend to provide a common curriculum of general education for the first 10 years of school education. Accordingly, a general curriculum committee and several sub-committees were formed to frame the syllabi in various subjects for standards VIII, IX and X. The electives in standard IX were abolished in the year 1969-70. The new syllabi, after the approval of the State Secondary Education Board, was approved by the Government in November 1968, with permission to implement it from 1969-70 in standard IX and from 1970-71 in standards VIII and X.

The new scheme of studies is as follows :—

1. First Language—

(a) One of the following languages: Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, English, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic.

OR

(b) One of the following composite courses :—

(i) Mother-tongue (Except Kannada) + Regional Language.

(ii) Mother-tongue+Classical Language

(iii) Regional Language + Classical Language (No composite course in the case of English).

2. Second Language—English
3. Third Language—Hindi
4. Science—Physics, Chemistry and Biology
5. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry
6. History, Geography and Civics
7. Physical Education
8. Games
9. Work Experience/Drawing and Art/Music and Dance
10. Moral Education/School Broadcasting
11. Library Work.

Secondary Education in the State has been made free for all the students, irrespective of the income of their parents, with effect from the school year 1966-67.

High Schools

In the year 1924-25, there was only one high school for boys in the district with a pupil strength of 248 boys and four girls. By the year 1940-41, it increased to only two having a total pupil strength of 536 boys and 37 girls. A separate high school for girls came into existence in 1943-44 during which year one more high school for boys was also started thus making a total of four high schools in that year. In all, there were 826 boys and 117 girls studying in these high schools. In the next decade, there was a rapid increase both in the number of high schools and in the strength of pupils. In 1951-52, there were 19 high schools for boys and three high schools for girls having a total pupil-strength of 3,208 boys and 749 girls. In the next decade, there was a further increase in the number of schools and students. In 1960-61, there were 27 high schools for boys, five high schools for girls, with a total pupil strength of 4,964 boys and 1,426 girls. Thereafter, the progress in secondary education has been quite rapid and the number of high schools had increased to 68 including seven girls' high schools, by the year 1968-69, having a total pupil strength of 10,748 boys and 4,349 girls.

During the year 1969-70, there were 71 high schools in the district, 62 for boys and nine for girls. Of the 62 high schools for boys, nine were Government schools and they were located at Banavara, Javagal (Arsikere taluk), Halebid (Belur taluk), Didaga, Kantharajapura (Channarayapatna taluk), Hassan, Mosale-Hosally, Shanthigrama (Hassan taluk) and Hallimysore (Holenarsipur taluk). None of them was a Higher Secondary School.

Municipal High Schools

It was in 1928 that the idea that the local bodies also should make efforts to promote secondary education was mooted and it gained momentum in subsequent years. With a view to helping them in this respect, the Government liberalised the system of maintenance and building grants. As a result, gradually several Municipalities came forward to start new high schools. During the year 1969-70, there were eight Municipal High Schools in the district, located at Arsikere, Arkalgud, Belur, Channarayapatna, Hassan, Holenarsipur, Konanur (Arkalgud taluk) and Sakleshpur. The high schools at Arsikere, Belur, Holenarsipur and Sakleshpur were Higher Secondary Schools.

District and Taluk Board High Schools

The District Boards also came forward, in 1948-49, to start new high schools. They evinced keen interest in the development of secondary education in the rural areas. The Taluk

Boards took over the management of these high schools after the abolition of the District Boards. There were thirty Taluk Development Board High Schools in the district in 1969-70. They were located at Alur, Rayarakoppal (Alur taluk), Belagumba, Doddametikurke, Gandsi-Shandy, Harnahalli, Jayachamarajapur, Kolgunda, Kalgundi (Arsikere taluk), Basavapatna, Mallipatna (Arkalgud taluk), Arehally, Bannur, Gendehalli (Belur taluk), Bagur, Byrapura, Hiresave, Kalkere, Nuggihalli, Shravanabelagola, Udayapur (Channarayapatna taluk), Dudda, Gorur, Kattaya (Hassan taluk), Chakenahalli, Halekote, Jodi Gubbi (Holenarsipur taluk), Hanabal, Hethur and Yeslurpet (Sakleshpur taluk). None of them was a Higher Secondary School.

Aided and un-aided High Schools

Several public associations are running high schools in the district, for which they receive Government grant as laid down in the Mysore Educational Grant-in-aid Code. Cent per cent teaching grant is being given by the Government to aided schools since 1967. In addition, building and equipment grants are also given in deserving cases. These institutions are inspected by officers of the Education Department and their accounts are subject to audit. At the end of 1969-70, there were fifteen aided high schools for boys in the district and located at Bychanalli, Doddamagge, Keralapura, Rudrapatna, Ramanathapura (Arkalgud taluk), Bagevalu, Gandsi, Kanakatte (Arsikere taluk), Hulugundi, Ibbedu (Belur taluk), Boovanahally, Hassan (Hassan taluk), Doddakunche and Channarayapatna (Channarayapatna taluk). Of these, the high school at Channarayapatna was a Higher Secondary School. There was only one un-aided high school at Arsikere.

The following table shows the strength of pupils and teachers in the various high schools for boys in the district, management-wise, during 1969-70 :—

Management	*No. of schools*	*No. of pupils*		*No. of trained teachers*		*No. of untrained teachers*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
Government ..	**9**	**1,792**	**326**	**60**	**5**	**28**	**10**
Municipal ..	**8**	**3,453**	**470**	**67**	**2**	**44**	**6**
District and Taluk Boards ..	**30**	**3,538**	**1,034**	**81**	**4**	**78**	**9**
Aided and Un-aided ..	**15**	**2,461**	**445**	**42**	**5**	**45**	**13**
Total ..	**62**	**11,244**	**2,275**	**250**	**16**	**195**	**38**

Girls' High Schools

There were nine separate high schools for girls, as in February 1970. Of these, four were Government institutions, one each at Arsikere and Holenarsipur and two at Hassan and five aided institutions at Channarayapatna, Konanur, Hassan, Belur and Sakleshpur. The old Government Girls' High School at Hassan is a Multipurpose High School. In case of those places where there are no separate schools, girls are admitted to boys' institutions, being provided with separate seating arrangements. Till 1969-70, there was provision in the syllabus for teaching the girls domestic science and arts under the optional group. As per the revised syllabus, which came into effect from 19th June 1970, provision has been made for teaching them drawing and art and music and dance. Owing to the incentives such as freeships and scholarships given to girls, the number of girls in high schools in recent years, has increased to a considerable extent. The following table shows the strength of pupils and teachers in the girls' institutions in the district, management-wise, as in February 1970 :—

Management	*No. of schools*	*No. of pupils*		*No. of trained teachers*		*No. of untrained teachers*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
Government ..	4	..	1,302	11	18	12	11
Aided ..	5	..	932	5	15	2	13
Total ..	0	..	2,234	16	33	14	24

It is seen from the foregoing two tables that only 4,509 girls were in high schools in the district as in 1969-70. Compared to the total female population of the district and to the corresponding figures for boys studying in the high schools in the district, the number of girls studying in high schools may be said to be not yet satisfactory.

S.S.L.C. Examination Results

At the end of tenth year, a public examination called the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination is conducted by the State Secondary Education Examination Board. The annexed table shows, management-wise, the number of examinees and the number of passes during the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 :—

Year		*No. of examinees (fresh candidates only)*	*No. of passes*	*Percentage*
1		2	3	4
		1. Government High Schools		
1968	..	998	178	17.8
1969	..	857	197	22.8
1970	..	615	174	28.2

1		2	3	4
		2. Municipal High Schools		
1968	..	898	184	20.5
1969	..	947	209	22.0
1970	..	764	216	28.2
		3. Taluk Board High Schools		
1968	..	1,082	115	10.5
1969	..	1,022	187	18.2
1970	..	721	226	31.3
		4. Private or Aided High Schools		
1968	..	865	293	33.0
1969	..	731	336	45.9
1970	..	1,135	382	33.6

From all these four types of institutions, the total number of pupils who appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination, the total number of students passed and the total percentage of passes during the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 were as given below :—

Year		*No. appeared*	*No. passed*	*Percentage*
1968	..	3,843	770	20.0
1969	..	3,557	929	26.11
1970	..	3,235	998	30.85

In 1961-62, there were 32 high schools in the district giving a ratio of 1 to a population of 27,918 and on an average, the area served by a high school was 80.6 square miles. In 1970, there were 71 high schools giving a ratio of 1 to a population of 12,582 and each high school serving, on an average, an area of 37.7 square miles.

Hostel facilities

The Hassan district is having now (1970) 20 hostels covering all the taluks and providing accommodation and boarding for about a thousand boarders. After conversion of those hostels, which were formerly meant exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, into non-denominational ones, a good number of students belonging to other backward classes are also joining them. As in 1968-69, the boarding charges were limited to Rs. 30 per boarder in these hostels. There are a good number of community hostels all over the district.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

In recent years, educational and vocational guidance activities are gaining momentum in secondary schools. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, a wing of the Department of Education, has been organising guidance activities since its inception in 1959. One of its important activities is to train high school teachers as career masters, who, in turn, can guide the pupils in solving their problems—educational, vocational and personal. The career masters also enable the pupils to know the 'world of work', so that they can choose proper courses or vocations after leaving the schools. Upto the end of 1969-70, 55 high school teachers in Hassan district were trained as career masters. The target under the Fourth Five-Year Plan is to provide at least one career master to each one of the high schools in the State. The guidance activities also aim at minimising the failures in the examinations by improving the study habits of the pupils. There is also an attempt to co-ordinate the services of several agencies interested in education.

COMMERCE EDUCATION

Commerce education is imparted in private commerce institutes and colleges. Till 1969-70, there was a Commerce Group as an optional subject in secondary schools. In view of the implementation of the non-elective syllabus in secondary schools from 1969-70, the imparting of commerce education in high schools has been given up. The Commerce Group included subjects like accountancy, banking, practice of commerce, co-operation and typewriting.

The commerce institutes conduct classes generally in the mornings and evenings and prepare candidates for the various examinations conducted by the Government. Many of these institutions receive maintenance grants from the Education Department. The Board for Commerce Education and Examinations, constituted by Government, prescribes the courses for these examinations and conducts them. The Director of Public Instruction is the *ex-officio* president of the Board and a Senior Assistant Director is its *ex-officio* Secretary. The Board grants certificates and diplomas to successful candidates. There were eight such institutions in the district, all under private managements, during the year 1969-70, in which 760 boys and 234 girls were studying under the guidance of 22 teachers.

The following table shows the names of institutions and the number of students and teachers in each of them as on 31st March 1970 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Institute*	*Date of establishment*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*No. of Teachers*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Vasantha Institute of Commerce, Hassan ..	1-7-1957	85	50	135	3
2.	Vasavi Institute of Commerce, Arsikere ..	28-7-1960	55	22	77	2
3.	Commercial Institute, B. M. Road, Hassan ..	2-7-1961	261	72	333	5
4	Venkatesh Institute of Commerce, Sakleshpur ..	10-12-1931	54	15	69	3
5.	Ramakrishna Institute of Commerce, Hassan ..	3-8-1932	115	29	144	4
6.	Sharada Institute of Commerce, Channarayapatna ..	5-7-1963	32	3	35	2
7.	National Institute of Commerce, Holenarsipur ..	3-3-1967	83	29	112	1
8.	Gayathri Institute of Commerce, Hassan ..	13-6-1969	75	14	89	2
		Total :	760	234	994	22

Higher Education

There had been no facilities for higher education in Hassan district until the year 1946-47, when an Intermediate College was established in Hassan town. In addition to this college, there are now five other colleges, namely, (1) B. M. Shetty College, Konanur, (2) A. V. Kanthamma College for Women, Hassan, (3) Gommateshwara Mahavidyalaya, Shravanabelagola, (4) Evening College run by the Malnad Technical Education Society, Hassan and (5) Hoysaleshwara College, Arsikere. All of them are affiliated to the University of Mysore, Mysore. A brief account of each of these institutions is given in the following paragraphs.

Government College, Hassan

The Government College, Hassan, was started in June 1946 with the Junior Intermediate class in Science with P. C. M. (Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics) as optional subjects. During the next year, an Arts Section with H. E. G. (History, Economics and Geography) combination was added on. There were, in 1947-48, 106 boys and eight girls for Science combination and 21 boys and one girl for Arts combination, under the charge of 12 members of teaching staff including the Superintendent. During 1958-59, the college was upgraded into a First Grade College with the first year degree classes in B.A. and B.Sc. The

strength of the students as on 31st March 1970 was 1,684 boys and 192 girls making a total strength of 1,816. In March 1970, the teaching staff, including the Principal, consisted of 51 men and three ladies.

The College was providing the following courses of studies and subjects as on 31st March 1970 :—

(1) *Pre-University*—

(*a*) Arts—History, Economics, Logic.
History, Economics, Commerce.

(*b*) Science—Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics.
Physics, Chemistry, Botany.
Chemistry, Botany, Zoology.

(2) *Degree Courses*—

	Major	*Minor*
(*a*) B.A.	History, Economics	Political Science
	Economics, Kannada	Sociology
	Kannada, Sociology	Political Science
	Economics, Sociology	Political Science
	Economics, Political Science	Sociology
(*b*) B.Sc.	Physics, Chemistry	Mathematics
	Physics, Mathematics	Chemistry
	Botany, Zoology	Chemistry

(*c*) B.Com. Accountancy,
Modern Economic Development,
Statistics and Business Organisation.

The languages taught, apart from the optional subjects, are English, Kannada, Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu.

Originally, the college was housed in the present Municipal High School building and now it has its own building with accommodation for about 1,200 students. There are plans for the expansion of the building so as to accommodate a strength of about 2,000 students. There is a college hostel accommodating about 40 students, housed in a rented building. There are well-equipped laboratories for the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. The college has a good library containing about 16,000 books. It is encouraging students to take active part in also literary, sports and N.C.C. activities. It published a Gandhi Centenary Volume of its annual magazine during 1969-70.

The B. M. Shetty College, Konanur, was started in the year 1954 by the Rural National Education Society, Konanur, with the Junior Intermediate class in Science with P.C.M. combination. To begin with, there were only 12 boys and one girl under the charge of four lecturers including the Principal. The college was upgraded into a First Grade College and a B.A. course with History and Economics as major subjects and Sociology or English as a minor subject was started in 1961-62. A Biology section in P.U.C. was started in 1966. The courses and subjects of studies that were provided by this college in 1969-70 were as follows :— **B. M. Shetty College, Konanur**

(*a*) Pre-University Arts.—History, Economics, Logic.
History, Economics, Commerce.

Pre-University Science.—Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics.
Physics, Chemistry, Biology.

	Major	*Minor*
(*b*)	B.A.—History, Economics	Sociology
(c)	B.Sc.—Physics, Mathematics (Started during 1969-70)	Chemistry

The languages taught, apart from the optional subjects, were English, Kannada and Sanskrit.

The total strength of the pupils as on 31st March 1970 was 95 boys and 33 girls. The teaching staff consisted of 14 persons including one woman-lecturer. There are two well-equipped laboratories for the Physics and Chemistry departments. The college is being conducted in a building of its own.

The A. V. Kanthamma College for Women was established at Hassan during the year 1966-67 by the Malnad Technical Education Society (Regd.) with Pre-University classes having P.C.M., P.C.B. and H.E.L. combinations. To start with, there were 125 girls and the teaching staff consisted of two full-time and twelve part-time lecturers. Sri A. V. Varadarajulu, a retired Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, donated a sum of Rs. 75,000 to establish the college in the name of his wife Smt. A. V. Kanthamma. The courses and subjects of studies now (1970) offered are :— **A. V. Kanthamma College for Women**

(*a*) Pre-University Arts—H.E.L., H.E.P. and H.E.S.

(*b*) Pre-University Science—P.C.B. and P.C.M.

(*b*) B.A. Degree.—

Major	Minor
Kannada, Sociology	Economics
History, Economics	Politics

(*d*) B.Sc. Degree.—Botany, Zoology	Chemistry
Physics, Mathematics	Chemistry

Besides the optional subjects, the languages, Kannada, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu are also taught. As on 31st March, 1970, in all, there were 536 girls studying under the charge of eight men and twenty-two women staff members.

At present, the classes are run in the Municipal High School, Government College and Malnad College of Engineering buildings. Government have sanctioned a site measuring 18,800 sq. yards in the heart of the town, where the construction of a new building is under progress.

Sri Gommateshwara Mahavidyalaya, Shravanabelagola

The Gommateshwara Mahavidyalaya was established on the 19th July 1967 at Gommatanagara, Shravanabelgola, a place of historical and cultural importance, by the Gommateshwara Educational Society (Regd). The college was started with P.U.C. and I B.A. classes. During the next year, *i.e.*, in 1968-69, B.Sc. degree classes were started with Physics and Mathematics as majors and Chemistry as a minor subject. To begin with, there were 38 boys and four girls for P.U.C. classes and six boys and one girl for degree classes. The teaching staff consisted of nine members in 1967-68. As in March 1970, the strength of pupils was 40 boys and four girls for P.U.C. classes and 22 boys and three girls for degree classes. The college teaching staff increased from nine in 1967-68 to thirteen including one woman lecturer by 1969-70. The institution is run in one of the two spacious buildings constructed by the State Government at a cost of about Rs. 14 lakhs, the other building being utilised for the college hostel. A magazine called ' Gommata Prakash ' is being brought out every year by the college. The courses offered by the college were :—

1. P.U.C.—(a) Arts—History, Economics, Geography.
   History, Economics, Commerce.
   Geography, Economics, Commerce.
   (b) Science—Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics.

2. B.A. Arts—Kannada and History as majors,
   Economics as minor.

3. B.Sc. Science—Physics and Mathematics as majors,
   Chemistry as minor.

The A. V. Kanthamma Evening College was started in December 1968, under the auspices of the Malnad Technical Education Society, Hassan. Candidates, 19 years of age, who have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination, are eligible for admission. To start with, there were 79 boys and 6 girls, the total strength being 85. In 1970, only the II B.A. Class was being run with 46 boys and four girls, under the charge of eight part-time lecturers. The college is being run in the day college building itself. **Evening College, Hassan**

The courses offered were :—

(1) Pre-University Course—Arts :

Part I—English

Part II—Hindi, Kannada

Part III—History, Economics and Political Science

(2) Degree Course—Arts :

Part I—English

Part II—Hindi, Kannada

Part III—Political Science, Economics—Major
Sociology—Minor.

Part IV—General Science.

The Hoysaleswara College, Arsikere, was established on the 16th of June 1970, under the auspices of Shri Taralabalu Jagadguru Education Society, Sirigere, Chitradurga district, with the co-operation of associatons like the Vidya Sangha, the Town Municipality and the Taluk Board of Arsikere. The college started with Pre-University Arts and Science and I year B.A. and B.Sc. The following are the courses and subjects of studies offered at present (1970) in the college :— **Hoysaleswara College, Arsikere**

(1) Pre-University	(a) Arts ..	History, Economics, Political Science.
		History, Economics, Commerce.
	(b) Science ..	Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics.
		Physics, Chemistry, Botany.

	Major	Minor
(2) B.A. ..	Economics, Sociology	Political Science
	Sociology, Kannada	Political Science
	History, Kannada	Political Science
(3) B.Sc.	Physics, Mathematics	Chemistry

Apart from the optional subjects, Kannada and Hindi have been introduced as second languages. As on 17th July 1970 there were 23 boys and six girls for P.U.C. Arts, 29 boys and 14 girls for P. U. C. Science and 32 boys and twelve girls for both I B.A. and B.Sc. Classes, with a teaching staff of twleve persons including the Principal. The college is conducted at present in a rented building at a monthly rent of Rs. 1,200 and the education society has spent Rs. 8,000 for effecting necessary alterations to the building to suit the accommodation requirements of the college. The Shri Taralabalu Jagadguru Education Society, Sirigere, has deposited Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of the college. The Vidya Sangha of Arsikere has promised to donate 30 acres of land for use to construct a college building of its own.

Professional and Technical Education

There are two technical and professional institutions in the district, namely Smt. Lakshamma-Venkataswamy Polytechnic, Hassan and the Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan. Brief descriptions of these institutions are given below.

Smt. L.V. Polytechnic, Hassan

The Smt. L. V. Polytechnic, Hassan, was started on the 29th September 1949 with the diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and junior certificate courses in tailoring and rattan craft. The present (1970) intake capacity of the institution is 120 in respect of diploma courses and about 20 for certificate courses. The strength of the students for various courses as on 31st March 1969, was as follows :—
each :—

Type of Course	*No. of students in*			*Total*
	I year	*II year*	*III year*	
1 Diploma				
(a) Civil Engineering	..	10	11	21
(b) Electrical Engineering	19	34	25	78
(c) Mechanical Engineering	22	30	33	85
2. Junior Certificate				
(a) Tailoring	11	7	—	18
(b) Rattan Craft	2	4	—	6
Total ..	54	85	69	208

The tutorial staff consisted of one principal, two heads of sections (Gazetted), seven lecturers (including a lady lecturer),

eight assistant lecturers, five instructors and five assistant instructors. The polytechnic is functioning under the administration and supervision of the State Board of Technical Education, Bangalore. It has an accommodative building and a general hostel which can accommodate about 50 students. An annual technical magazine is being brought out by the institute every year.

Malnad College of Engineering

The Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan, was established by the Malnad Technical Education Society on the 1st September 1960. It offers coaching for the five-year intergrated courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering with an intake capacity of 40 boys in each of the three branches of engineering every year. During the year of starting, 120 students were admitted to the full capacity and the staff consisted of one Principal, six Professors, thirteen Assistant Professors, 44 Lecturers and there were 65 members on the workshop staff. When the Government College staff pattern was adopted from 1st April 1966, the staff comprised one Principal, five Professors, 14 Assistant Professors, 34 Lecturers and 64 members of workshop staff. As on 31st March 1969, there were, in all, 624 boys with a teaching staff-strength of one Principal, four Professors, 13 Readers, 37 Lecturers and 70 workshop personnel.

The College is affiliated to the University of Mysore and its administration rests with the governing council constituted in accordance with the model constitution laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education. It has adequate building facilities with two hostel buildings attached to the College, accommodating about 300 students. The College has an equipment costing nearly rupees nine lakhs. The carpentry, fitters, foundry, smithy and workshop sections, the physics, chemistry and electrical laboratories are well-equipped. There is a library containing about 9,000 volumes. A magazine by name 'Vastu Shilpi' is being published by the college every year.

Industrial Training Institute

The State Department of Employment and Training started an Industrial Training Institute at Hassan in August 1963. To begin with, courses meant for training (1) electricians, (2) machinists, (3) turners, (4) fitters, (5) welders and (6) sheet-metalists were started with an intake capacity of 136, in all, with provision for 20 per cent supernumerary seats. The first four types of courses are of two years' duration while the last two are of one year's duration.

Since its inception upto the end of 1969, 348 trainees were trained. As in August 1970, the strength of trainees for various courses was as follows :—

		I year	II year
Electrician	..	19	18
Machinist	..	14	13
Turner	..	29	10
Fitter	..	29	10
Welder	..	29	(only one year course)
Sheet-metalist	..	19	(do)
Total	..	139	51

The staff of the Institute as in 1970 consisted of one Principal, two Supervisors and 13 Craft Instructors. The Institute is functioning in its own building with a hostel attached accommodating 24 trainees. In view of the increasing demand for seats and response from the candidates, the Selection Committee has proposed to start new trades such as those of (1) Tractor Mechanic, (2) Motor Mechanic, (3) Radio Mechanic and (4) Blacksmithy. (*See* also Chapter V.)

Rural Artisan Institutes

There are two Rural Artisan Institutes, one at Hassan and another at Holenarsipur, imparting training to village artisans. (See also Chapter V).

Teachers' Training Courses

The training courses for teachers provided by the Department of Public Instruction are of two grades, namely, the Teachers' Certificate (Higher Grade) and the Teachers' Certificate (Lower Grade). The former is intended for the teachers of primary schools with S.S.L.C. qualification, while the latter is meant for those who have passed the VII Standard or old VIII Standard Examination and are handling classes I to IV in Junior Primary Schools. The courses are of two years' duration and subjects of studies include principles of education, methods of teaching, educational psychology, school administration, crafts, music, kitchen-gardening and physical education, besides teaching English, Kannada and Hindi languages.

Basic Teachers' Training Institute

As on the 31st March 1970, there was one Government Basic Teachers' Training Institute at Hassan, established in the year 1958 for the purpose of training teachers in basic education with a view to posting them to basic schools. As in March 1970, there were 206 male trainees and 12 female trainees under the charge of twelve men teachers and one woman teacher including the superintendent. There is a hostel attached to the training institute run on the dividing system by the trainees themselves and two cooks are appointed by the Government for this purpose.

The Mysore State Branch of Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust near Arsikere was running a residential Kanya Vidyalaya, a *Balawadi*, an Industrial School and a Medical Centre. A two-year condensed course of S.S.L.C. for about 25 girls was conducted by the Trust recently (See chapter XVIII for particulars). **Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust**

The Malnad Motor Training School, Hassan, is a private institution recognised by the Government. The school was started in 1962 and conducts courses of 26 days' duration for persons above 18 years old. It gives practical training in driving and roadside repairs. If they are successful in the test conducted by the Regional Transport Authority, they are given a driving licence. As in 1969-70, the fees levied per trainee was Rs. 168 payable in three instalments (including the driving licence fee). The institute has been training, on an average, 75 to 100 persons every year. **Malnad Motor Training School, Hassan**

There is a physical education wing attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Hassan. A Physical Education Inspector is in charge of this wing and he supervises the physical education activities of the primary schools. His duties include, among other things, guiding of physical education teachers and organising short-term courses for the primary school teachers. The sports activities of the high schools are supervised and guided by an Assistant Superintendent of Physical Education attached to the office of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, Mysore. (Formerly, *i.e.*, prior to re-organisation of the department, this post was attached to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Chitradurga Division, Chitradurga). **Physical Education**

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association at Hassan trains its members, both boy-scouts and girl-guides, in voluntary service and inculcates a sense of discipline in them. The scouts and guides participate in national celebrations and render help to the public whenever required. (See also Chapter XVIII). **Bharat Scouts and Guides**

Samskrita or Sanskrit played a very notable part in education before the modern period. It was nurtured and patronised by *mathas*, temples and royal families. Even now, it has great importance for literary and cultural studies (besides for religious matters). Hence the need for its encouragement is much felt. Accordingly, the Government have been extending since recent years, considerable assistance for Samskrita education. There is a State Samskrita Education Board to advise the Education Department and Government in all matters relating to Samskrita Education with the Director of Public Instruction as its Chairman and the Chief Inspector of Samskrita Schools as Secretary. The Samskrita Examinations are conducted by the Mysore Secondary Education and Examination Board and the certificates are issued under the seal of the Board. **Samskrita Education**

The following are the courses of Samskrita studies available in the State, apart from those courses that can be taken up in the colleges affiliated to the universities :—

(1) Prathama—3 years' course, (2) Kavya—2 years' course, (3) Sahitya—3 years' course, (4) Vidwat Madhyama—3 years' course and (5) Vidwat Uttama—2 years' course· a public examination is held at the end of each course. The several institutions where instruction in Samskrita is provided are : (1) Samskrita Colleges giving instruction upto Vidwat level, (2) Samskrita Pathashalas giving instruction upto Sahitya level, (3) Veda Pathashalas, preparing students for Veda examinations, (4) Secondary Schools, teaching Samskrita as an alternative to the regional language as a complete course and also composite course in conjugation with the regional language or mother-tongue, (5) Oriental High Schools, allowing students to study Samskrita instead of Hindi as a compulsory subject or instead of craft as the case may be, and (6) Oriental Samskrita Primary Schools (which are only seven in number in the State) where Samskrita is introduced from the third standard.

Out of the six types of foregoing institutions, only three types of institutions, namely, Samskrita Pathashalas, Veda Pathashalas and Secondary Schools exist in the district. There are 13 Samskrita and three Veda Pathashalas. During the year 1969-70, there were thirty Pandits working in the Samskrita Pathashalas and four Pandits in the Veda Pathashalas. More than 1,000 students were studying under these pandits in that year. The total grant sanctioned for the former ones was Rs. 14,748 and for the latter Rs. 1,200 during 1969-70. Hereunder is given a statement showing the names of Samskrita institutions, their location with the staff-strength and the amount of grant sanctioned to each during the year 1969-70 :—

Samskrita Pathashalas*

Sl. No.	*Name of Pathashalas*	*Place*	*Strength of staff*	*Grant sanctioned*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Samskrita Pathashala	Seetharama janeya Temple, North Extension, Hassan	5	Rs. 2,400
2.	Do	.. Channakeshavaswamy Temple, Belur	4	1,920
3.	Do	.. Fort, Channarayapatna	1	528

*Samskrita Pathashalas from Sl No 1 to 6 are permanently recognised and for those from 7 to 13 recognition was renewed for 1969–70.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Pattabhirama Samskrita Pathashala.	Ramanathapur, Arkalgud Taluk	2	960
5.	Samskrita Pathashala	Anjaneyaswamy Temple, Hulikal, Arkalgud Taluk	1	480
6.	Sri Gopalakrishna Samskrita Pathashala	Gopalakrishna Temple, Konanur, Arkalgud Taluk	5	2,400
7.	Samskrita Pathashala	Koratakere, Arkalgud Taluk	1	480
8.	Samskrita Vagvardhini Sabha.	Koterama Mandira, Fort, Arkalgud	2	960
9.	Udaya Bharathi Samskrita Pathashala.	Hulugundi, Belur Taluk	2	960
10	Samskrita Pathashala	Vedanta Mandira, Gorur, Hassan Taluk	2	960
11.	Sri Satchidananda Sadguru Samskrita Pathashala	Banavara, Arsikere Taluk	1	480
12.	Shivananjundeswara Samskrita Pathashala.	Ujjathi Matha, Haralakatte, Arsikere Taluk	2	960
13.	Sri Vidyashankara Samskrita Pathashala.	Rudrapatna, Arkalgud Taluk	2	960
		Total ..	30	14,748

II Veda Pathashalas*

1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
1.	Jaina Veda Pathashala	Sri Matha, Shravanabelgola	1	720
2.	Veda Pathashala ..	Channakeshava Temple, Belur	2	360
3.	Veda Pathashala	Vedanta Mandira, Gorur, Hassan Taluk	1	120
		Total ..	4	1,200

The Samskrita Pathashalas and Samskrita classes in secondary schools are inspected by the Chief Inspector of Samskrita Schools. The following are some of the several schemes launched by the Government of India for the propagation and development of Samskrita education : (1) Financial assistance to voluntary

*Veda Pathashalas are aided by the Muzrai Department, besides their getting a nominal grant from the Education Department.

Samskrita organisations, (2) modernisation of Samskrita Pathashalas, (3) Financial assistance to Gurukulas, (4) scholarships to students studying Samskrita in Secondary Schools and providing facilities for teaching of Samskrita in Secondary Schools, (5) scheme of deputing Samskrita Pandits to undergo Shiksha/Sastry training at Tirupathi and (6) awarding of certificates of honour with monetary benfits to the Pandits.

Social Education

The need for adult education was recognised in the State and steps were taken by the Government as early as 1910 to encourage the starting of adult schools. These schools were intended mainly for educating artisans, agriculturists and others of 15 years of age and above and were conducted at nights by primary school teachers. A grant of five rupees per month was being paid to each teacher for this purpose. A number of adult night schools were opened each year. There was, however, a set-back during the year 1939-40 and several of the night schools were closed, the reasons being that the curriculum was rather too literary and the course too long and 'tedious', extending, as it did, over three years. However, in the year 1940, efforts were again made to give an impetus to re-opening of such schools and to organise mass literacy campaigns. But adult education, as an organised movement in the State, may be said to have had its origin in the State Literacy Council, which started its work on the 1st January 1942. The Council, in the beginning, confined its activities to conducting night classes for adults. But by the year 1945, the scope of adult education was changed so as to include not only literacy, but also follow-up work by using library facilities and partaking in cultural and social activities. While literacy was undoubtedly important, it was recognised that it was only one of the elements in a wider concept of social education. Social education embodied a comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems of the community. Besides literacy, it included other items of work like recreation for health and happy home life, citizenship training and economic activities. Further, in a democratic set-up, if people were to play their role effectively, it was all the more essential that social education should make people conscious of their rights as well as of the responsibilities and duties to the society. The main activities of the Mysore State Adult Education Council consist of (i) spreading of literacy, (ii) starting of social education centres, (iii) setting up of rural libraries, (iv) publication of literature for neo-literates, and (v) establishment of Janatha Colleges. The Council is conducting also research in social education and is publishing a weekly news-sheet and a monthly 'digest'. It also encourages folk-lore, popular arts and dances.

The District Adult Education Committee is organising Community Centres for imparting general education to the rural people and to infuse in them a spirit of self-help and social service. These units serve also as cultural centres where recreational and folk-art programmes are organised. As a part of the general education scheme, films are also shown. The District Committee is paying special attention to the following items of work :— District Adult Education Committee

(1) Adult Literacy classes ;
(2) Cultural and educative film shows ;
(3) Starting of rural libraries ;
(4) Establishment of community recreational centres ;
(5) Arranging students' social service camps ; and
(6) Holding of propaganda meetings and exhibitions.

Adult Literacy Campaign.—Eighty-three literacy classes were started in the district during the year 1967-68, of which 67 were for men and 16 for women, admitting 1,308 men and 306 women to these classes. The number of persons made literate as a result of completing 55 classes for men and 16 for women was 858 men and all the 306 women.

Audio-visual education is one of the important programmes taken up by the Council as an adjunct to its fundamental education programmes for the benefit of the adults in the rural areas. For this purpose, fully-equipped mobile units tour in the various parts of the district and conduct film shows. One hundred and seventeen film shows were arranged in the district during 1967-68 and 480 propaganda meetings were held. Various *jatra* occasions are being made use of for carrying on publicity and propaganda activities. As a follow-up of the literacy campaign, the Council also maintains a net-work of rural libraries which play an important role in the social education activities. There were 244 village library and reading rooms in the district containing about 59 900 books of the value of Rs. 65,000 in 1967-68. The Council extends its assistance in selecting trainees who undergo training at Hassan Vidyapeetha, a people's college.

The Hassan Vidyapeetha is one of the twelve such Vidyapeethas in the State. The main objective of the Vidyapeetha is to re-orient the life of the village youth providing social and cultural education through training for good citizenship and rural leadership to enable them to re-vitalise the villages. The Vidyapeetha scheme provides opportunity for further education to the rural youth who lacked schooling facilities and training which broadens their outlook and experience and makes them active citizens of the village community. It also provides for the theoretical and practical way of studying the rural problems. The Vidyapeetha scheme was formulated following the examples of several types of residential schools in our country and the model of the Danish Folk Schools. Hassan Vidyapeetha

Usually, two batches of students are trained in a year. The period of training for each batch is of five months. The literate youth residing in villages with knowledge of rural conditions and problems and carrying on the traditional family occupations, aged between 18 and 30 with aptitude for social service, having good health are qualified to join the Vidyapeetha. The local Vidyapeetha committee makes the selection of candidates and the selected candidates are given a scholarship of Rs. 40 per month and it is adjusted towards boarding and lodging. No fees are collected from the candidates except a sum of Rs. 6 as caution money. The subjects taught are: agriculture, cattle and poultry farming, study of cultural history, Indian constitution, general and human geography, fundamentals of the leading religions of the world, fine arts, law and justice, citizenship, health and sanitation, development schemes, panchayat raj, social education, biographies of great personages etc. The students are not required to study any prescribed text-books and they need not take any examination either. The candidates may select any one of the following optional subjects—(1) spinning and weaving, (2) mat-weaving, (3) bee-keeping, (4) printing and drawing, (5) tailoring, (6) poultry farming, (7) wood-work, (8) building and construction and (9) smithy. The institution helps the trainees to imbibe also a democratic approach to the solution of rural problems. It organises also short-term courses of three days to one week for groups of men or women of not less than 25 years. The short-term courses are becoming more and more popular now-a-days.

From 1952-53 to 1968-69, 445 persons were trained at the Hassan Vidyapeetha. Training for a fresh batch of 35 was commenced on 1st May 1969. The institution is located on the bank of the river Yagachi, having 40 acres of land suitable for both dry and wet cultivation. The staff consisted of one Principal, one Manager, two Instructors and three part-time Instructors, as on 31st March 1969. The income of the centre during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 5,011 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,270.

Public Libraries

As per the provisions of the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, a State Library Authority was constituted in October 1966 with the Minister for Education as the President and with 22 members drawn from different fields; the State Librarian is its *ex-officio* Secretary. A separate Department of Public Libraries was also set up at the State level with effect from 1st November 1966, with the State Librarian as its head. As required under the provisions of Sections 3 and 16 of the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, a panel of names constituting the Local Library Authority in the Hassan district was approved by the Government in December 1969. Proposals for the creation of the post of Chief Librarian for the district are before the Government. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74), besides a Central Library at the

district headquarters, eight Branch Libraries and about 80 Delivery Stations spread all over the district are proposed to be started. There are also some municipal libraries in the district, besides the school and college libraries.

Central Library, Hassan

The Public Library and Reading Room at Hassan has already been converted into a Central Library. The Public Library at Hassan was opened in the year 1916 by the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, the then Dewan, in commemoration of the coronation of king George V, and it was called 'The King George V Coronation Institute Library and Reading Room'. It was registered under the Mysore Societies Regulation No. III of 1904 on the 9th March 1936. The Government was giving an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 and the Town Municipal Council, a monthly grant of Rs. 50 to the library. During the year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned from the discretionary fund of the Union Ministry of Education, which enabled the library to add about 1,500 books to the general section and about 2,260 books to the children's section. On the 20th January 1966, the name of the institution was changed as the "Hassan Public Library and Reading Room". As on the 31st March 1970, there were 10,731 books of all kinds worth nearly Rs. 58,194 in this Central Library. It was also getting eight daily newspapers in Kannada and English, six weeklies in Kannada and English, two fortnightly magazines in English and five monthly periodicals in Kannada. On an average, daily more than 200 persons make use of the reading room. It is managed by a Committee of six members and as in March 1970, there were 160 members on the rolls of the library. During the last three years it received the Government grant as follows: Rs. 748-19 (1967-68), Rs. 878 98 (1968-69) and Rs. 557-32 (1969-70).

The library staff consisted of one Librarian and one Assistant Librarian as in March 1970. It has its own building approximately valued at Rs. 72,000, in the heart of the town.

Since the library is being managed under heavy financial stress, efforts are under way to hand it over to the Government.

Coronation Reading Room and Library, Sakleshpur

The Coronation Reading Room and Library, situated in the centre of Sakleshpur town, was established in 1914. It is being managed by a committee consisting of five members, all of them being Municipal Councillors. As in August 1970, there were 1,680 books worth nearly Rs. 3,650. The daily average number of persons who make use of the library and the reading room is 250. As in August 1970, it was getting nine daily news-papers in Kannada, English and Urdu, 13 weeklies in Kannada and English,

five monthly magzines in Kannada and English and seven annual magazines, all in Kannada. The library is functioning in a municipal building built at an approximate cost of Rs. 40,000. It is receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 25 from the Town Municipality. There is part-time librarian to attend to the work in the library.

Archaeological Museum, Halebid

The Archaeological Museum at Halebid was established by the Archaeological Survey of India in the year 1961 with a view to collecting the antiquities, mostly sculptural and architectural pieces of the Hoysala period, from the ruins of Halebid and its suburbs and to preserve them at Halebid.

The antiquities consist of mostly stone, bronze and wooden sculptures, palm-leaf manuscripts, coins, copper plates, inscriptions etc. So far, about 400 antiquities have been collected and preserved. There is an attractive open-air gallery with the exhibits such as Nritya Ganapati, Saraswati seated in meditation, Durga, Mahisha-Mardhini and Shiva-Tandava, which are 40 in number. All the exhibits are neatly arranged on masonry pedestals and there is a tri-lingual label (Kannada, English and Hindi) for each sculpture, describing the find-spot, age and name of the sculpture. Smaller exhibits, nearly fifteen in number, are displayed in a show-case in the indoor gallery, with necessary labels.

There is a library attached to the museum, containing about 400 books on art, archaeology, museology, etc. Photographs of several important monuments of the Hoysala period are exhibited in front of the museum corridor. There is a Curator assisted by six attenders to look after the different branches of the museum. The museum is kept open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. and visitors are guided by the staff.

The Archaeological Survey of India is continuing the exploration work in the surroundings of Halebid, Belur, Javagal and Belavadi, collecting more sculptures for exhibiting in the museum. A plot measuring three and a half acres has been acquired for constructing a new building for the museum. The plan for the new building, which is expected to be executed before 1972, includes provision for a garden and staff quarters.

Literary and Cultural Activities

The Hassan district has a rich cultural heritage. References in inscriptions and literary works to places and persons and temples and *basadis* in Hassan district bear testimony to the fact that there were several centres of learning and cultural activities in the district. A good number of scholars, litterateurs and master-craftsmen from this district have made handsome contributions for cultural enrichment of the State. Kings, chieftains, high officers,

merchants and others were discerning patrons of arts and letters, as a result of which high artistic traditions have been inherited by the people of the district.

The stone inscription of Halmidi (*circa* 450 A.D.), which is the earliest extant lithic record in Kannada, shows that Kannada was already a well-cultivated language. We can notice literary flourishes in some of the inscriptions dating from the 12th century. Among the reputed epigraphists were Devaparya, Bachanna, Boppanna Pandit, Trivikrama Pandit, Umadevi Somaraja, Pollalva Dandanatha and so on, who produced fine compositions describing distinguished places and persons.

During the latter part of the 10th century, under the patronage of the Ganga kings, great writers like Chavundaraya, Nagavarma I and others flourished. Chavundaraya, a minister of Rachamalla, a Ganga king, wrote 'Chavundaraya Purana', the first puranic work in Halagannada, while Nagavarma I wrote 'Chandombudhi' and 'Karnataka Kadambari' which brought him several titles and fame. In the early part of the 11th century A.D., Gunavarma I is said to have composed 'Harivamsha' and 'Shudraka'.

During the times of the Hoysala kings, there were significant achievements, both in quality and quantity and also in variety of Kannada literature. In the early part of the 12th century A.D. Nagachandra was the poet-laureate at the court of king Ballala I. His famous works were 'Ramachandra Charita Purana', popularly known as 'Pampa Ramayana', and 'Mallinatha Purana' dealing with the life and teaching of Mallinatha, the 19th *Teerthankara*. Kanti, a contemporary of Nagachandra, was the first Kannada poetess at the court of Ballala and is known through the work 'Kanti-Hampara Samasyegalu'. Rajaditya was another famous scholar at the court of king Vishnuvardhana and his important works were 'Vyavahara Ganita', 'Kshetra Ganita', 'Vyavahara Ratna', 'Leelavati', 'Chitra Hasuge', 'Jaina Ganita Sutra Teekodaharana'. Sumanobana, an officer at the court of Narasimha I and the father of Janna, was a great Kannada poet. It is said that he had helped in correcting a work on medicine, *viz*, 'Karnataka Kalyana Karaka' by Jagaddala Somanatha. Janna, the author of 'Yashodhara-Charita' and 'Ananthanatha Purana' is stated to have adorned the courts of Veera Narasimha and Veera Ballala and received the title *Kavichakravarti* from the latter. Hariharadeva,* who was for some time an officer at the court of Narasimha I, was a pioneer in making a new epoch in respect of literary form, content and

*Source : "Karnataka through the Ages", published by Mysore Government, page 466.

style. Being of a highly religious disposition, he left the royal court and settled at Hampi in Bellary district. His contributions to Kannada literature were of high merit of which 'Girija Kalyana' is a major work in classical style. Raghavanka, the nephew and disciple of Hariharadeva, was another epoch-making luminary. He established the *shatpadi* (six-lined) tradition. His masterpieces were 'Harischandra Kavya'. Siddharama Purana', 'Somanatha Charite', 'Veeresha Charite', 'Sharabha Charite' and 'Harihara Mahatva'. Kereya Padmarasa, a minister of Narasimha Ballala, who was also a contemporary of Harihara, composed 'Deeksha Bodhe' in the *ragale* style dealing with the Veerashaiva religion. Kumara Padmarasa, the son of Kereya Padmarasa, rendered 'Siddhanta Sananda Charita', a Sanskrit work of his father, into Kannada. During the time of Ballala II, Devapriya Virupaksha Pandita, Kallayya and Malaya composed several epigraphs which exhibit a poetic quality. Vidyachakravartin I, who was at the court of Veera-Ballala II, was the author of several inscriptions. His son, Vidyachakravartin II wrote 'Gadya-Karnamrita', and his grandson Vidyachakravartin III (son of Sri Vallabha) composed 'Rukmini Kalyana' in 16 cantos and wrote commentaries on 'Kavya Prakasha' and 'Alankara Sarvasva'.

Nagavarma II, who is said to have been the teacher of Janna, wrote 'Kavyavalokana', 'Karnataka Bhashabhooshana' and 'Vastukosha', 'Abhidana Ratnamala Teeka' and other works. Rudrabhatta composed 'Jagannatha Vijaya', in *Champoo* style on the life and activities of Lord Krishna, the basis for this work being the story of 'Vishnu Purana'. Nemichandra and Achchanna were two other poets like Janna, who were at the court of Ballala II. Nemichandra wrote 'Neminatha Purana' on the life and teachings of Neminatha, while Achchanna's work was 'Vardhamana Purana', dealing with the life of the 24th *Theerthankara*. As in the 12th century A.D., in the 13th century also, poets such as Somanatha Pandita, Chidananda-kavi, Dasakeerthidevar and others composed epigraphs of literary merit. During the time of king Someshvara Hoysala, there was a galaxy of poets. Mallikarjuna, brother-in-law of Janna, compiled a poetical anthology called 'Sookti Sudharnava', which included fine poetical pieces from the works of about twenty eminent Kannada poets who preceded him. Kesiraja, the son of Mallikarjuna, was the author of 'Shabdamani-darpana', a standard Kannada grammar. Poets Nayasena and Andayya championed the use of *desi* Kannada without adopting Sanskrit words in writing Kannada poetry.

The 14th century A.D. witnessed the advent of only a few poets of note unlike the previous centuries. During the latter

part of the 14th century, Padmananka, a descendant of Kereya Padmarasa, wrote 'Padmaraja Purana'. In the middle of the 17th century, Narahari, a Vaishnava poet, wrote 'Prahallada Charite' in *Bhamini-Shatpadi* metre. Sanskrit language and literature were also well cultivated for religious, philosophical and cultural purposes. The study of Prakrit was also kept up by the Jain monks.

During the last century, Gorur village produced two gifted scholars namely, Srinivasa and Narasimhachar. The former's notable work was 'Archavatara Vilasa' in Kannada containing 1,750 stanzas in 31 cantos, describing several places of pilgrimage. Narasimhachar, a reputed scholar both in Kannada and Sanskrit, wrote 'Vishwagunadarsha', 'Kannada Bharthruhari', 'Cauvery Purana', 'Krishna Charithamrita', 'Nruhari-binnapa' and 'Katha-manjari'. Nanjundacharya, a goldsmith of Ramanathapura, was the author of 'Trimurthyatmaka Charite', while Shivananjegowda, a Patel of Halebid, wrote 'Haleyabidu Puratanara Charitre'. Yajaman Siddhalingappa wrote a famous Yakshagana play by name 'Kariya Bhantana Kathe' which is popular and is staged even to-day.

Asthan Vidwan Karibasappa Shastri, who hailed from Kerala-pura in Arkalgud taluk, was a noted play-wright and poet in the latter part of the 19th century. He was the author of several works both in Kannada and Sanskrit such as 'Renuka Vijayam', 'Krishna Rajabhyudayam', etc., in Kannada and 'Shivabhakti Sudhatarangini', 'Saraswati Dandakam' etc., in Sanskrit. He translated a number of Sanskrit works into Kannada. Kalidasa's 'Abhinava Shakuntala' is a prominent translated work among them. He was also proficient in music, drama, *kavya vachana*, Vedas, Puranas etc. He was the author of the old Mysore State Anthem.

It may be said that the district has not lagged behind the other districts in having a host of men of letters who have distinguished themselves in different spheres of cultural activities during the past few decades also. It may not be possible to mention all of them individually in this section. Literary works of several of these writers are of a high standard. In the beginning of the 20th century, Harikatha-Vidwan Belur Keshavadas made a mark by rendering meritorious service in the field of *Keertana Sahitya*. His important works are 'Karnataka Bhakta Vijaya' in two parts, 'Haridasa Sahitya', 'Kannika Purana' and 'Ragha-vendra Vijaya'. He was a scholar both in Kannada and Sanskrit. Asthan Vidwan Yellambalase Subrahmanya Sharma is another eminent scholar who has established 'Adhyatma Prakasha Karya-laya' at Holenarsipur. After taking to saintly life, he changed his name to Satchidananda Saraswati. Under the auspices of this

'Adhyatma Prakasha Karyalaya', his books and booklets numbering about 180, have so far been published. Most of them are in Sanskrit and English. He has also been editing a monthly magazine by name 'Adhyatma Prakasha' which is devoted to exposition of Vedanta. Most notable among his works are 'Upanishad Bhashyagalu', 'Shrimadbhagavadgita Bhashya', Brahma-sutra-bhashya' and 'Prakaranagalu'. (For more particulars see Chapter XVIII). Shri Lakshminarasimha Shastry of Nidigere has written 'Aigur Itihasa', 'Malnada Prabandha' and 'Kannada Kumara Madhaviya Shankara Vijaya'. Shri S. V. Ranganna, a retired Professor of English in the Mysore University, hailing from Salagame, has written several works of great literary merit. His 'Ranga Binnapa' won him the Central Sahitya Academy award, his other prominent works being 'Honna Shula', 'Ruchi', 'Kumara Vyasana Vani', 'Kalidasana Natakagala Vimarshe', 'Vidambana' and 'Shaili' in two parts. Shri Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar, who is particularly noted for his humorous sketches of village life, has written many novels, stories, criticisms and biographies. Some of his important works are 'Halliya Hadugalu', 'Garudagambada Dasayya', 'Halliya Chitragalu', 'Namma Urina Rasikaru', 'Vaiyari', 'Urvasi', 'Bharatha Bhagya Vidhata', etc. In recognition of the services rendered by him in the field of Kannada literature, he has been given a life pension of Rs. 250 per month by the State Government.

Shri L. Gundappa, a retired Kannada Professor of Mysore University, who hails from Matighatta in Arsikere taluk, has published 'Adi Purana Sangraha', 'Kannada Sahitya Chitragalu', 'Bhasana Ekanka Natakagalu', 'Nadapadagalu', 'Tolstoy's Stories' and other books. He has also translated some important Tamil works into Kannada. Shri Matighatta Krishnamurthy, brother of Shri L. Gundappa, is also a noted writer. His collection of folk-songs under the title 'Nadapadagalu' is well known. Dr. A. N. Krishna Rao, a great novelist and a prolific writer, hailed from Arkalgud. His novels, varied in nature and many in number, are rich contributions to Kannada literature. He has written also some scholarly books. His well-known novel is 'Natasarvabhouma'. He was awarded D. Litt. degree (Honoris Causa) by the Mysore University in recognition of his distinguished services to Kannada. His popular novel 'Sandhyaraga' has been filmed. Shri D. R. Channegowda, a native of Bhuvanahalli, is the author of 19 books in Kannada and two in English, several of which give life-sketches of persons of historical fame and he writes also articles for magazines. In his book 'Dinachari Dhyana', he was collected prayer songs, one for every day from the 1st January to the 31st December of every year. Shri H. B. Jwalanaiah, a resident of Hassan town, is an eminent writer. He is a playwright and novelist. Some of his plays have been filmed. 'Rajabandi', 'Shanta Sagara', 'Amita', etc., are his well-known plays, while

'Selavinasuli', 'Kesaru' etc., are some of his well-known novels. Dr. K. Krishnamurthy of Keralapura, who is the head of the Department of Sanskrit in the Karnatak University, Dharwar, has written several works in Kannada bearing on Sanskrit literature, some of them being 'Kannada Kavyalankara', 'Kannada Kiratarjuneeya' and 'Pratima Nataka'. Pandit Swami Gowda, a teacher hailing from Dasegowdana-Koppal in Alur taluk, who is a traditional writer has collected folk-songs and has written 'Hasana Jilleya Kannada Sahitya Koduge' which gives sketches of literary persons hailing from the Hassan district and their works from the early times to the present day. He is the author of 'Ippathentu Halliya Katharighatta Matthu Hariseve' and other books. Shri M. Krishnamurthy Rao of Madanahalli in Javagal hobli of Arsikere taluk, has published six comic plays and two guides on Belur. Shri S. K. Karim Khan from Sakleshpur has collected a number of folk-songs (Janapada Geethegalu) and published them in two parts. He has rendered a number of Urdu stories into Kannada, under the title 'Neehara'. His other books are 'Musheera', and 'Sameera' (social novels) and 'Balidani' and 'Husain' (historical novels). He is a scholar both in Kannada and Urdu. Shri Raja Rao from Hassan district is a reputed writer in English, whose works have won him world-wide fame. He was awarded 'Padma Vibhushan' for his services to literature. His well-known works are 'Kanthapura', 'Serpent and the Rope', 'Cow of the Barricades', etc. Dr. S. L. Bhyrappa, who hails from the Channarayapatna taluk, is another well-known author. Some of his well-known works published are 'Gatajanma', 'Belaku Mooditu', 'Dharmashri', 'Vamsha Vriksha' etc. His 'Vamsha Vriksha' was awarded I prize in 1967 by the State Sahitya Academy. Shri A. R. Mitra, a native of Belur, formerly a Kannada lecturer of St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, is another noted writer. His well-known works are 'Mantra Vidya', 'Balkaniya Bandhugalu', 'Yaaro Bandiddaru' etc. Now he is serving as an Honorary Secretary in the Kannada Sahitya Parishath, Bangalore. As early as 1933, Shri K. Anantha Subba Rao of Arsikere prepared the key-board of the Kannada typewriter for the first time in the State.

Fine Arts

The Karnatic style of music is popular among the people of the district. Reputed musicians are invited now and then to give public performances. Several notable musicians have hailed from Rudrapatna, a place on the bank of the Cauvery. Shri R. K. Krishna Shastry, a noted vocalist and Harikatha-Vidwan, was a gifted musician from Rudrapatna. He trained up his four sons—Sriyuths R. K. Venkatarama Shastry, R. K. Ramanathan, R. K. Shrikantan and R. K. Narayanaswamy in music and they have attained proficiency and popularity by their performances. Shri Venkataramanaiah (popularly called as 'Thammappa') was a Veena-Vidwan from the same place. He was a composer of *kritis* and his 'Viriboni' *varna* in 'Kedaragowla' *raga* won him

laurels. Shatavadhani Venkataraya was an expert Veena-player. Shri R. S. Keshava Murthy who was a close disciple of Veene Subbanna was another Veena-Vidwan of note. Shri Thimmayya of Hassan was a proficient player on *Nagaswaram* and he was given Khillats by the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar. His son Shri H. J. Venkataramaiya is an accomplished violinist. Shri R. R. Keshavamurthy is also a noted violinist. Shri Seetharama Shastry of Konanur was a popular Harikatha Vidwan.

Shri Tabala Thimmappayya is a noted player on *tabla* and makes also paper designs. Shri B. S. Raja Iyengar, hailing from Banavara in Arsikere taluk, is a gifted artist of Hassan district. He was a well-known stage actor in the Ratnavali Theatrical Company of late Varadachar. He acted in some Kannada films also. He received an award from the State Sangeetha Natak Academy in 1966-67 for his services in the field of fine arts. He presided over the Sangeetha Sammelan organised by the Karnataka Ganakala Parishat, held in Bangalore in 1970. Smt. Alamelu, daughter of Shri B. S. Raja Iyengar, is a dancer and violinist. She has been training several girls in dance in Gana Nritya Kala Shala established by her father at Hassan. Shri H. S. Ramachandra Rao is another noted actor of the district.

Kumari Usha Datar, proficient in dance and *Mohini-attam*, is running Bharata Kala Niketan Dance School at Arsikere, where a good number of girls are being trained in dance. Shri D. C. Gowdaiah, a popular songster of the district, is a radio artist. Shri Veerabhadra Setty, a *gamaki* from Channarayapatna, is proficient in *kavya vachana.*

A dramatic troupe, named the Amateur Dramatic Company, was started at Hassan in 1920. It enacted dramas in Hassan and other districts and won considerable appreciation and popularity. Unfortunately it survived only for ten years. Amateur associations like the Mitra Vrinda, the Balabharati Sangha, Prathibha Artists and the Vighneshwara Kala Sangha, all at Hassan, have been successfully staging a number of social and mythological plays every year, many a time for charitable purposes. The people of the area also patronise enactment of dramas by professional companies from the other parts of the State, especially during the annual fairs.

As an adjunct to the annual cattle fair at Hassan, an industrial and fine arts exhibition is also organised by the Hassan Town Municipal Council, on which occasion an all-Karnataka drama competition is held, and performances of folk-arts like *Yakshagana* are also arranged by the Adult Education Council.

As in 1969-70, there was one recognised music school with 34 girls and 24 boys besides a few private institutions in the district,

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Smt. Choodamani, a private dancer, has been running Saraswati Nritya Kala Shala at Hassan since 1964. So far, nearly 150 candidates have been trained in *Bharatanatya*. The strength in 1970 was 40.

Saraswati Nritya Kala-shala, Hassan

Mitra Vrinda, Hassan, is a registered institution affiliated to the Mysore State Sangeet Natak Academy. It was started in the year 1948 in commemoration of the death anniversary of T. P. Kailasam who was a famous playwright. It carries on literary and cultural activities and tries to promote the welfare of women and children. It has been conducting *Gamaka* classes for the last about fifteen years and is running classes also for the *Kavya*, *Jaana* and *Ratna* examinations conducted by the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, for the last seven years. It organises lectures by persons eminent in the field of education and literature. University extension lectures have been arranged periodically by this institution. Organisation of musical performances and *Kavya vachanas* are the other important activities of this Vrinda. It is stated that so far, its active members have enacted more than 200 dramas, some of which have been written by the members themselves. It is also conducting Kindergarten classes for the benefit of the children of the age-group three to five. The women's section is giving training to women in tailoring and embroidery and other handicrafts. The sports section arranges various sports competitions and tournments. The institution receives an annual grant of Rs. 250 from the Hassan Town Municipal Council and about Rs. 1,000 from the State Government and other institutions. It has a plan to build an auditorium in the heart of the town, with provision for accommodation of a library and literary classes. The Municipal Council has granted a site measuring 120′×150′, free of charge, for this purpose.

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staged Kannada dramas at Holenarsipur and Hassan. One of the dramas, viz., Mukti, staged by it at the annual Cattle Fair and Exhibition at Hassan during 1968-69 is stated to have secured the first prize for the Sangha. Subscriptions of members and voluntary contributions are the sources of finance of the Sangha, which is managed by a committee consisting of nine members.

Hasanamba Theosophical Society, Hassan

The Hasanamba Theosophical Society, Hassan, was established as early as in 1905 with the main object of disseminating knowledge of theosophy and inculcating a spirit of universal brotherhood among the public. The society arranges periodical lectures and discourses. The membership of the society during 1969-70 was about 35 and efforts were being made to increase the membership further. The work of this institution is managed by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a joint-secretary, a treasurer and four other members. Voluntary contributions of persons interested in the activities of the society are the only source of its income.

Kannada Geleyara Balaga, Shantigrama

The Kannada Geleyara Balaga at Shantigrama was established in 1967 with the main object of training and enlightening the youth and the agriculturists in the fields relating to *adhyatma*, sports, industries and agriculture. The association is running a free library for the benefit of the residents. It has been arranging excursions to places of religious, educational and agricultural importance both in and outside the Mysore State, for its members. As in 1970, there were 450 members on its roll.

Karnataka Sangha, Channarayapatna

The Karnataka Sangha, Channarayapatna, was established in 1934 with the object of carrying on literary and cultural activities. Ever since its inception, it has been arranging *Kavya Vachana*, and lectures by distinguished Kannada litterateures. In recent years, it encouraged the enactment of a good number of Kannada plays. As in 1970, there were 60 members on its roll. It has its own building with considerable funds on hand.

Shanti Kala Seva Sangha, Javagal

The Shanti Kala Seva Sangha at Javagal in Arsikere taluk was started and registered in 1962. The Sangha is training youngsters in drama and their troupe consisting of some good artists, has been enacting several Kannada plays both in and outside the district. The Sangha has also been observing Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa and Varadacharya days. It has donated all the silver cups won by its troupe to the National Defence Fund. With a view to having its own building, it has obtained six guntas of land from the revenue authorities at an up-set rate. It has a plan to start a music school at Javagal.

There are several other cultural institutions like Jilla Kannada Premigala Sangha, Lekhakara Sangha, Kala Kutira, Gayatri Seva Mandira, Akkana Balaga, Saraswati Sangeetha Kala Mandira—all at Hassan, Mitra Mandali, Karnataka Mandali and Nava Chetana Kala Sangha at Belur.

TABLE I

Statement showing particulars of literacy in the taluks of Hassan District

Taluk	*Literates* 1951			*Percentage of literates*	*Literates* 1961			*Percentage of literates*
	Men	*Women*	*Total*		*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	
1. Arsikere ..	24,229	5,725	29,954	21.3	34,524	11,065	45,589	27.2
2. Arkalgud ..	10,928	3,138	14,066	16.4	15,947	5,683	21,630	20.3
3. Alur ..	4,435	1,049	5,484	16.4	6,900	2,114	9,014	18.6
4. Belur ..	11,297	2,940	14,237	20.2	16,982	5,812	22,794	22.3
5. Channarayapatna	17,210	3,469	20,679	17.3	23,666	6,125	29,791	21.2
6. Hassan ..	23,954	8,251	32,235	24.3	33,621	14,673	48,294	30.0
7. Holenarsipur ..	11,681	3,213	14,894	18.8	14,429	4,804	19,233	21.6
8. Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) ..	9,067	2,818	11,885	22.3	14,168	6,061	20,229	26.1
Total ..	1,12,801	30.633	1,13,434	20.2	1,60,237	56,337	2,16,574	24.2

TABLE II

Statement showing particulars of literacy in the towns of Hassan District

Towns	*Literates* 1951			*Percentage*	*Literates* 1961			*Percentage*
	Men	*Women*	*Total*		*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	
1. Hassan ..	7,802	4,730	12.532	50.4	11,086	9,670	18.185	56.6
2. Arsikere ..	4,111	2,075	6,186	40.9	5,549	3,169	8,718	51.4
3. Holenarsipur ..	3,285	1,777	5,062	40.5	3,592	2,302	5,894	43.3
4. Sakleshpur ..	1,806	976	2,782	49.9	2,688	1,566	4,254	53.3
5. Channarayapatna	1,663	833	2,496	43.2	2,129	1,156	3,285	47.7
6. Belur ..	1,546	813	2.359	41.3	2,367	1,468	3,835	48.4
7. Arkalgud ..	1,151	638	1.789	28.5	1,647	885	2,532	50.0
8. Konanur ..	835	400	1,235	33.1	1,205	711	1,916	37.5
9. Banavara ..	737	425	1.162	37.1	957	652	1,609	44.8
10. Shravanabelagola	632	257	889	30.6	800	411	1,211	37.5
11. Alur ..	513	240	753	30.1	738	432	1,170	37.5
Total ..	24,081	13,164	37,245	42.2	32,761	19,848	52,609	48.9

TABLE III

Kannada Boys' Senior Primary Schools in Hassan District as in 1969-70

Name of taluk	No. of schools (Stds. I to VII)	Pupils			Teachers			No. of Schools (Stds. V to VII)	Pupils			Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arsikere ..	56	6,049	4,217	10.266	59	181	240	11	1,838	180	2,018	54	16	70
Arkalgud ..	31	3,292	2,113	5,405	123	19	142	6	942	236	1,178	31	9	40
Alur ..	16	1,503	999	2,502	47	12	59	2	382	196	578	11	3	14
Belur ..	29	2,909	1,957	4,866	91	12	103	5	931	248	1,179	24	8	32
Channarayapatna ..	54	4,702	3,202	7,904	198	6	204	9	1,394	353	1,747	51	6	57
Hassan ..	63	6,435	4,211	10,646	258	68	326	10	1,825	392	2,217	64	24	88
Holenarsipur ..	38	3,008	1,817	4.825	164	10	174	5	903	90	993	33	5	38
Sakleshpur ..	30	3,128	2,201	5,329	93	11	104	3	568	220	788	16	2	18
Total ..	317	31,026	20,717	51,743	1,033	319	1,352	51	6,945	1,735	8,680	284	73	357

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Early history

THE Ayurvedic system of medicine was practised in the district, as in other parts, from very early times. The Ayurvedic doctors were noted for their knowledge of medicinal properties of herbs and plants. A good Ayurvedic practitioner was capable of affording quick relief to his patients with the help of herbs and plants commonly available in the rural areas, without having to depend on costly drugs. Knowledge of several Ayurvedic medicines was common and many household remedies were fairly efficacious for common ailments. Several well-known Ayurvedic pandits enjoyed royal patronage. In many of the villages, there were at least one or two families well-versed in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The Muslims brought the Unani system of medicine practised by the *Hakims*. They did not, however, penetrate into the rural areas, their practice being confined to some urban areas. The Ayurvedic pandits continued to carry on their practice both in the rural and the urban areas. Even at present, a considerable number of people both in the rural and urban areas are found being treated by the practitioners of this indigenous system of medicine.

Advent of Allopathic System

It was after the Fourth Mysore War in 1799, that the Allopathic system was ushered in Mysore State when the British established themselves in the State. After the assumption of the Government of the State by the British in 1831, the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was in general control of vaccination work. A little later, with the establishment of district hospitals in several divisions, a Civil Surgeon was appointed in each divisional headquarters and this officer was also the Superintendent of local jails and Inspector of all the medical institutions within the limits of the division. Besides, the medical institutions in the districts were also being inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department for Mysore and the Ceded Districts. In addition to this inspection work, he also performed the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner and Registrar of Vital Statistics. In 1880, the Deputy Surgeon-General was withdrawn and his duties, in so far as the Mysore State was concerned, were transferred to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.

After Rendition

The medical set-up of the State underwent a complete change after the Rendition (re-transfer of power to the royal family) in 1881. In May 1884, a new scheme for the establishment of a local medical service, composed of duly qualified personnel, was introduced. The head of the Medical Department, who was the senior-most among the covenanted medical officers, was designated as the Senior Surgeon. The other local medical officers were designated as Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. In 1888, a new grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was created.

Side by side, the public health administration of the State was also reorganised so as to make it more useful and efficient. In 1887, the Senior Surgeon to the Government was made *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner and was entrusted with the responsibility of scrutinising and compiling the returns of births and deaths, supervision of vaccination work and control of epidemics like cholera and small-pox. Between 1898 and 1902, a special Plague Commission was appointed to check the spread of this deadly disease. In 1907, with the introduction of a separate sanitary service, the Sanitary Department was reorganised. The State was divided into three divisions, *viz.*, western, eastern, and southern and a Divisional Sanitary Officer was appointed for Hassan and other districts. Between 1909 and 1910, the posts of Divisional Officers were abolished and a new cadre of District Sanitary Officers was created. They were placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts. In 1917, a full-time Sanitary Commissioner was appointed as the head of the department. The District Medical Officer of Hassan was also the *ex-officio* District Sanitary Officer. Again in 1923-24, in order to effect retrenchment, the post of full-time Sanitary Commissioner was abolished. The Senior Surgeon was again entrusted with the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner, and a new cadre of Chief Sanitary Inspectors was created to take the place of District Sanitary Officers.

District Health Officer

In the year 1944, the post of District Health Officer for the Hassan district was sanctioned. However, the District Medical Officer continued to hold the additional charge of the sanitary office till 1953. In the beginning, a few Junior Health Inspectors were posted to assist the District Health Officer in his work. The strength of personnel of the establishment was augmented from time to time to cope with the increase in the volume of work consequent on the undertaking of several developmental schemes under the successive Five-Year Plans. Because of the great importance that is being attached to the family planning programme since recent years, the District Health Officer is designated as District Health and Family Planning Officer since 1966.

Re-organisation of department

The Medical and Public Health Departments of the State were amalgamated in 1965. An officer designated as Director of Health Services was appointed as the head of the re-organised

department at the State-level. At the district-level, there are two wings under two independent district officers, *viz.*, the District Surgeon, who is in charge of the District Headquarters Hospital at Hassan, and the District Health and Family Planning Officer. Both these officers are directly responsible to the Director of Health Services in Mysore, Bangalore. The District Health and Family Planning Officer, Hassan, is in charge of Public Health and Family Planning wing of the department at the district-level. He is both a technical and administrative officer and deals with matters relating to public health, such as control of epidemics, malaria eradication, maternity and child welfare, vital statistics, sanitation, health education and laboratory work associated with public health. His functions as the Family Planning Officer include propaganda on family planning, supply of contraceptives, conducting of camps for vasectomy and tubectomy operations, loop insertions, etc. He is also in overall charge of all medical institutions at the taluk-level in the district.

Under the Family Planning Programme, the District Health and Family Planning Officer is assisted by a Medical Officer of Health, a Lady Medical Officer, two District Extension Educators (one male and one female), two Health Assistants (one male and one female), a Nurse, a Statistical Assistant and a Projectionist. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, he is assisted by an Assistant District Health Officer, two Health-Supervisors, a Senior Microscopist and a Basic Health Worker. There are also three Reserve Junior Health Inspectors, one Reserve Compounder and some ministerial and class IV staff assisting him and other officers in the district headquarters. Besides these officers and members of the staff at the district level, several other technical and other staff at the block-level and the medical officers and staff of the several medical institutions at the taluk-level, such as Primary Health Centres and Units, Combined Dispensaries and Local Fund Dispensaries are also under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Planning Officer. In 1969-70, a new post of Gazetted Assistant was sanctioned to the office of the District Health and Family Planning Officer to help him in administrative work. A lady Doctor and an additional Health Visitor are attached to each one of the Primary Health Centres. Trained auxiliary nurse-midwives have been posted in place of all untrained women workers in the Family Planning Wing.

Vital Statistics

Births, deaths and other related statistics are registered by the village patels in rural areas and sent to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths through the Tahsildars of the taluks concerned. In the urban areas, the municipal authorities collect these statistics and send them to the Registrar-General. The Health Inspectors collect the statistics in respect of health-unit areas, and during their visits to villages, opportunity is taken to verify the figures registered by the village patels.

The rise or fall in population of an area can be directly attributed, to a great extent, to the conditions of health of the people, and there may be other factors also like famine and distress conditions, migration of persons from one area to another, etc. The following table gives the variations in total population of the district for the first seven decades of this century :—

Census year	*Total population*	*Increase or decrease*	*Percentage decade variation*	*Net variation for seventy years*
1901	5,68,919	..	..	
1911	5,78,097	+9,718	+1.61	
1921	5,81,750	+3,653	+0.63	
1931	5,96,937	+15,187	+2.61	
1941	6,27,718	+30,781	+5.16	
1951	7,15,135	+87,417	+13.93	
1961	8,95,847	+1,80,712	+25.27	+5,29,965
1971	10,98,884	+2,03,037	+22.66	(Provisional)

From the foregoing figures, it is seen that in the decade 1961-1971, the net increase in population was 2,03,037, the highest during the period of 70 years. (*See* Chapter III for further particulars).

Births and Deaths

The sub-joined table indicates the number of births and deaths as also the birth and death-rates[1] per mille, for the period from 1958 to 1970 :—

Year	*No. of registered births*	*Birth-rate per mille*	*No. of registered deaths*	*Death-rate per mille*
1958	15,063	19.3	5,670	7.2
1959	15,649	19.9	5,873	7.5
1960	12,586	15.7	4,264	5.3
1961	11,716	14.54	4,212	5.2
1962	8,732	9.5	3,122	3.3
1963	9,072	9.67	3,143	3.35
1964	9,253	9.7	2,943	3.08
1965	8,824	9.0	3,341	3.4
1966	7,789	7.85	2,996	3.02
1967	7,579	N.A.	2,610	N.A.
1968	8,007	..	2,334	..
1969	8,540	..	3,097	..
1970	8,731	..	2,699	..

From the above table, it can be seen that after 1961, the death-rate has been generally falling; so also the birth-rate. The

1. The birth and death rates, as recorded in the district, fall much short of the known rates for India. This evidently shows that there are certain omissions in recording the vital events.

fall in the death-rate is, to a large extent, due to the intensive preventive and curative measures carried out and a better standard of living. There has been a systematic drive to control epidemics. The fall in the birth-rate may be attributed, to a certain extent, to the intensive family planning drive that is being carried out in the district since recent years; there is a growing consciousness among the people, especially among the educated classes, to limit their families.

Infant and maternal mortality

Infant mortality was considerably high in the district in the early decades of this century. The main causes for these deaths are prematurity, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, fevers, convulsion sepsis and respiratory diseases. The infant mortality rate has, however, been considerably reduced in recent years with the introduction of modern system of midwifery and rapid implementation of maternity and child welfare services under the plan programmes. The number of still-births, infant deaths and the infant mortality rate per mille in the district for the period from 1958 to 1970 are given below:—

Year	*No. of Still-births*	*No. of infant deaths*	*Infant mortality rate per mille*
1958	411	716	47.5
1959	396	771	49.3
1960	405	557	44.2
1961	471	574	49.1
1962	278	375	42.9
1963	294	404	43.98
1964	375	351	37.93
1965	202	318	36.03
1966	210	342	43.91
1967	37	204	N.A.
1968	256	247	..
1969	195	250	..
1970	171	254	..

The main causes for maternal deaths are anaemia, haemorrhage, eclamsia and difficult labour. As in the case of infant mortality, the rate of maternal mortality, which was considerably high in the earlier decades, has been greatly reduced in recent years. This is mainly due to increased facilities provided for the pre-natal and post-natal treatment in the several hospitals and health centres in the district. As per the statistics furnished by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, the maternal mortality rate in the district was between 8.4 and 3.5 per mille during the period from 1958 to 1970 as could be seen from the following table:—

Year	*No. of maternal deaths*	*Maternal mortality per mille*
1958	130	8.4
1959	130	8.1
1960	111	7.7
1961	92	7.5
1962	43	4.9
1963	62	6.83
1964	52	5.51
1965	48	5.4
1966	28	3.5
1967	N.A.	N.A.
1968	24	..
1969	31	..
1970	33	..

Common diseases

The common diseases for which a majority of patients were treated in health centres and dispensaries in the district are fevers, diarrhoea and dysentery and respiratory diseases. The other diseases from which the people often suffer are pneumonia, typhoid, digestive diseases, tuberculosis, anaemia and the like. The poorer sections of the people are affected by under-nutrition and mal-nutrition.

Number of deaths

The statement given hereunder shows the number of deaths caused by various diseases in the district during the years 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1969 and 1970 :—

Causes	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1969	1970
Plague	11	6	1	1	Nil	3	..	..
Small-pox	86	13	27	5	15	12	12	13
Cholera	6	10	9	19	12	13	10	13
Malaria	1,305	793	483	475	485	309	331	353
Typhoid	86	147	90	71	68	69	7	101
Other Fevers	718	..	496	385	487	292	330	493
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	615	751	315	358	334	196	239	253
Respiratory diseases	340	..	228	248	187	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	55	..	32	26	30	81	31	123

The figures reveal that malaria, 'other' fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea and respiratory diseases caused the highest incidence.

Epidemics

When an epidemic breaks out in the district, the health authorities are alerted to work in close co-ordination and under the general direction of the District Health Officer. The health

workers tour the area in order to know the extent and severity of the epidemic. All the wells in that area are disinfected with potassium permanganate and the villagers are advised to isolate the sick and to evacuate the houses. People living in the infected areas are advised not to entertain any friends or relatives. Disinfection and fumigation are intensively carried out wherever possible. It is the duty of the Health Inspectors to enquire into and ascertain the causes of origin and spread of epidemic diseases within their jurisdictions and send periodical reports to the nearest medical officer as well as to the District Health Officer. Various conditions injurious to public health are systematically scrutinised and remedied so as to minimise the incidence. Special attention is paid to water supply sources and to the disposal of refuse. During *jatras*, fairs and festivals, special staff are deputed to control any out-break of epidemics.

Cholera

Cholera is one of the most dreaded communicable diseases. In recent years, there has been a considerable decrease in the incidence of cholera in the district. Whenever there is an out-break of cholera, the authorities rush groups of necessary health staff to the places for mass anti-cholera inoculations. The following table gives the number of cholera attacks and deaths and the number of persons inoculated during the years from 1967 to 1970 :—

Year	*No. of attacks*	*No. of deaths*	*Mass inoculations done*
1967	55	27	21,942
1968	77	20	24,862
1969	17	6	13,900
1970	68	12	33,304

Plague

The district is almost free from the ravages of plague. This disease has been completely under control and the incidence has been almost nil in recent years.

Small-pox

Small-pox is persisting in the district and there was no year in which the disease was completely absent. The incidence was high during the years 1955 and 1958 with a gradual decrease in the following years. The Government, therefore, set up an Expert Committee in 1959 to suggest ways and means of eradicating both small-pox and cholera in the State. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, large-scale efforts were made through primary vaccination and subsequent planned periodical vaccinations to bring the disease under control. The following figures indicate the

number of small-pox attacks and deaths in the district from 1966 to 1970 :—

Year	*Attacks*	*Deaths*
1966	93	19
1967	24	8
1968	49	11
1969	..	12
1970	..	13

Small-pox particularly affects children. Vaccination being the only preventive, is done with a phased programme by the health staff. The vaccinations are done by trained health workers who are stationed in the headquarters of each taluk. This work is carried on after a verification of birth registers. Systematic door-to-door inspection of the entire town or village is conducted for detection of unprotected cases. Each health worker is generally required to carry out not less than 3,000 vaccinations in a year. When small-pox breaks out in an epidemic form, the health workers have to rush to the infected area and vaccinate all unprotected children and adults. All available staff are mobilised to do intensive vaccination work in that area. Re-vaccination, though not compulsory, is essential for protection against small-pox, and hence due attention is paid to re-vaccination work also. The table given hereunder shows the number of primary and re-vaccinations done in the district during the years from 1966 to 1970 :—

Year	*No. of primary vaccinations*	*No. of re-vaccinations*	*Total*
1966	38,614	2,44,714	2,83,328
1967	39,279	1,83,396	2,22,675
1968	54,830	1,62,633	2,17,463
1969	60,001	1,68,480	2,28,481
1970	54,612	1,71,031	2,25,643

Malaria control work was in progress in Mysore State even much before the inception of the Five-Year Plans. The State Government started a programme of research and training for eradication of malaria as far back as 1928. However, in the beginning, the malaria control operations were confined to the *malnad* areas which were highly endemic for malaria. In Hassan district, the malaria control operations were at first done by the Malnad Improvement Dispensaries, which were later converted into Primary Health Units. **Malaria**

In 1949, in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation, a study station was established at Sakleshpur for purposes of making field studies on malaria control. Malariogenic conditions in three

different areas (heavy rainfall, intermediate rainfall and low rainfall areas), vector species found in them and their development of resistance to various insecticides, etc.. were studied by that institution. This study station was under the technical and administrative control of the Malariologist (Assistant Director of Public Health), Malaria Investigation Centre, Mandya. Scientific studies made on different aspects in the area were published in the Indian Journal of Malariology.

With the launching of the National Malaria Control Programme in the State, all the parts of the district were taken up for D.D.T. spraying. While Alur, Arsikere, Belur, Hassan, Channarayapatna and Sakleshpur taluks were included under the Chickmagaur Control Unit, Holenarsipur and Arkalgud taluks were included under the Mysore Control Unit. The National Malaria Control Programme was switched over to the National Malaria Eradication Programme in April 1958. As a result, the entire district was covered with intensive D.D.T. spraying, and surveillance work was introduced from the year 1961-62 when the area entered the maintenance phase. In 1962, the study station at Sakleshpur was wound up. The malaria surveillance workers paid fortnightly visits to all the houses in their areas, investigated fever cases, took their blood smears and treated them with anti-malaria drugs. In the maintenance phase, there was integration of the health services in one worker, i.e., the Malaria Surveillance Worker. He is now replaced by a Basic Health Worker. The following table shows the number of positive cases encountered in the district by the health workers, the number of blood smears conducted and the preventive measures undertaken during the years from 1967 to 1970 :—

Year	No. of positive cases detected	No. of blood smears conducted	No. of houses sprayed with D.D.T.
1967	Nil	85,182	1,400
1968	2	1,02,338	3,500
1969	41	1,05,304	..
1970	473	*1,70,551	**77

* 51,449 blood smears under active surveillance and 66,102 blood smears under passive agencies.

** Figures indicate the number of villages.

As seen from the foregoing table, the incidence of malaria was high during the year 1970 owing to the local out-break in Arsikere taluk. As there was danger of import action of malaria infection due to the influx of a large number of workers from other States because of the railway, airstrip and the Hemavathy projects,

special and intensive measures were taken by the authorities and D.D.T. spraying was done in each labour colony to prevent the spread of malaria.

Typhoid

Typhoid has been prevalent in the district causing some deaths every year. As and when typhoid cases are reported, TAB inoculations are given to the infected persons in the affected areas. During the years 1959, 1960 and 1961, the incidence was high and there was a decrease in the following years. It took a toll of 532 persons during those three years. The health authorities undertook prompt preventive measures such as administering of TAB inoculations, chlorination of sources of drinking water and disinfection of infected houses. The patients were treated on the spot and the epidemic was brought under control.

Primary Health Centres and Units

In keeping with the Government policy of providing more and better medical facilities, a number of primary health centres and units were established in the various rural parts of the district during the successive Five-Year Plan periods. There are, at present (1970), 11 primary health centres (Government of India type) and 22 primary health units (Mysore type). The health units of the Mysore pattern generally cover a population of 10 to 15 thousand each, while those of Government of India pattern cover a population of about 60 thousand each. On an average, there are six beds in each primary health centre and two beds in each primary health unit for the treatment of in-patients. The main basic health services that are being rendered to the rural people through these health centres and health units are: (1) curative services, (2) control of communicable diseases such as small-pox, malaria and filaria, cholera, plague, leprosy, tuberculosis, etc., (3) family planning, maternity and child health services, (4) health education, (5) school health services, (6) collection of vital statistics and (7) environmental sanitation.

The staff associated with each of the Government of India pattern health centres consists of one Medical Officer of Health, a Health Visitor, a Junior Health Inspector, a Compounder and two class IV staff. Besides, for looking after the family planning aspect of the work, there is an Extension Educator, a Computor, a Health Assistant for every 20 to 30 thousand population and an Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife for every 10 thousand population, under the Medical Officer of Health. Similarly, for looking after the malaria maintenance work, there is a Senior Health Inspector, a Junior Health Inspector and a Basic Health Worker for every 10,000 population. The staff attached to each of the Mysore type health units consists of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, a Junior Health Inspector, a Compounder, three Midwives and three members of class IV staff.

Allopathic Dispensaries

All the medical institutions at the taluk-level in the district are under the control of the District Health and Family Planning Officer. In 1970, there were, in all, 59 allopathic medical institutions, mostly dispensaries, including the primary health centres and units referred to above, in the district, under the charge of the District Health and Family Planning Officer. Of these 59 medical institutions, three were general hospitals, five combined dispensaries, one women's dispensary, fifteen local fund dispensaries, one reduced-scale local fund dispensary and one health unit type dispensary. Of these, the Crawford Hospital at Sakleshpur was the biggest with a bed strength of 118 in 1970 with an X-ray unit attached to it. The hospital at Arsikere is also equipped with an X-ray unit. The combined dispensaries at Konanur, Belur and Yeslurpet have separate women's sections for treating maternity cases.

The local fund dispensaries, in most of the cases, have also been provided with beds, ranging from two to six, for treatment of in-patients in emergency cases. Usually, the staff attached to a local fund dispensary consists of a Medical Officer, a compounder, a midwife and two class IV staff. Many of these dispensaries are maintained by the local bodies. The health unit-type dispensaries are not provided with beds for treatment of in-patients. These institutions are also maintained by the Taluk Development Boards. A statement showing the location of the medical institutions mentioned above and the number of patients treated in each of them is appended at the end of the chapter. The Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan is under the control of the District Surgeon. A brief account of this hospital and the Redfern Memorial Hospital, Hassan, and Crawford Hospital, Sakleshpur, is given elsewhere in this chapter.

Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries

There are also Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district, catering to the medical needs of people, mostly in the rural areas. In 1970, there were 48 such institutions in the district, of which 38 were Ayurvedic dispensaries and the rest Unani dispensaries. These institutions are maintained by the Taluk Development Boards and are manned by qualified Ayurvedic and Unani physicians. The technical control of these institutions, which was with the District Surgeon, Hassan, upto 1968, was thereafter transferred to the District Health and Family Planning Officer. Particulars of these Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries are given at the end of this chapter.

Tuberculosis Centre

A District Tuberculosis Centre has been functioning at Hassan since April 1966. This centre aims at finding out and screening tuberculosis patients throughout the district, and after necessary sputum and radiological examinations, it treats them in their houses. This Centre is aided by voluntary organisations

like the Tuberculosis Association of India and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The District Tuberculosis Association, Hassan, and the Mysore State Tuberculosis Association are also rendering help to this Centre in the fulfilment of its objectives. There is an in-patient ward attached to this Centre.

The District Tuberculosis Officer, Hassan, is in charge of this Centre and he is assisted in his duties by an Assistant Surgeon, a Treatment Organiser, a Health Visitor, an X-Ray Technician, two Laboratory Assistants, a Staff Nurse, a Compounder and a few members of ministerial and class IV staff. The administrative control of this Centre, which was formerly with the District Surgeon, was transferred to the District Health and Family Planning Officer in February 1968, so as to integrate more effectively the tuberculosis programme with the other national health programmes.

Under the tuberculosis programme, there are 23 Microscopic Centres and 25 Referal Centres functioning in the district for sputum collection and examination. The following table shows the work done in this field during the years from 1967 to 1970 :—

Year	*Total X-Rays*	*R-Rays +Ves*	*Sputums*		*Extra-pulmonary cases*	*One-side cases*
			Examined	*+Ves*		
1967	2,625	533	1,530	253	48	62
1968	5,893	919	3,164	370	110	87
1969	4,886	676	4,401	410	95	109
1970	3,468	482	3,746	349	106	72

Family Planning Programme

The Family Planning Programme has been gaining momentum in recent years, because of large increase in the growth of population and the consequent need for checking it. A State Family Planning Board has been functioning in the State since the year 1957. There is a District Family Planning Committee at Hassan, consisting of both official and non-official members, for implementing the family planning programme in the district. The family planning activities comprise, mainly, family planning services, training of workers and education of the public about the needs and methods of family planning. The programme was started in the district from 1st October 1964, when a regular urban Family Planning Centre was attached to the headquarters hospital at Hassan. Rural family planning centres were opened at all the eleven primary health centres of the Central pattern in the district, where family planning facilities are being provided to the people.

A special establishment to look after the family planning programme was created in the District Health Office in 1964. There are also family planning centres at Sakleshpur, Channarayapatna and in the Redfern Memorial Hospital, Hassan, etc. The Family Planning Bureau at the district headquarters consists of two Medical Officers of Health (including one Lady Officer) and two District Extension Educators (one male and one female) working under the overall supervision of the District Health and Family Planning Officer. At each one of the primary health centres, one Extension Educator and one Lady Health Visitor are entrusted with the work of family planning, working under the guidance of the Medical Officer of each centre.

Vasectomy and tubectomy

Facilities have been provided in all bigger medical institutions in the district for conducting vasectomy and tubectomy operations. In order to popularise these surgical methods of family planning, the services of private medical practitioners are also utilised, with payment of Rs. 25 per operation. Vasectomy camps are organised in the taluk headquarters, in the primary health centres and also in important village centres. Medical advice on the methods of family planning is given to married persons, who require such advice, and also to those women who, in the opinion of the medical officer, cannot undergo the strain of pregnancy and parturition without danger to their health. Besides, the primary health centres in the district also conduct couple surveys and selected couples are advised, through individual contacts, to adopt temporary or permanent family planning methods. Mass tubectomy camps are being arranged in place of small individual camps.

The new device of family planning for women, popularly known as the loop (intra-uterine contraceptive device), was introduced in the district in the year 1965-66. Large quantities of contraceptives, such as jellies, diaphragms and *nirodhs,* are supplied to all the family planning centres, hospitals and dispensaries in the district for distribution among the people. Intensive propaganda through lectures, film shows, exhibitions, publicity literature, etc., is done throughout the district to educate the public in respect of family planning. In addition, family planning fortnights are organised every year throughout the district, when as many people as possible are covered under the programme. Orientation camps are also conducted at certain selected centres for providing training to village leaders in respect of the family planning campaign. About 40 persons are trained at each such camp at a time.

There has been a good progress in the district in respect of this programme. As against the set target of 1,786 loop insertions in 1965-66, as many as 2,378 women availed of this facility, while in 1966-67, 5,462 women took advantage of this programme. There was a decrease in the number in the following three years, *i.e.,*

1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70. Since its inception upto February 1970, in all 9,513 women availed of this facility under the programme. In the year 1967-68, there were 7,272 persons making use of the contraceptives as a method of family planning, the numbers for the subsequent years, *i.e.*, 1968-69 and 1969-70, being 5,507 and 10,856 respectively. The target fixed for sterilisation operations during the year 1965-66 was 1,786; as against this, as many as 1,796 persons underwent sterilisation operations. The target for 1967-68 was 4,020 and as against this, more than the double of this number underwent sterilisation operations. The district stood first in the State in respect of sterilisation operations during that year and won the State award. In the subsequent years, the progress was slow. The following table indicates the progress made in respect of sterilisation operations, I.U.C.D. and contraceptives since the inception of the family planning programme:—

Year	*Sterilisations*		*I.U.C.D.*		*Contraceptives*	
	Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1964–65	Not fixed	941	..	..	..	..
1965–66	1,786	1,796	1,786	2,378	..	..
1966–67	3,179	4,361	17,868	5,462	..	..
1967–68	4,020	8,463	8,040	1,251	6,030	7,272
1968–69	6,340	3,566	4,230	251	6,310	5,507
1969–70	7,000	2,722	4,000	177	9,200	14,645
1970–71	6,175	2,432*	1,570	90*	9,090	6,175*

*Upto the end of January 1971.

During the year 1969-70, vasectomy and tubectomy camps were conducted at Keralapura, Konanur, Jayachamarajapura, Hiresave, Arehally, Belur, Arkalgud, Holenarsipur, Channarayapatna, Alur, Banavara and Kanakatte. At the Urban Family Planning Centre of the Hassan District Hospital alone, a total of 383 sterilisations and 28 I.U.C.D. insertions were done during the last week of February 1970. During the year 1969-70, 96 film shows, 40 dramas and cultural shows and ten exhibitions were arranged as a mass media programme to propagate the methods of family planning. In addition to this, education on family planning was also given through wall paintings and boards put up at important public places in the district.

Maternity and Child Health Services

Domiciliary midwifery is attended to by the auxiliary nurse-midwives and midwives attached to the primary health centres and units and local fund dispensaries, while institutional midwifery is attended to in the hospitals at Arkalgud, Arsikere, Belur, Konanur, Keralapura, Channarayapatna, Shantigrama, Sakleshpur, Gorur

and Holenarsipur as also in the District Hospital at Hassan. The UNICEF has also provided a vehicle each to the primary health centres at Yamsandi, Doddamagge and Alur for attending to maternity and child health services in their respective jurisdictions.

There is an auxiliary nurse-midwife for every 5,000 population. She pays weekly visits to all the villages concerned and renders antenatal, natal, post-natal and infant services. She attends to the work of vaccination of all unprotected children and re-vaccination as and when required. The services rendered during the years 1969 and 1970 were as follows :—

	1969	*1970*
(1) No. of antenatal cases registered ..	17,614	42,361
(2) No. of deliveries conducted ..	6,149	8,005
(3) No. of post-natal visits ..	11,013	15,550
(4) No. of infants registered ..	7,360	10,470

Applied Nutrition Programme

An Applied Nutrition Programme has been in operation in Hassan district since the year 1968-69. The programme was first started in the Holenarsipur Community Development Block and later it was extended to Channarayapatna and Hassan Blocks during the year 1969-70. Dietary and clinical nutrition surveys which were conducted in the Holenarsipur Block during the year 1969-70, revealed an average consumption of 720 grammes of all types of foods. The clinical surveys among the vulnerable segments of population, *i.e.*, the pregnant and nursing mothers and the children upto the age of 14, have shown about 52.8 per cent of Vitamin-A deficiency and 7 per cent protein caloric malnutrition among children of 1 to 5 years of age. Similar survey conducted in the Channarayapatna Block has also disclosed the same percentage of Vitamin-A deficiency and 43.2 per cent of protein caloric malnutrition.

In order to improve the existing dietary pattern, several measures have been taken in the selected blocks. Education of the people about proper nutrition is being carried on through a net-work of health workers and the community development block staff, who organise practical demonstrations, follow-up talks, discussions, film shows and exhibitions and distribute educational materials. The Mid-day Meals Scheme organised by the Education Department is also closely associated with this programme. The prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among the mothers and children of the age group of two to six years is another scheme which was started during the year 1970 and is extended to the Hassan district. About 9,400 children of that age group and 5,140 pregnant and nursing women will be covered under this programme

in the initial stage. For children, it is arranged to distribute 100 tablets each to check the iron deficiency anaemia among them.

Health Education

Health education forms one of the important activities of the Health Services Department. The basic health workers, who primarily attend to this aspect of work in the district, make use of every opportunity, especially during village gatherings, to contact the rural populace and to talk to them about various health subjects, sometimes giving practical demonstrations with reference to personal cleanliness, environmental sanitation, chlorination of water, vaccination, D.D.T. spraying, etc. The Department also arranges for the observance of the World Health Day, Leprosy Day, Anti-Fly Week, Family Planning Fortnight and the like in the district so as to impart health education to the people. On such occasions also, the health workers make arrangements to give talks, organise exhibitions and screen films on various health subjects in the villages, towns and health unit areas in the district. The beneficial results of this sustained health education programme may be seen in the greater amount of health consciousness amongst the people in recent years and their greater co-operation with the departmental staff, as compared to the earlier years.

School Health Services

The aim of the School Health Programme is to provide comprehensive health care to the school children comprising medical examination, treatment, correctional remedies and follow-up action, school sanitation, proper water supply and provision of playgrounds, health education in schools, etc. Under this programme, children in the age group 6-11 are being immunised against the diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus and rheumatics also. During the year 1965-66, only one Primary Health Centre at Harnahalli was attending to school health service in the district of Hassan. The service was extended to two more Primary Health Centres at Salagame and Ankapura, during the year 1968-69. The number of schools selected and the number of children covered by each of the three Primary Health Centres during 1968-69 and 1969-70 were as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the Centre*	*Number of schools selected*		*Number of children covered*	
		1968–69	1969–70	1968–69	1969–70
1.	Harnahalli ..	19	18	2,005	2,005
2.	Ankapura ..	14	..	1,159	..
3.	Salagame ..	20	19	1,945	1,822

Medical Personnel

According to the Census Report of 1961, there were 200 persons working as physicians, surgeons and dentists in the Hassan district.

Of the 200 persons, 184 were men and 16 were women ; of them 103 men and 15 women were working in towns. In that year, there were 488 persons working as nurses, pharmacists and health technicians, of whom 298 were men and 190 were women. Of these persons, 145 men and 94 women were working in the urban areas, while 153 men and 96 women were serving in the rural areas. As per the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' list, there were 41 Ayurvedic, 6 Unani and 33 integrated registered medical practitioners in the district as on 31st October 1970. There were also 30 registered Homoeopathic practitioners in the district in 1969.

Chemists and Druggists

According to the figures furnished by the State Drugs Controller, there were, in 1968-69, 27 chemists and druggists and 69 registered pharmacists in Hassan district. In that year, eight licences were cancelled, two were suspended and a fine of Rs. 300 was imposed. (In the year 1969, there was only one manufacturing firm in the district, but it was manufacturing pesticides and agricultural insecticides).

Medical Association

There is a well-organised branch of the Indian Medical Association at Hassan. It had a total membership of 76 doctors in 1969. The general activities of the Association include organisation of periodical professional conferences of doctors, education of the public on matters of health, general medical check-up, conduct of antenatal, pre-natal and child guidance clinics and family planning motivation. The Association meets generally once in a month and sometimes holds meetings at the taluk headquarters as well. It invites eminent doctors to address the members on important topics connected with medical and public health services. There is an Executive Committee consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and five other members entrusted with the work of organising various activities of the Association.

Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan

The Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan, was established on 28th February 1927. In the beginning, there was no maternity ward attached to it. Later, Shri M. Nanjappa of Kantharajapur built a maternity ward in memory of his mother Smt. Narasamma. In 1943, a beginning was made for developing a children's ward and then a small tuberculosis ward was built with provision to admit eight patients. In all, there was a bed strength of 90. By 1967, it was raised to 190. The Rotarians of Hassan extended the T.B. Clinic and the T.B. Ward. By 1969, an additional ward with a bed strength of 96 was opened. Now there is provision for 286 in-patients. The services, which are now available in the hospital, relate to medical, surgical, gynaecological, E.N.T., ophthalmic, dental and venereal cases and family planning work.

Besides the District Surgeon, who is the head of this hospital, there were, in 1969, fourteen doctors, a nursing superintendent, 22

nurses, four midwives, one tutor for the Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives Training Centre, 20 members of class III staff including technicians and 50 class IV workers. The daily average number of out-patients and in-patients treated in this hospital has gradually increased over the years. The daily average number of out-patients treated in 1968 was 543.1, while the daily average number of in-patients treated was 276.2. On the surgical side, 1,484 major operations were performed in 1968, while the number of minor operations was 3,470. On the maternity side, 670 labour cases were attended to during that year. In the X-ray section, 12,500 screenings were done and 3,613 radiological examinations were conducted during 1968. In the laboratory, 10,205 urine tests, 13,200 motion tests and 13,500 blood tests were conducted in that year. In the E.N.T. section, in all, 481 cases were treated. In the family planning section, 234 vasectomy, 115 salpinjectomies and 90 I.U.C.D. cases were attended to during 1968.

Redfern Memorial Hospital, Hassan

The Redfern Memorial Hospital was opened in 1906 under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society of London. In 1947, it came under the control of the Church of South India. The hospital was named after Rev. W.E. Redfern who built the hospital for women and children. To start with, the bed strength in the hospital was 20, which rose to 31 in 1931 and to 50 in 1960. A new maternity block was opened in 1960. Its present (1970) bed strength is 122, including the cradles for new born babies; the staff of the hospital consists of one Medical Superintendent, one Assistant Doctor, one Nursing Superintendent, one Sister-Tutor, one Business Manager, two Pharmacists, two Laboratory Technicians, two Midwives, five Nurses, 18 Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives and 20 class IV staff.

In 1934, a Petta Dispensary and a Welfare Centre were opened by the management of this hospital. In 1942, the hospital received recognition from the Madras Nurses and Midwives Council as a training school for midwives. In 1952, full recognition was received for training nurses. In 1961, Auxiliary Nurse-Midwifery training was started in this hospital. An X-ray Unit was opened in 1962. In 1965, a family planning section was started and the hospital helps to carry out the family planning scheme of the Christian Medical Association of India.

The number of maternity cases treated at present, on an average every year, is 1,000, as against only 26 cases in the year 1916. During the year 1969, 409 screenings were done in the X-ray section; in the laboratory, 2,000 faeces, 2,950 urine, 3,910 blood, 175 sputum, 255 T.V. smear, 20 throat smear and 25 C.S.F. tests were conducted; in the family planning section, 52 tubectomies and five I.U.C.D. cases were attended to.

Crawford Hospital, Sakleshpur

The Crawford Hospital, Sakleshpur, was established in 1948. The hospital is named after Rajasabha-Bhushana Lt. Col. W. L. Crawford, who donated Rs. 1,17,500 for the construction of the hospital building. To start with, the bed-strength was only 37, which rose gradually to 118 in 1970 (60 for men, 46 for women and 12 for children). As in 1970, the staff of the hospital consisted of one Medical Officer, five Assistant Surgeons including a lady, one Nursing Superintendent, eleven Nurses, three Pharmacists, three Midwives, one X-Ray Technician, one Laboratory Technician and 35 class IV servants. The daily average number of in-patients treated in 1969 was 82 and out-patients 161. There is an X-ray plant of 30 M.A. capacity which was set up in 1952. There are also dental and family planning wings in the hospital. During the year 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 2,07,225 was expended on this institution.

* * * * * *

TABLE 1

Statement showing the location of Primary Health Centres, Health Units and Dispensaries in Hassan District (talukwise) and the number of patients treated therein and expenditure incurred on the institutions during the year 1968-69.

Sl. No.	*Name of Dispensary with location*	*No. of in-patients treated*	*No. of out-patients treated*	*Total expenditure incurred*
1	2	3	4	5
	Alur Taluk			Rs.
1.	Primary Health Centre, Alur	112	33,798	64,091
2.	Primary Health Unit, Kenchammana-Hoskote.	..	13,586	24,162
3.	Primary Health Unit, Ponnathapur.	..	6,603	21,580
4.	Primary Health Unit, Rayarakoppal.	17	7,816	..
	Arsikere Taluk			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Harnahalli.	43	28,082	74,463
2.	Primary Health Centre, Kanakatte.	88	14,193	57,060
3.	Local Fund Dispensary, Banavara.	90	39,830	13,953
4.	Local Fund Dispensary, Gandasi.	..	12,796	10,993

1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
5.	Local Fund Dispensary, Javagal.	63	32,355	14,394
6.	Local Fund Dispensary, Jayachamarajapura.	127	18,929	14,217
7.	Jayachamarajendra Hospital, Arsikere.	21,145	75,982	1,19,406
	Arkalgud Taluk			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Doddamagge.	159	16,664	63,059
2.	Health Unit, Arkalgud ..	..	..	..
3.	Health Unit, Mallipatna	127	17,590	22,688
4.	Health Unit, Rudrapatna	40	12,921	24,157
5.	Combined Dispensary, Keralapura.	148	36,202	30,433
6.	Combined Dispensary, Konanur.	149	22,791	30,530
7.	Local Fund Dispensary, Basavapatna.	16	24,842	10,133
	Belur Taluk			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Yamsandi.	..	..	..
2.	Health Unit, Arehalli ..	25	35,724	24,582
3.	Health Unit, Gendehalli	..	15,332	15,592
4.	Health Unit, Hagare ..	..	11,159	18,874
5.	Health Unit, Halebid ..	..	20,906	22,836
6.	Health Unit, Kesagodu	..	..	..
7.	Health Unit, Nagenahalli	..	5,065	14,449
8.	Combined Dispensary, Belur.	..	..	..
	Channarayapatna Taluk			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Uadayapura.	..	5,172	48,038
2.	Primary Health Centre, Mathanavale.	..	9,210	52,430
3.	Health Unit, Srinivasapura.	..	9,528	12,346
4.	Combined Dispensary, Channarayapatna.	695	38,735	43,146
5.	Local Fund Dispensary, Begur.	..	13,959	11,460
6.	Local Fund Dispensary, Didaga.	23	15,160	11,943
7.	Local Fund Dispensary, Hiresave.	146	61,641	15,627
8.	Local Fund Dispensary, Nuggihalli	..	19,900	16,837
9.	Local Fund Dispensary, Shravanabelagola.	428	24,663	42,260
10.	Reduced-scale Local Fund Dispensary, Karehally	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
	Holenarsipur Taluk			Rs.
1.	Primary Health Centre, Doddakadnur.	..	4,814	23,841
2.	Health Unit, Hallimysore	..	8,329	15,399
3.	Health Unit, Doddakunche	..	4,814	20,474
4.	General Hospital, Holenarsipur.	859	88,796	78,000
	Hassan Taluk			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Ankapura.	..	5,145	..
2.	Primary Health Centre, Salagame.	..	15,438	69,167
3.	Local Fund Dispensary, Bylahally.	..	7,102	13,046
4.	Local Fund Dispensary, Dudda.	..	16,758	15,888
5.	Local Fund Dispensary, Kowshika.	..	7,233	10,447
6.	Local Fund Dispensary, Mosale-Hosahalli.	..	13,010	8,988
7.	Local Fund Dispensary, Shantigrama.	20	80,128	11,783
8.	Local Fund Women's Dispensary, Gorur.	10	10,355	10,365
9.	Mobile Dispensary, Hassan	..	..	..
	Sakleshpur Taluk			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Attihally	18	10,303	41,501
2.	Health Unit, Hanabal ..	..	..	..
3.	Health Unit, Hethur ..	8	1,256	14,558
4.	Health Unit, Huchangi	..	..	..
5.	Health Unit, Sakleshpur	..	..	..
6.	Health Unit, Shukravarasanthe	6,752	19,074	54,366
7.	Health Unit, Ballupet ..	..	6,506	28,183
8.	Health Unit, Belagodu ..	..	13,223	15,342
9.	Combined Dispensary, Yeslurpet	71	17,765	27,604

TABLE 2

List of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in Hassan District with their location and number of patients treated and expenditure incurred in 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Dispensary with location*		*No. of patients treated*	*Expenditure incurred*
1	2		3	4
	Alur Taluk			Rs.
1.	Doddakanagal (AD)	..	1,880	1,300 (for medicines only)
2.	Hosapatna (AD)	..	..	..
3.	Palya (AD)	..	10,415	1,200 (for medicines only)
	Arsikere Taluk			
1.	Dummanahalli (AD)	..	5,821	4,620
2.	Bageshpura (AD)		..	..
3.	Belagumba (AD)	..	7,524	930
4.	Chickur (AD)	..	..	..
5.	Doddametikurke (AD)	..	..	..
6.	Yedavanahalli (AD)	..	13,400	5,424
7.	Kalgundi (AD)	..	7,341	4,800
8.	Kuruvanka (AD)	..	6,020	1,101
9.	Donarkatte (AD)	..	..	..
10.	Karigunde (AD)	..	8,937	700 (for medicines only)
11.	Urundanahalli (AD)	..	..	..
12.	Thondiganahalli (AD)	..	7,898	5,300
13.	Kolagunda (AD)	..	16,184	7,401
	Arkalgud Taluk			
1.	Bannur (AD)	..	3,272	500 (for medicines only)
2.	Belavadi (AD)	..	3,300	6,000
3.	Chickabemmathi (AD)	..	..	..
4.	Hulikal (UD)	..	8,461	8,432
5.	Ramanathapura (AD)	..	3,645	200 (for medicines only)
6.	Santhemorur (UD)	..	2,620	700 (for medicines only)
7.	Handrangi (UD)	..	6,721	5,580
8.	Hebbale (AD)	..	3,420	5,668

1	2	3	4
			Rs.
	Belur Taluk		
1.	Appihalli (AD) ..	..	..
2.	Biccodu (UD) ..	..	..
3.	Kargada (AD) ..	12,962	5,400
4.	Sanahalli (AD) ..	..	..
5.	Nervey (UD) ..	..	..
	Channarayapatna Taluk		
1.	Halkere (AD) ..	..	..
2.	Navile (AD) ..	..	..
3.	Santheswara (AD) ..	..	..
4.	Uhodghatta (AD) ..	..	..
5.	Dadighatta (AD) ..	7,430	7,268
	Holenarsipur Taluk		
1.	Jodigubbi (AD) ..	..	..
2.	Mavanur (AD) ..	620	5,562
3.	Nagaranahalli (AD) ..	10,806	4,750
4.	Theranya (AD) ..	10,960	5,400
5.	Uddur (AD) ..	14,386	7,380
	Hassan Taluk		
1.	Doddagaddavalli (AD) ..	..	..
2.	Kattaya (AD) ..	3,488	3,122
3.	Nittur (AD) ..	.	..
4.	Salagame (UD) ..	..	..
5.	Santheshivara (AD) ..	9,265	1,000
	Sakleshpur Taluk		
1.	Heggadde (UD) ..	..	..
2.	Hosur (UD) ..	..	..
3.	Udevara (UD) ..	1,645	3,293
4.	Madavar (AD). ..	..	..

[A.D.=Ayurvedic Dispensary ; U.D.=Unani Dispensary.]

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour welfare in early period

MEASURES for the promotion of welfare of labour, especially that of industrial labour, may be said to have begun in the erstwhile Mysore State as a humanitarian reform in the earlier part of this century. With regard to the enactment of labour legislations, the State had more or less kept pace with the legislations in what was called British India. In fact, the Acts that had been passed in Mysore were modelled on the Indian Acts since the industrial conditions in Mysore were, to a large extent, similar to those in the British-governed provinces. Besides, Mysore had also the advantage of benefiting from the findings of the Royal Commission on Labour and other official enquiries about labour conducted for the Government of India from time to time*.

The Mysore Factories Regulation of 1914 was one of the earlier labour legislations in the former Mysore State aimed at improving the service conditions of industrial labour. It was amended in 1925 and a comprehensive regulation was passed in 1936, providing health and safety measures for the workers in the factories, restricting their hours of work and conferring certain privileges on women and children employed. It also provided for appointing Inspectors of Factories and a Chief Inspector for the State. Another legislation called the Workmen's Compensation Regulation of Mysore was passed in the year 1928 and it laid down scales of compensation payable by employers to the workers on account of industrial accidents. This regulation was also amended in 1936 so as to bring within its scope all workmen in factories, except those whose employment was of a casual nature. The Mysore Maternity Benefit Regulation was the next legislation to be passed in 1937 with the object of regulating the employment of women in factories sometime before and sometime after confinement and providing for payment of maternity benefit to them.

*R. Balakrishna, "Industrial Development of Mysore", 1940, p. 283.

A suitable machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes is an important factor for the maintenance of harmonious relationship between the workers and the employers. Realising this fact, a Board of Conciliation had been constituted in the State about 1931. There was, however, no legislation to that effect. The Board was expected to reconcile the interests of employers, employees and the public and settle disputes and thereby promote industrial peace. Though the question of introducing a trade union lagislation for the State was considered between 1927 and 1935, a decision in the matter was deferred and as such, the trade unions in the State were being registered as charitable institutions* without any immunity from criminal proceedings.

Later measures

Gradually, more and more ameliorative measures were initiated by the Government to improve the conditions of the labour population in the State. The period after independence witnessed enactment of some more labour laws, including amendments to the existing statutes so as to make them more purposeful and render their implementation smooth and orderly. Besides, more and more sections of the labour population were covered under these legislations from time to time, so that there is hardly any sector of employment which is left without any statutory safeguards for its workers. Apart from making applicable most of the Central Acts to the State, a few State Acts have also been enacted to safeguard the interests of labour in certain sectors. These labour legislations mainly relate to the fixation and prompt payment of wages, leave benefits, settlement of disputes through conciliation and adjudication, lay-off benefits, weekly holidays, payment of compensation in the event of termination, retrenchment and injury or death while at work, maternity leave for women workers, establishment of canteens and welfare centres and the like. The benefits of provident fund have also been made applicable to a number of establishments, making it obligatory for the employers to deposit their contributions as prescribed with the provident fund organisation. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme, which provides for medical and other facilities to the workers, has also been introduced at several places in the State.

The following are the important labour laws that are in force in Hassan district: (1) Factories Act, 1948; (2) Payment of Wages Act, 1936; (3) Minimum Wages Act, 1948; (4) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; (5) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; (6) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926; (7) Maternity Benefits Act, 1961; (8) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; (9) Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963; (10) Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961; (11) Weekly Holidays Act, 1942; (12) Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952; (13) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; (14)

*Ibid, pp 267-68.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; and (15) Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

The Commissioner of Labour is the Chief Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the entire State. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and also the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the whole State. The Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefits Act are enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, while the authority for the enforcement of all the other Acts in force is the Commissioner of Labour assisted by several officers having jurisdiction over the district and notified under the respective enactments. The Employees' Provident Fund Act is administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, an officer of the Central Government.

Shops and Establishments

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, and the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, are in force in eight towns of the district, namely, Hassan, Arsikere, Sakleshpur, Holenarsipur, Channarayapatna, Belur, Arkalgud and Alur. These Acts regulate the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments, provide for compulsory holidays, fixed hours of work, issue of proper notice of termination of service, and the grant of suitable compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal. The four Labour Inspectors in the district enforce the provisions of these Acts and the Rules framed thereunder, in these towns of the district.

As most of the shops and establishments are managed by the owners and their relatives, the number of workers employed in them is not much. The following statement indicates the number of shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and cinema theatres covered under the provisions of these Acts in the district and the total number of workers employed in them, during the year 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.		*No. of Establishments*	*No. of persons employed*
1.	Shops ..	1,867	1,227
2.	Commercial Establishments	209	801
3.	Restaurants ..	227	1,004
4.	Cinema Theatres ..	7	81
	Total ..	2,310	3,113

Minimum wages for labour

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ensures the fixation of different rates of minimum wages for workers employed in different categories of scheduled industries involving hard manual labour. The following are the industries which come under the purview of this Act: (1) agriculture, (2) tanneries and leather manufacture, (3) tobacco (including beedi manufacture), (4) foundry with or without machine shops, (5) tile industry, (6) cotton ginning and pressing, (7) automobile engineering (including servicing and repairing works), (8) cashewnut, (9) public motor transport, (10) stone-breaking and stone-crushing, (11) rice, flour, dhall and oil mills, and (12) construction of roads and buildings.

The Labour Inspectors who are also Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, enforce the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder in respect of these scheduled industries in the district. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chickmagalur, and the Labour Officer, Hassan, have also been appointed *ex-officio* Inspectors of Minimum Wages for enforcing the provisions of the Act more effectively.

Industrial disputes

The Commissioner of Labour, as stated earlier, is the Chief Conciliation Officer for the entire State assisted by the Assistant Labour Commissioners of the Divisions concerned. The Labour Officer of the district is also empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act to bring about conciliation in industrial disputes. The Act, which has been amended from time to time, provides for the regulation of industrial relations to a great extent. It concedes the right of the workers to strike by implication, and provides a definite machinery for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. There is also scope for payment of compensation in cases of lay-off and retrenchment.

Whenever an industrial dispute arises, conciliation proceedings are initiated by the Labour Officer. He hears both the parties to the dispute and endeavours to bring about a reasonable settlement between the parties. If the dispute ends in a settlement, a memorandum of settlement is drawn up. If it ends in failure, a failure report is submitted to the Government. The matter is then referred, if it merits such reference, to the Labour Court or the Industrial Tribunal, as the case may be, for adjudication and award. The following statement indicates the number of disputes that arose, the number disposed of and the balance in the district during the period from 1960 to 1969 :—

Year	No. of disputes registered	No. of disputes disposed of				Balance
		Settled	Failed	Withdrawn	Total	
1960	11	6	2	..	8	3
1961	17	9	5	..	14	3
1962	21	10	4	2	16	5
1963	24	2	14	2	18	6
1964	53	10	26	6	42	11
1965	20	4	8	..	12	8
1966	105	30	22	43	95	10
1967	49	14	4	10	28	21
1968	71	27	13	15	55	16
1969	69	23	26	17	66	3
Total ..	440	135	124	95	354	..

Factories and other establishments

The Inspector of Factories, Mysore Division, has jurisdiction over four districts, namely, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Coorg. He is the authority to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Employment of Children Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act in Hassan district. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Mysore, Bangalore. The Inspector of Factories is required to see whether all the factories coming under his jurisdiction adhere to the statutory obligations imposed under these Acts. Where there are cases of infringement, he brings such cases before the court of law. The sub-joined table indicates the number of factories registered under the Factories Act in the district and the daily average number of workers employed in them during the period from 1963 to 1967 :—

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of factories registered.	29	33	31	32	39
Daily average number of workers employed.	1,875	1,883	1,845	1,826	2,081

Strikes and lock-outs

There were seven strikes in the district during the years 1960-61 and 1962-63 involving 877 workers. The number of man-days lost was 877. During 1970, there was just one strike, involving 175 workers, the man-days lost being 350.

Trade Unions

The Trade Unions Act recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining and redressal of their grievances. These trade unions, after registration as such under the Act, derive certain rights and obligations and function as independent bodies. The following trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act were functioning in the district during the year 1969-70 with a total membership of 1,414 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Trade Union	Membership
1.	Kadamane Estates Workmen's Union, Kadamane	248
2.	Inter-District Plantation Workers Union, Sakleshpur	879
3.	The Mysore Implements Factory Labour Association, Hassan.	287
	Total ..	1,414

The trade union movement in the district has been generally peaceful. Several labour disputes are reported to have been settled through direct negotiations between the trade union leaders and the managements. (*See* also Chapter XIII).

Labour welfare amenities

The conditions of the labour population in the district have improved a great deal in recent years. Various ameliorative measures have been brought into force by some of the bigger establishments like the Mysore Implements Factory and the coffee and tea estates. Increased attention is being given to health and sanitation in labour colonies. Centres for child welfare have been opened at several places. Canteens, creches and rest-shelters have been provided near some of the workspots for the benefit of the workers. Maternity benefits have been provided for women labour. Apart from statutory measures like provident fund benefits, workmen's compensation, holidays with pay, and leave benefits, non-statutory measures like provision of reading rooms, libraries, recreation facilities, medical, educational and health facilities, etc., have also been provided. There are two Labour Welfare Centres, one at Hassan and another at Kadamane, where, in addition to recreational facilities, tailoring and stitching classes have also been started. Housing and drinking water facilities have also been provided to the workers in addition to the above-mentioned amenities by some of the estates in the district.

Government have also initiated several other welfare schemes for the benefit of the workers such as provision of banking facilities, starting of co-operative societies, screening of films and provision of education and training facilities.

Banking facilities.—This scheme was taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan with the object of affording relief to the industrial workers who are often in the clutches of money-lenders. Loans are given to the workers at reasonable rates of interest on a co-operative basis. For this purpose, co-operative societies for workers have been organised.

Film shows.—The Labour Department has been doing propaganda and conducting film shows to educate the workers on the improved methods of increasing productivity in industrial concerns and on safety measures, and is also giving them training in their respective trades so as to increase their skill and make them more useful. These shows are arranged in larger factories and industrial concerns and also at exhibitions and on such other occasions.

Workers' Education Scheme.—This scheme was sponsored by the Government of India under the Second Five-Year Plan to educate the workers on their rights and obligations under the various labour laws in force. For this purpose, a thirteen-week course of practical instruction in all the relevant subjects is held, the trainees being selected from the labour population on the recommendation of the trade unions. This scheme is being implemented under the guidance of a committee constituted by the Government.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and it was made applicable to a number of establishments in the district, in the year 1957. Every employee of an establishment to which the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme applies is eligible for membership of the fund after completion of one year's continuous service, or 240 days of actual work during a period of twelve months. In the case of seasonal establishments, an employee should have worked for two-thirds of the period during which the establishment remains in operation. Contribution at 6¼ per cent is deducted by the employers from the basic wages and dearness-*cum*-food allowance of employees who get Rs. 1,000 per mensem or less as basic wages, and who are otherwise eligible for the membership of the scheme. An employee may, however, be allowed by the Provident Fund Commissioner to contribute upto 8 1/3 per cent if the former so desires. Further, the statutory rate of provident fund contributions in respect of certain well-established industries employing 50 or more persons were enhanced to 8 per cent with effect from October 1963.

Under the amended scheme, any employee who is not eligible to join the scheme, can also be enrolled as a member of the fund, on the joint application of the employee and the employer, provided the employer agrees in writing to pay his own share of the provident fund contributions and administrative charges on the

total contributions in respect of such employees. An amount equal to a worker's contribution, *i.e.*, 6¼ per cent or 8 per cent, as the case may be, of the basic wages and dearness-*cum*-food allowance is contributed by the employer each month. The monthly collections along with the administrative charges are deposited by the employer in the nearest branch of the State Bank of India for being credited to the Employees' Provident Fund account, by the 15th of the following month. The expenses of administration and supervision of the fund are met from the administrative and inspection charges.

Death Relief Fund.—A Death Relief Fund was also organised under the Provident Fund Scheme with effect from 1st January 1964 for affording financial assistance to the nominees or heirs of deceased members. The benefit of this fund is extended to every nominee or heir of a deceased member whose monthly pay and also the provident fund balance does not exceed Rs. 750 at the time of death.

Provision has also been made under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, for the grant of advances to the members for (i) financing old life insurance policies, (ii) construction and purchase of houses and sites and (iii) for defraying medical expenses from their share of contributions to the fund.

For the administration of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, there is a Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for Mysore State, at Bangalore. He is assisted in this work by Divisional Inspectors, one of whom is stationed at Hassan since January 1966. Such of the establishments which have completed three or five years of infancy period with an employment strength of 50 or more and 20 or more respectively are covered under the provisions of this Act. Establishments, which have less than 20 employees but more than 15, are called marginal establishments and there is no statutory compulsion involved in their cases. There were 26 such marginal establishments in Hassan district in 1970.

The number of establishments covered under the Provident Fund Scheme in the district in 1964 was 105 with a monthly contribution of Rs. 30,110. This number had gradually gone up to 214 by 1970, most of them being coffee plantations and the rest hotels, saw mills, wood works, rice mills, coffee-curing works, general engineering units, tile factories and the like. The total number of subscribers to the Fund in these 214 establishments stood at 8,800, their monthly and annual subscriptions being Rs. 59,522 and Rs. 7,14,264 respectively. Eighty-one of these establishments, which employed 50 or more persons, were contributing at the rate of 8 per cent. The arrears of provident fund contributions and administration charges are recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

The defaulting employers can also be prosecuted for failure to submit prescribed returns or to pay provident fund dues.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to Hassan with effect from September 19, 1970. In all, 17 establishments, including the Mysore Implements Factory, the Hassan Division of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation, and about ten saw mills and match factories have been covered under the scheme. It provides for the protection of insured persons in contingencies arising out of sickness, maternity and employment injury. Cash grants are also made to the dependents of the insured workers at the latter's death to cover the funeral expenses. etc. Besides, medical care, including hospitalisation, specialists' treatment and domiciliary visits, are also provided to the insured persons in addition to medical treatment at the dispensary level to their families. **Employees' State Insurance Scheme**

Prohibition was first introduced in Hassan district in Belur and Manjarabad taluks with effect from the 1st July 1951, by bringing into force the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948 (Act XXXVII of 1948). Under the Act, possession, consumption and dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs were prohibited, except for medical, scientific, industrial or such like purposes. It was extended to Alur and Arkalgud taluks with effect from the 1st July 1954 and later, to the remaining taluks of the district, namely, Holenarsipur, Hassan, Channarayapatna and Arsikere, with effect from the 1st July 1959. The annual revenue lost to Government by the introduction of prohibition in the district was then estimated at about Rs. 6,11,700. **Prohibition**

While the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the authority for granting liquor permits, etc., the district police authorities were vested with the powers of enforcing the Prohibition Act in the district. However, illicit distillation and smuggling of liquors followed in the wake of prohibition. For instance, as many as 565 cases were detected during the year 1961 and 484 in 1962, all of which ended in conviction. The total number of prohibition offences was much more; while as many as 3,079 cases were booked during 1965, the number of cases registered in 1966 was 3,072. There was a general feeling among the public that the prohibition law was being contravened on a large scale, and that therefore, the policy was not a total success.

The existence of different sets of laws in different areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties in the implementation of prohibition on a uniform basis throughout the State. Hence a revised uniform Act, applicable to the entire State, called the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act XVII of 1962), was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. However, in view of the public opinion and the

difficulties experienced in successfully enforcing the provisions of the Act, the State Government decided to amend the law and the Mysore State Legislature enacted the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, empowering the Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified areas of the State. Thereafter, the State Government lifted prohibition in the entire Hassan district and also in other districts of the State, except in a few pockets, with effect from the 15th October 1967.

Remand Home

For the care, protection and rehabilitation of destitute and delinquent children, a Remand Home was established at Hassan in 1960 under the provisions of the Mysore Children's Act, 1943, which was later replaced by the uniform Mysore Children's Act of 1964. A Juvenile Court was also established at Hassan during the same year under the said Act for trying juvenile cases. The court, which has jurisdiction over the entire district, is presided over by the First Class Magistrate of Hassan, who has exclusive powers to try all cases in which a child is charged with the commission of an offence. The Mysore Children's Act empowers a Sub-Inspector of Police or any other person authorised by the State Government to take charge of children, under the age of 16 years in the case of boys and 18 years in the case of girls, who are found to be neglected, uncared for, destitutes and children who commit offences, whether bailable or non-bailable. They are then produced before the Juvenile Court for enquiry and trial. During the pendency of such enquiry or trial, they are remanded to the Remand Home, where they are normally retained for about three months.

During the period of their stay in the Remand Home, the children are looked after by the Superintendent of the Home, who is also the Probation Officer of the district under the Children's Act. He studies and observes the children's behaviour, their character and antecedents, their feelings and aptitudes and also their relationship with the other members of their families, in order to find out the factors which led them to go astray or to commit offences. He then submits a detailed report, to the Juvenile court, of his findings in the case of each child. After considering the relevant facts of each case, the court may release the child to the care of parents or guardians or direct the child to be sent to a certified school for further protection and care till the age of 18 years is attained.

In the Remand Home, the children are provided with food at a prescribed scale, two sets of clothings, a set of bedding, bathing and washing soaps, coconut oil, etc. Necessary medical aid is provided to them, for which purpose a Medical Officer from the local Government hospital pays regular visits to the Remand Home. They are engaged in P.T. drill for some time in the morning and in indoor and outdoor games in the evening. They

are also engaged in gardening for which purpose the Remand Home has maintained a vegetable garden.

The Remand Home is housed in a spacious building and is looked after by a Superintendent who is assisted by a matron, a clerk-*cum*-typist, two male guards and a female guard, a cook and a peon. The following table indicates the number of children admitted to the Remand Home since its inception upto the end of 1969-70 as also the annual expenditure incurred thereon :—

Year			*No. of admissions*	*Expenditure (in Rs.)*
1960–61	..	..	82	4,506.59
1961–62	..	..	95	15,564.35
1962–63	..	..	126	78,642.89
1963–64	..	..	239	1,06,949.71
1964–65	..	..	109	23,596.46
1965–66	..	..	135	32,438.56
1966–67	..	..	235	63,401.16
1967–68	..	..	166	30,357.68
1968–69	..	..	286	49,496.01
1969–70	..	..	268	47,330.13
	Total	..	1,741	4,52,283.54

A Certified School for boys was also established at Hassan under the provisions of the Mysore Children's Act, 1964, during 1967-68, with accommodation for about 100 boys. The first batch of 51 boys was admitted to the school at the close of February 1968. As already stated above, destitute, neglected and uncontrollable children as well as juvenile delinquents are first ordered to be detained in Remand Homes for short periods pending enquiry and settlement of their cases by Juvenile Courts. Later, such of those children as have no homes or whose home conditions are not satisfactory, are committed to the Certified School till they attain the age of 18 years. Again, such of those orphan boys as require continued protection and rehabilitation even after 18 years, are sent to the State Home at Bangalore or the District Shelters at Mysore, Hubli and Belgaum. **Certified School**

The Certified School, Hassan, admits boys not only from the local Remand Home, but also from the Remand Homes in the neighbouring districts. It is reported that Hassan being a central place in the southern parts of the State, the school is receiving more boys from the Remand Homes round about, so much so that during 1969-70 about 50 boys from this school had to be transferred to the

Certified Schools at Bellary and Gulbarga for want of accommodation. Even then, the present (1970) strength of boys in the school is 140, *i.e.*, 40 more than its normal intake capacity of 100.

As in the Remand Home, the inmates in the Certified School are also provided with food, clothing, bedding, medical aid and the like. But since this school is meant for long-term institutional treatment, it also provides facilities for training boys in crafts like tailoring and carpentry and also conducts regular classes for general education upto the VII standard. During 1970, about 110 boys were studying in the various primary classes in the Certified School and nine more boys, who passed the VII standard public examination, were also being sent to the local Government High School for further studies. In the leisure hours, the boys are engaged in gardening work. They are provided with a reading room and library and facilities for indoor and outdoor games, drill, dramas, route-marches, etc.

A Superintendent is in charge of this Certified School and he is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, two House-Fathers, three guards, a cook and a peon on the administrative side, and a Headmaster, two Assistant Masters and two Craft Instructors on the teaching side. There is also an advisory committee constituted by the Government, consisting of five official and six non-official members, the Deputy Commissioner of the district being its official chairman and the Superintendent of the Certified School its secretary. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the school during 1969-70 was Rs. 1,18,976, while it had been Rs. 1,11,271 during 1968-69.

Probation of offenders

There is also another Probation Officer in the district, with his headquarters also at Hassan, for the administration of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. This Central Act was brought into force throughout Mysore State with effect from October 1, 1960. It aims at the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders so as to make them useful and self-reliant members of the society without subjecting them to the deleterious effects of prison life. Under this Act, the courts are empowered to release certain categories of offenders, particularly the young and the "first offenders", on probation and it is the duty of the Probation Officer to assist such persons and arrange for their rehabilitation. For this purpose, he keeps himself in regular touch with the judicial courts in the district and sees to it that suitable cases under the Act are referred for home enquiry and release on probation. During the period of probation, the offenders are put under the supervision and guidance of the Probation Officer. The latter is also called upon to conduct home enquiries in respect of cases falling under the Children's Act and other social legislations. During the period from1965 to 1970, in all, 774 cases were referred to the Probation Officer in the district as follows :—

Year	Number of cases referred under	
	Probation of Offenders Act	Mysore Children's Act
1965	150	15
1966	192	5
1967	95	16
1968	110	38
1969	24	25
1970	50	54

A District Probation Advisory Committee has also been constituted under the Act to advise on the proper working of the Act and to seek the co-operation of the public in the handling of probationers and their rehabilitation. The Committee, which consists of three official and four non-official members, is headed by the District Magistrate. The Probation Officer functions as its *ex-officio* secretary.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

According to the 1961 census figures, there were 1,44,902 people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 924 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. While the Adi-Karnatakas, who numbered 1,00,941, formed the bulk of the Scheduled Caste population of the district, Hasalaru, numbering 645, formed the largest single group among the Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population in Hassan district in relation to the total population, worked out to about 15.4, while that of the Scheduled Caste population in Hassan district, in relation to the total population, worked out to only about 0.1 per cent. The standard of living of these communities is generally low in the district as elsewhere in the State. Educationally, the Scheduled Castes are still far behind others. According to the 1961 census, out of the total Scheduled Caste population of 1,44,902 in Hassan district, as many as 1,34,823 were illiterate, and that worked out to about 93 per cent. They were subjected to various social disabilities in the past; a few vestiges are still lingering on in many villages, while they have disappeared in the towns. Many of them live in slums and separate colonies. A section of the population is engaged in tanning and leather industry and some have taken to occupations such as masonry, carpentry and blacksmithy and the educated are generally absorbed in Government services; the number of such persons is not, however, large and about 70 per cent of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes living in the villages are agricultural labourers and wage-earners; some are cultivating tenants and a small number own lands.

According to the Annual Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1965-66, the *jeetha* custom of engaging servants on a hereditary or compulsory basis, was still prevalent to a certain extent in the Belur and Manjarabad taluks of the district. From a survey conducted by the Commission in these two taluks, in which 26 and 31 cases, respectively, were studied, it was revealed that it was mostly the Harijans who were so engaged and that some of them were boys of about ten years.

Special benefits to Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Right from the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan, efforts as per the general policy of the Government have been made for raising the economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. But experience has shown that the problem is more acute than is obvious on the surface, and therefore, it requires continuous vigil and endeavour. For rapid evolution of a socially and economically integrated society, a continuous reassessment of the plan programmes from this angle is necessary.

There is a Department of Social Welfare in the State and its Director has the responsibility of implementing the various schemes of the State Government as well as the schemes sponsored by the Government of India for the welfare of the backward classes in the State. The welfare programmes administered by this Department are for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. At the district level, the responsibility of administering the schemes and of supervising the work of the personnel in charge of these schemes is entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is assisted in this work by the District Social Welfare Officer, who functions as the Executive Assistant of the former and assists him in the administration of the programmes, by co-ordinating the work of the Tahsildars and other officers implementing the schemes at various levels.

Eradication of Social Disabilities

Earnest efforts have been made to enforce the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Instructions have been issued from time to time to the officers concerned for taking steps to see that the members of these castes and tribes are treated like equal citizens. The Government have also introduced a scheme of awarding prizes to such of the villages, taluks and districts in the State as have done outstanding work in the field of eradication of social disabilities of these backward classes. In 1966, the Gorur Village Panchayat of Hassan taluk bagged the first prize under this scheme, and later the Ballupet and Palya Village Panchayats were the recipients of these awards. At the taluk level, the Sakleshpur and Alur taluks of the district were awarded the first and second prizes respectively.

The several ameliorative schemes sponsored in the district for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes may be broadly classified into three categories, namely (1) education, (2) economic uplift, and (3) health, housing and sanitation. **Welfare of Scheduled Castes**

(i) *Hostels* :—With a view to providing more educational facilities to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Government started six Scheduled Castes' hostels in the district during the Second Five-Year Plan period at a cost of about Rs. 32,000. Of these, four were for boys and two for girls, their total intake capacity being about 270. Including the three hostels that had been started earlier during the First Plan period, there were in all nine such hostels in the district at the close of the Second Plan period. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, seven more hostels were started, thus raising the total number of hostels to 16 by the end of 1965-66. In all, about 2,290 students were provided with free boarding and lodging facilities during the period, the total expenditure in this regard being Rs. 4.78 lakhs. By the close of 1969, the total number of hostels further increased to 20 (15 for boys and 5 for girls) by the addition of four more hostels. The total sanctioned strength of these hostels was about 970. In addition, a hostel for the benefit of students studying in technical institutions was also established at Hassan by the end of 1969-70. While most of these hostels were located at the district and taluk headquarters, there were six hostels at other places, *viz.*, Shantigrama, Konanur, Jayachamarajapura, Gandasi, Hallimysore and Kantharajapura. A sum of Rs. 3.40 lakhs had been released by the Government for the maintenance of these hostels during 1970-71, while the expenditure in this respect during the previous year, *i.e.*, 1969-70, was Rs. 3.02 lakhs. **Educational Aid**

Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided in these hostels. The Government having accepted the prinicple of establishing general hostels with a view to promoting the integration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes with the rest of the general community, several of these hostels have been already converted into non-denominational ones. There is now a ten per cent reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes in non-Scheduled Castes' hostels and a similar reservation for non-Scheduled Castes in Scheduled Castes' hostels.

(ii) *Merit Scholarships.*—As an incentive to the students studying in middle and high schools, scholarships are being offered to poor and deserving candidates. Merit scholarships are awarded to such of the students who secure marks to the extent of 50 per cent and more in the last annual examination. During the Second Plan period, 620 students studying in high schools and 1,260

students studying in middle schools were granted scholarships. Similarly, under the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 1,57,232 was spent for granting pre-matric scholarships to 1,652 students studying in middle and high schools. During 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 76,725 and Rs. 10,500 had been released for award of pre-matric and merit scholarships respectively.

(iii) *Supply of text books, etc.*—Many of the parents belonging to the Scheduled Castes do not evince any interest in the education of their children, owing, primarily, to their poverty. As a sort of encouragement to their children to join the primary schools, the Government have formulated a scheme under which poor children are supplied with text-books, slates and even dresses free of cost. While 1,772 children were benefited under the scheme during the Second Plan period, the number benefited during the Third Plan period was 3,592, the amount spent for the purpose being about Rs. 30,000 under the latter plan.

Residential School

A Residential School for the benefit of Scheduled Caste children was established at Karle in Hassan taluk during 1963-64 under the Third Five-Year Plan. In this school, which has an intake capacity of 75 children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, are provided with primary education. They are also provided with free hostel facilities and clothings as well. A sum of about Rs. 24,000 was spent during the Third Plan period for the maintenance of this school.

Agricultural Colonies

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, a centrally-sponsored programme of establishing agricultural colonies for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was implemented throughout the State. Under the scheme, five to ten acres of cultivable lands were granted to each family in the colony. The central grant was utilised for the reclamation of waste lands, construction of houses, purchase of plough bullocks and agricultural implements, construction of school-*cum*-community centre buildings, sinking of drinking water wells and laying of approach roads to each agricultural colony. Each family was given a subsidy of Rs. 400 for construction of houses and Rs. 300 for purchase of plough bullocks. Each colony was provided with a community centre-*cum*-school building at a cost of Rs. 2,500 and a community radio set at a cost of Rs. 300.

There were five agricultural colonies in the district during the year 1961-62 and this number had increased to eleven* by 1969-70 as per details furnished in the following table :—

*Including colonies fo Nomadic Tribes.

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Location of colony*	*No. of families settled*
1.	Channarayapatna ..	Dodderikaval ..	26
2.	Arkalgud ..	Maggekaval ..	40
3.	Holenarsipur ..	Kurikaval ..	50
4.	Do ..	Malliganahalli ..	30
5.	Do ..	Kalenahalli ..	15
6.	Hassan ..	Idallakaval ..	20
7.	Do ..	Guddadaranya ..	38
8.	Channarayapatna ..	Baldarekaval ..	25
9.	Do ..	Kallesomanahalli ..	16
10.	Arkalgud ..	Kurtimartikaval ..	28
11.	Belur ..	Angadihalli ..	30

For providing facilities like housing, approach roads, drinking water wells, community centre buildings and economic aid to the inmates of these colonies, a sum of Rs. 2.30 lakhs was spent by the Government during the Second and Third Five-Year Plan periods. In addition, three Joint Farming Co-operative Societies of Scheduled Castes located at Shanagere and Attigudda in Arsikere taluk and Kiragadalu in Alur taluk were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 27,600.

Community Centres

Community centres are found to be of considerable advantage for the promotion of unity and fellow feeling among the different sections of the community. Buildings for them were constructed in all the taluks of the district. These centres are also made use of for running women's welfare centres. While four community centre buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,216 under the Second Plan, 19 such buildings were constructed under the Third Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 41,300.

Housing

A housing programme for the Scheduled Castes was taken up by the Government under the First Five-Year Plan, the number of houses constructed by the close of the Plan period being 112. The programme was continued with more vigour under the Second Plan in that as many as 2,464 houses were built during that period at a total cost of Rs. 7,59,454. Again, under the Third Plan, 125 more houses were constructed at an expenditure of about Rs. 56,840. Further, under a Centrally-sponsored scheme of improving the housing conditions of sweepers, scavengers, etc., 156 houses were constructed under the Second Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 62,192. During the Third Plan, three Town Municipalities were given grants to the tune of Rs. 15,250 for the construction of

24 houses. Eight House-Building Co-operative Societies, one in each taluk, have taken up construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the district. These societies have been financed to an extent of Rs. 11.67 lakhs by the Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation.

A large number of families belonging to the Scheduled Castes are living in thatched huts in congested areas and under unhygienic conditions. It was felt that unless suitable lands were acquired for distribution as house-sites, their living conditions were not likely to improve. Therefore, the Government acquired, for the benefit of these sections of the people, about 61 acres of land in the district during the Second Plan period at a cost of about Rs. 20,700, while another 24 acres were acquired under the Third Plan at a cost of about Rs. 24,330.

Drinking water wells

An important need of the Scheduled Castes is drinking water wells. The Social Welfare Department has, therefore, formulated a scheme under which drinking water wells are sunk in localities in which these communities are residing in large numbers. Sixty wells were sunk in the district during the Second Plan period at an expenditure of Rs. 61,760 and 22 more under the Third Plan at a cost of Rs. 43,105.

Economic Aid

The Government have been taking several measures aimed at improving the economic conditions of these sections. Cultivable lands are being assigned; aid is being given for purchase of plough bullocks, seeds, manure, and agricultural implements; training is imparted in some of the technical courses to deserving persons; subsidy is given to poorer families to enable them to take up sheep-breeding and poultry-farming; milch cows are supplied free of cost to deserving persons; and such other forms of assistance are also provided to improve their standard of living.

Under the scheme of grant of cultivable lands to the Scheduled Castes, an extent of 2,612 acres was given in the district during the First Five-Year Plan period. Under the Second Plan, another 12,010 acres were distributed. Again, during the Third Plan period and thereafter upto 1969-70, a further extent of 7,550 acres of land were granted to 2,067 applicants. Regarding aid for purchase of plough bullocks, an amount of Rs. 59,063 was spent under the Second Plan and 400 pairs of bullocks were purchased and distributed among deserving persons. Another 241 families were benefited under this scheme during the Third Plan period, the amount spent for the purpose being Rs. 54,587. A total of Rs. 79,664 was spent during these two Plan periods for extending economic aid to agriculturists, the total number of families benefited being 213. In addition, agricultural implements worth about Rs. 16,000 were also made available to

about 450 families. A sum of over Rs. 10,000 was spent during this period to develop the rural occupations like basket-making, mat-making, shoe-manufacture, etc., pursued by the Scheduled Castes. For the supply of milch cows to selected Scheduled Caste families, a sum of Rs. 19,760 was spent during the Third Plan period. Besides, 122 families were given subsidies to an extent of Rs. 9,365 so as to enable them to take up poultry-farming and sheep-breeding.

Multi-purpose Rehabilitation Projects

The Department of Social Welfare has also undertaken another scheme of establishing Multi-purpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Projects for the rehabilitation of the Scheduled Caste families. Two such projects were started in Hassan district, one at Aladahalli in Channarayapatna taluk and another at Karekere-kaval in Hassan taluk, during 1966, with an outlay of Rs. 1.83 lakhs and Rs. 1.98 lakhs respectively. Thirty families of the Scheduled Castes are being rehabilitated in each of these projects. While all the 30 families have already settled under the Aladahalli project, only 17 families are reported to have settled under the Karekere-kaval project. An extent of 120 acres of land has been granted for agricultural purposes to the settlers of the former project, while 247 acres have been provided to the beneficiaries of the latter project. Crops like ragi, maize, paddy, groundnut, potato, etc., are being grown by the settlers under both the projects. While facilities like housing, irrigation, supply of plough bullocks, implements, seeds and manures, etc., have been provided to the settlers in the Aladahalli project, progress in this regard is reported to have been retarded in the Karekere-kaval project mainly for want of enough water resources. There are three other joint farming co-operative societies of the Scheduled Castes in the district, which are given financial help by the Co-operative Department.

Industrial Co-operative Societies.—Three industrial co-operative societies for Harijans have been organised in the district. They are (1) the Utensils-Manufacturing Co-operative Society at Kantharajapura, (2) the Manjunatha Leather Craft Co-operative Society at Hassan and (3) the Brick-Making Co-operative Society at Channarayapatna. While the Kantharajapura Society has secured a financial assistance of Rs. 40,000 from the Department of Industries and Commerce, the other two societies are reported to be not working satisfactorily.

The foregoing are some of the important schemes undertaken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in the district. There are also other schemes like those relating to formation of approach roads to Harijan colonies, grant of financial assistance to co-operative societies formed by the Scheduled Castes, aid to voluntary agencies engaged in Harijan welfare work, publicity and propaganda against the practice of untouchability, supply of wheel

barrows and hand-carts to sweepers and scavengers, economic aid to disabled persons, payment of boarding grants to the Scheduled Caste students in general hostels, award of scholarships for college and higher studies and so on. Considerable amounts have been also spent by the Government for the implementation of these and other schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes under the successive Five-Year and Annual Plans.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The problem of the tribal people also received adequate attention in the Ex-Mysore State, as well as in the integrated areas, and several welfare schemes for the amelioration of this section of the people were also formulated and implemented during the successive Five-Year Plans. Comprehensive plans and common programmes for the new State were prepared and taken up for implementation during the Second Five-Year Plan.

In view of the fact that the total number of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district was only a little over 900 (as per the 1961 census), the steps taken for their welfare and the amount spent thereon were naturally very limited.

Denotified Tribes

The welfare of the people belonging to the Denotified Tribes also received the attention of the Government, especially during the Second Plan period. Schemes for providing housing facilities, supply of bullocks and agricultural implements, etc., to them were formulated and implemented during that period. The total expenditure incurred under these schemes in the district during the period from 1956-57 to 1960-61 was Rs. 10,473, the number of families benefited thereby being about 700.

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are a wandering people and often keep on moving from place to place. Some of them have, however, settled down in some places but go out to distant villages only during certain seasons of the year and return afterwards. These are, for instance, the Budubudikes and the Havugars. The main problem about these people is that they do not remain at any one place. The reason seems to be that they did not have any permanent "vested interests" at any particular place. With a view to creating some interest in them to remain at a place and improve their conditions, they are granted lands for agricultural and housing purposes. They are also given training in certain crafts like carpentry, smithy, weaving and tailoring. Necessary steps have also been taken to settle them in such occupations which would fetch them regular wages. All these schemes are aimed at improving their social and economic conditions.

The children of these tribes were mostly neglected educationally, due to the nomadic habits of their parents. An Ashram

School has, therefore, been started at Murundi in Arsikere taluk for collecting these children at a central place and giving them primary education on systematic lines. This residential school, with free hostel facilities, etc., has an intake capacity of 50.

The more important of the schemes that are now being implemented for the welfare of the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the district are (1) grant of lands and house-sites, (2) provision of grants for building houses, (3) provision of facilities for education, (4) economic uplift—provision for cottage industries, purchase of milch cows, plough bullocks, etc., and (5) formation of approach roads. Apart from granting lands to individual families of Nomadic Tribes for agricultural purposes, they are also settled in four of the eleven agricultural colonies in the district, referred to earlier. They are (1) the Maggekaval in Arkalgud taluk, (2) the Kurtimartikaval, also in Arkalgud taluk, (3) the Idallakaval in Hassan taluk, and (4) the Angadihalli Agricultural Colony in Belur taluk. Between 25 and 40 families of Nomadic Tribes are settled in these colonies. They are provided with housing subsidies, plough bullocks, agricultural implements, drinking water wells and the like.

During the Third Plan period, a sum of Rs. 5,600 was spent for the benefit of the Sudugadusidda families residing at Kallesomanahalli in Channarayapatna taluk. The amount was utilised for improving the agricultural practices of these people. Eight milch cows were purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,400 during the same period and supplied free to some selected families of Nomadic Tribes. While a sum of Rs. 13,600 was given as economic aid to 30 families during 1962-63 for purchase of plough bullocks and milch cows, Rs. 29,867 were spent during 1963-64 for implementing the various welfare measures in respect of Nomadic Tribes. During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 4,250 was provided for construction of five houses and towards equipment grant to children of Nomadic Tribes. A sum of Rs. 2,800 has been sanctioned for award of pre-matric scholarships during 1970-71 to the children of these tribes.

Welfare of women of Backward Classes

Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes are mostly engaged as workers on agricultural lands, plantations, mines, irrigation projects, construction of roads, buildings, etc. Mostly, they are unskilled manual workers and a few of them are also working as school teachers and nurses. Realising the need to improve the condition of women belonging to these classes, the Government have formulated special welfare schemes, chief among them being the opening of women welfare centres, nursery schools and tailoring units.

During the Second Plan period, eight women welfare centres were started in Hassan district at a cost of Rs. 31,623. Seven more centres were started under the Third Plan, the total expenditure in this regard being Rs. 1,75,085. With the addition of one more

centre subsequently, there are now (1970) 16 women welfare centres in the district. Of these, one centre, located at Mavinahalli in Channarayapatna taluk, is for women belonging to the Nomadic Tribes and the rest are all for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Women usually gather at these centres during the evenings for recreation and also for learning certain crafts like needle work, cutting and tailoring. Talks are also given in these centres to impart them the elementary knowledge of sanitation and the care of children. Facilities for indoor games have also been provided. Each of these centres is managed by a women welfare organiser and a conductress.

Pre-primary or nursery education has been introduced as one of the important activities of these welfare centres. The conductress assists the organiser in running these classes which are held usually in the mornings. In addition to reading and writing, the children are also taught music and drill. About 800 children of Scheduled Castes and Nomadic Tribes were studying in the nursery classes of these centres during 1969-70.

Tailoring Centres

In order to improve the economic conditions of these women, the Government have established three tailoring centres in the district, one each at Hassan, Arkalgud and Arsikere. Upto 1967, 123 women had obtained training in these centres. During the period of training, they were paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month and after the training, they were supplied with a sewing machine each, worth Rs. 250, free of cost. A sum of Rs. 32,000 was spent under this scheme during the Third Plan period. A Coir Training Unit has also been established at Arsikere for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste women at a cost of Rs. 21,000. The trainees in this unit are also paid stipends during the period of training and useful tools at the end of the training.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

The administration and control of the religious and charitable institutions in the areas of the former Mysore State are still governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927 (Act No. VII of 1927). A separate Government Department called the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department has been exercising supervision over the managements of the endowments and religious institutions, under the direction of an officer designated as the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan district, exercises control over all the *muzrai* institutions in the district. He exercises the powers of the Commissioner in the district under the provisions of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. As the *Muzrai* Officer of the district, he is the appellate authority over the orders of the two Assistant Commissioners in the district and he has powers to appoint the *Dharmadarshis* of the temples.

There are many ancient protected mounments in the district. Several age-old *muzrai* institutions in the district are held in high veneration for their sanctity. Promiment among the monuments are the following :— **Muzrai Institutions**

1. Channakeshavaswamy Temple, Belur, Belur taluk.
2. Hoysaleshwaraswamy Temple, Halebid, Belur taluk.
3. Statue of Gommateshwara, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
4. Lakshmidevi Temple, Doddagaddavalli, Hassan taluk.
5. Adinatha Basti, Halebid, Belur taluk.
6. Kedareshwara Temple, Halebid, Belur taluk.
7. Parshwanatha Basti, Halebid, Belur taluk.
8. Shantinatha Basti, Halebid, Belur taluk.
9. Akkana Basti, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
10. Chandragupta Basti, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
11. Chavundaraya Basti, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
12. Inscriptions at Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
13. Parshwanatha Basti, Shravanabelgola, Channarayapatna taluk.
14. Boocheshwara Temple, Koravangala, Hassan taluk.
15. Fort and Dungeons at Manjarabad, Manjarabad taluk.
16. Ishwara Temple, Arsikere, Arsikere taluk.
17. Kalyani at Hulikere, Channarayapatna taluk.
18. Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple, Nuggihalli, Channarayapatna taluk.
19. Sadashiva Temple, Nuggihalli, Channarayapatna taluk.
20. Nageshwara and Channakeshava Temples, Mosale, Hassan taluk.

Among the other major *muzrai* institutions in the district, mention may be made of the following temples :—

1. Ranganathaswamy Temple, Bookanabetta, Channarayapatna taluk.
2. Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple, Holenarsipur.
3. Prasanna Subrahmanyeshwara Temple, Ramanathpura, Arkalgud taluk.
4. Chaturbhuja Rameshwaraswami Temple, Ramanathpura, Arkalgud taluk.
5. Pattabhi Ramaswami and Agastyeshwaraswami Temples, Ramanathpura, Arkalgud taluk.

6. Kenchammadevara Temple, Harihalli, Alur taluk.
7. Lakshmi-Janardhanaswamy Temple, Palya, Alur taluk.
8. Hasanamba Temple, Hassan town.

The *muzrai* institutions in the district are divided into three categories, namely, major institutions which are in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and above, minor institutions in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 100 and above but below Rs. 1,000 and village institutions getting an annual income of less than Rs. 100. There were 43 major, 205 minor and 1,880 village temples in the district, during the year 1968, *vide* Table I enclosed at the end of the Chapter. In addition, there were fourteen *mathas*, nine *chhatras*, eleven Jaina *basties* and nine Muslim institutions during that year. The Jaina *basties* and the Jaina *matha* at Shravanabelgola are treated as a single *muzrai* institution. During 1967-68, these *basties* and the *matha* were transferred to the control of the managing committee of the local Digamber Jaina Muzrai Institution. The administration of all the other religious institutions vests in the respective trustees, who manage them in conformity with the existing provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder or supervised directly by the Government through appointed committees. In addition to daily *poojas* and occasional special ceremonies, special *poojas* and prayers are offered on the occasions of Independence Day, Republic Day and other national celebrations

Several philanthropic gentlemen and institutions in the district have made endowments for the conduct of *sevas* in many of the *muzrai* institutions. Besides, a total extent of 14,739-30 acres of land has been endowed to several *muzrai* institutions in the district, vide Table II appended at the end of the Chapter. These institutions and their properties are registered by the Endowments Department under the rules and regulations in force, in order to safeguard the properties from being encroached upon or alienated. The officers inspecting these institutions have to check whether daily services and *sevas* are properly conducted, whether the institutions are kept clean, etc. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned as grant to the district for effecting repairs to the *muzrai* institutions during the year 1967-68 and this amount was fully utilised for repairing eight temples during that year.

Private Choultries

There were the following five *chhatras* (choultries) during the year 1967-68, which had been endowed with *inam* lands for their upkeep and management: (1) Rangappa's Choultry, Arkalgud, (2) Ahobala Rao Chhatra, Arsikere, (3) Chhatra at Shantigrama, Hassan taluk, (4) Ramachandra Rao's Choultry, Holenarsipur, and (5) Doddapayanna's Choultry, Hassan.

Financial position

The accounts of the major institutions are audited by the State Accounts Department. The accounts of the endowments are

checked by the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners and the Tahsildars at the time of their inspections. The following statement of credits, debits and closing balances of the *muzrai* institutions in the district, mentioned taluk-wise, indicates the financial position of these institutions as on the 31st March 1968 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Opening Balance*	*Credits*	*Total*	*Debits*	*Closing Balance*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan ..	1,31,605	47,679	1,79,284	61,315	1,17,969
2.	Manjarabad ..	46,089	16,221	62,310	5,034	57,276
3.	Belur ..	1,86,162	52,711	2,38,873	32,490	2,06,384
4.	Arsikere ..	93,017	25,687	1,18,704	15,294	1,03,410
5.	Channarayapatna	1,25,405	35,075	1,60,480	28,215	1,32,265
6.	Holenarsipur ..	67,884	22,206	90,090	29,222	60,868
7.	Arkalgud ..	56,238	17,179	73,417	10,408	63,009
8.	Alur ..	11,998	9,801	21,799	5,428	16,371
	Total ..	7,18,397	2,26,560	9,44,957	1,87,405	7,57,552

Jewels and their Inspection

Registers containing details of the jewels in respect of each of the *muzrai* institutions in the district are maintained in all the taluk offices. There are strict instructions to the inspecting officers that whenever they visit any institution, they should invariably verify the details of the jewels with reference to these registers and bring to the notice of the higher authorities discrepancies, if any, with the least possible delay.

Jatras and Car Festivals

About 23 *jatras* are celebrated annually in the district with pomp and pageantry. Thousands of people from far and near gather at these celebrations. The more important of these *jatras* are mentioned below :—

(1) Subrahmanyaswami Jatra, Ramanathpura.
(2) Gopalakrishnaswami Jatra, Konanur.
(3) Ranganathaswami Jatra, Bookanabetta.
(4) Venkataramanaswami Jatra, Malekal-Thirupati.
(5) Channakeshavaswami Jatra, Belur.
(6) Lakshminarasimhaswami Jatra, Holenarsipur.

The Endowments Department, in co-operation with the Health Department, supervises the sanitary and other arrangements during the time of the *jatras* in so far as the institutions under the control of the Government are concerned and also makes arrangements

to provide drinking water and shelter to the pilgrims who congregate for the *jatras* and festivals.

Wakf Institutions

For the administration of the Muslim religious and charitable endowment institutions, the Central Wakf Act, 1954, was enforced in the erstwhile Mysore State with effect from the 15th January 1955. Under Section 10 of this Act, the State Government constituted a Board of Wakfs consisting of seven members with the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments as its Chairman. The necessary rules under the Act were also framed by the Government. Later, District Wakf Committees were constituted for each district by the Mysore State Board of Wakfs to supervise the Muslim endowments in the districts.

With the enforcement of the Central Wakfs Act, 1964, in the whole of the new Mysore State, the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner of Wakfs under Section 4(1) of the Act, with a non-official at the head of the Mysore State Board of Wakfs. There are a number of mosques, *darghas* and other Muslim institutions in Hassan district, which are supported by specific endowments. The total number of such institutions in the district in 1969-70 was 183, the total value of the property attached to them being Rs. 19,13,405. The gross income from these institutions and the expenditure on their maintenance during that year were Rs. 38,922 and Rs. 84,178, respectively. The institutions are managed by *Mutawallis* and administered by committees according to the usage and customs and terms of the deed and the scheme.

TABLE I

Statement showing the number of Muzrai Institutions in Hassan district during the year 1967-68

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Mathas	Chhatras	Temples			Jain Basties			Muslim Institutions
				Major	Minor	Village	Major	Minor	Village	
1.	Hassan ..	..	2	5	47	360	..	4	1	1
2.	Arsikere ..	11	1	6	17	316	..	..	..	..
3.	Channarayapatna	1	2	8	43	375	1	1	1	3
4.	Holenarsipur ..	..	2	5	42	149	..	..	..	..
5.	Arkalgud ..	..	1	8	13	157	..	..	..	1
6.	Alur ..	..	..	3	8	125	..	..	..	1
7.	Belur ..	2	1	5	28	300	..	1	2	2
8.	Manjarabad ..	..	..	3	7	98	..	..	..	1
	Total ..	14	9	43	205	1,880	1	6	4	9

TABLE II

Statement showing the particulars of lands as in 1967-68 endowed to several Muzrai institutions in Hassan district

(In Acres and Guntas)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Dry A.	Dry G.	Wet A.	Wet G.	Bagayat A.	Bagayat G.	Coffee A.	Coffee G.	Total extent A.	Total extent G.
1.	Hassan	754	03	279	29	52	02	..		1,078	34
2.	Arsikere	2,178	08	272	06	136	03	..		2,586	17
3.	Holenarsipur	3,396	06	222	33	49	00	..		3,667	39
4.	Arkalgud	1,044	08	207	26	18	17	..		1,270	11
5.	Channarayapatna	2,682	15	55	20	12	31	..		2,750	26
6.	Manjarabad	19	34	307	10	..		4	20	331	24
7.	Belur	1,146	35	1,261	26	28	30	6	04	2,443	15
8.	Alur	264	14	345	29	0	21	..		610	24
	Total	11,486	03	2,945	19	297	24	10	24	14,739	30

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

THE erstwhile Mysore State, of which this district was a part, was ruled by a galaxy of benevolent rulers and eminent dewans, after the Rendition in 1881. A Representative Assembly mainly consisting of prominent landholders and merchants from all over the State, was established at Mysore as early as in 1881. It was the first representative body of its kind in the whole of India at that time. Later, in 1907, was established the Mysore Legislative Council. The institution of these two bodies helped, to some extent, to develop a political consciousness among the people. The Hassan district was represented by 20 to 23 members in the Representative Assembly besides by one or two members in the Legislative Council in the third decade of this century. There were representatives from all the taluks—at the rate of two to three members from each taluk—besides five to six members representing the rural population, the minority communities and the like.

There has been a perceptible political and social consciousness among the people in the recent decades. With the achievement of independence and the establishment of popular Government, the people have had more and better opportunities to see and know more of their Government and its plans and programmes and to criticise more freely and boldly than ever before. They not only co-operate with the Government in their developmental efforts, but also lend their hand in building schools, dispensaries, roads and the like; for instance, in the community development blocks of the district, people are reported to have made voluntary contributions, both in cash and by way of labour, for the execution of some of the programmes. After the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions on our country in 1962 and 1965 respectively, the people of the district contributed considerable amounts to the National Defence Fund. As at the end of July 1970, the total cash contributions of the people of the district towards the fund stood at over Rs. 10.97 lakhs besides contributions in kind which included about 800 grams of gold and 1,134 grams of silver. Again, under the Bhoodan Yajna movement sponsored by Acharya

Vinoba Bhave, lands to the extent of about 132 acres have been donated by some people in the district for distribution among the landless.

The quinquennial general elections to the Parliament and the State Legislature are very keenly contested by the various political parties and individuals. With the decentralisation of administration brought about by the enactment of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, a large number of people vie with one another to get elected to the Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats. Similarly, the elections to the Municipal Councils of the various towns in the district as also elections to the co-operative institutions and all other elective posts in the district are keenly contested.

Political parties

During the first general elections held in 1952, the Indian National Congress contested all the eight Assembly seats and one Parliamentary seat in the district and emerged successful in all of them. But in the second general elections held in 1957, its candidates were defeated in four out of the eight Assembly Constituencies, yielding place to two candidates of the Praja-Socialist Party and two Independents. The Praja-Socialist Party, which contested only three seats, came out successful in two of them, while the candidate put up by the Congress to the Parliamentary seat was elected unopposed. As for the Independents, although there were twelve of them in the field in seven of the Assembly Constituencies, only two candidates were returned.

In the third general elections held in 1962, the Congress Party was able to maintain the *status quo* without conceding any more seats to the opposition parties. Two new parties entered the field this time; they were the Swatantra and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, which put up four and five candidates respectively. There was also a lone candidate from the Communist Party. But none of them was able to win any seats. The Praja-Socialist Party, which fielded seven candidates for the Assembly seats and one for the Parliamentary seat, emerged successful in three of the Assembly Constitutencies, thus improving upon its previous number by one. The Independents, who contested five of the Assembly seats and the one Parliamentary seat, could win only one Assembly seat this time.

The fourth general elections held in 1967 witnessed a swing in favour of the Swatantra Party and the consequent reduction of the Congress Party to a secondary position in the district. The Swatantra Party, which contested only five of the eight Assembly seats and the one Parliamentary seat, emerged successful in four Assembly Constituencies and also in the Parliamentary Constituency. On the other hand, the Congress Party, which had put up

its candidates for all the seats, could win only two Assembly seats. The Praja-Socialist Party also likewise lost one of its previous seats, having been able to secure a lone Assembly seat; but the seats contested by it this time were also only two. The Independents, who contested only three Assembly seats, could retain just one seat as in the previous elections, while the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, which fielded three candidates, could not get any seat. Another interesting feature of the fourth general elections in the district was that in about half of the constituencies there were straight contests, while in the other half the contests were three-cornered, whereas in the previous two elections there were four to five contestants in most of the constituencies. A brief account of the last three general elections, together with particulars of constituencies, the number and party affiliation of contesting candidates, the number of votes polled by each of them, etc., is given in the following paragraphs.

Delimitation of Constituencies in 1956

According to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, Hassan district formed a single-member Parliamentary Constituency and it was allotted eight seats in the State Legislative Assembly. These seats were distributed in seven Assembly Constituencies, of which, one, namely Belur, was a double member constituency, in which a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

The following table indicates the names of the constituencies, their extent and the total number of seats allotted in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of constituency*	*Extent of constituency*	*No. of seats*
1	2	3	4
		Lok-Sabha	
	Hassan ..	Hassan district ..	1
		Legislative Assembly	
1.	Arsikere ..	Arsikere taluk (excluding Javagal and Gandasi hoblis)	1
2.	Belur ..	Belur, Manjarabad and Alur taluks; and Salagame hobli in Hassan taluk.	2
3.	Arkalgud ..	Arkalgud taluk	1
4.	Hassan ..	Hassan, Kattaya and Shantigrama hoblis in Hassan taluk	1

1	2	3	4
5.	Gandasi ..	Gandasi and Javagal hoblis in Arsikere taluk; Dudda hobli in Hassan taluk, and Bagur hobli and Circle II in Dandiganahalli hobli in Channarayapatna taluk ..	1
6.	Shravanabelgola	Channarayapatna taluk (excluding Bagur and Dandiganahalli hoblis)	1
7.	Holenarsipur	Holenarsipur taluk, and Circle I in Dandiganahalli hobli in Channarayapatna taluk ..	1

Abolition of Two-Member Constituencies

According to Section 3 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Election Commission were required to divide every two-member constituency (other than a two-member constituency in the State of Gujarat) into two single-member constituencies, delimit their extent and decide in which of them the seat should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, having regard to the fact that all such single-member constituencies should, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas and the seat should be reserved in the constituency in which there was a greater concentration of population of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. The Commission was further empowered to make such further amendments as were necessary in the Delimitation Orders in order to carry out these provisions. The Commission, accordingly, amended and revised the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, and issued the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, in December 1961.

As a result of the revised order, Belur, which was formerly a double-member constituency, was split up into two single-member constituencies—Belur and Sakleshpur, a seat being reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the former constituency. The extent of these two constituencies were as indicated below:—

Name of constituency	*Extent of constituency*
Belur (Scheduled Castes) ..	Belur taluk and Salagame hobli in Hassan taluk.
Sakleshpur ..	Manjarabad and Alur taluks.

General Elections, 1957

The Indian National Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party were the only two political parties which contested the second general elections held in the district in the year 1957. These

political parties were affiliated to their respective All-India bodies. Of these political parties, the Indian National Congress won both the seats in the Belur double-member constituency and was successful in Arsikere and Gandasi constituencies also. Besides, as already stated earlier, the party won without a contest the Lok Sabha seat allotted to the district. The Praja-Socialist Party contested the elections only in three constituencies, namely, Arsikere, Shravanabelgola and Holenarsipur; the party was successful in two of them, *viz.*, Shravanabelgola and Holenarsipur. Apart from these political parties, twelve independents contested the elections from all the constituencies barring Holenarsipur and were successful in two of them, namely Arkalgud and Hassan.

The following table shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them, the percentage of votes secured and the successful parties, in respect of the general elections held in the district in the year 1957 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6
		LOK SABHA			
	Hassan ..	Congress			Uncontested election
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Arsikere ..	(1) Congress*	14,834	55.7	Congress
		(2) Independent	10,469	39.3	
		(3) P.S.P**	1,343	5.0	
2.	Belur (double-member)	(1) Congress	33,144	30.4	Congress
		(2) Independent	32,755	30.1	
		(3) Congress (Scheduled Castes)	28,618	26.3	Congress (Scheduled Castes)
		(4) Independent (Scheduled Castes)	10,720	9.8	
		(5) do	3,715	3.4	
3.	Arkalgud ..	(1) Independent	13,831	55.5	Independent
		(2) Congress	11,079	44.5	
4	Hassan ..	(1) Independent	16,244	54.0	Independent
		(2) Congress	13,070	43.4	
		(3) Independent	762	2.6	

*Congress : Indian National Congress

**P.S.P. : Praja-Socialist Party

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gandasi ..	(1) Congress	8,388	34.4	Congress
		(2) Independent	6,746	27.6	
		(3) do	6,097	25.0	
		(4) do	3,168	13.0	
6.	Shravana-belgola	(1) P. S. P.	16,923	57.3	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress	7,086	24.0	
		(3) Independent	4,980	16.9	
		(4) do	537	1.8	
7.	Holenarsipur	(1) P.S.P.	17,233	59.2	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress	11,857	40.8	

General Elections, 1962

The Indian National Congress secured four seats out of the eight contested by it in all the Assembly constituencies in the general elections of 1962. The party was successful in Belur, Sakleshpur, Arkalgud and Hassan constituencies. It also won the Lok Sabha seat allotted to the district. Apart from the Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party contested all the Assembly seats except Sakleshpur, and came out successful in Arsikere, Gandasi and Shravanabelgola constituencies.

Although the Bharatiya Jan Sangh contested the elections in five Assembly constituencies, it was not successful in any of them. The same was the case with the Swatantra Party, which contested the elections from four constituencies, and the Communist Party whose only nominee was from Sakleshpur constituency. Seven Independents contested the elections in five Assembly constituencies of the district, but only one was returned to the Assembly from Holenarsipur constituency.

The sub-joined table shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them, the percentage of votes secured and the successful parties, in respect of the general elections of 1962 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of constituency*	*Party affiliations of contesting candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of votes polled*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5	6
		LOK SABHA			
	Hassan ..	(1) Congress	1,04,898	46.0	Congress
		(2) P. S. P.	99,083	43.5	
		(3) Independent	23,922	10.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Arsikere ..	(1) P. S. P.	14,639	52.0	P. S. P.
		(2) Congress	11,655	41.8	
		(3) Independent	928	3.3	
		(4) Jan Sangh	824	2.9	
2.	Belur (Scheduled Castes).	(1) Congress	10,801	60.6	Congress
		(2) Jan Sangh	2,734	15.6	
		(3) P. S. P.	2,415	13.5	
		(4) Independent	978	5.5	
		(5) Swatantra	868	4.8	
3.	Sakleshpur ..	(1) Congress	18,623	63.3	Congress
		(2) Jan Snagh	8,437	20.8	
		(3) Communist	2,358	15 0	
4.	Arkalgud ..	(1) Congress	18,967	58.3	Congress
		(2) P. S. P.	11,870	36.0	
		(3) Independent	1,069	2.7	
		(4) Jan Sangh	730	2.0	
		(5) Independent	340	1.0..	
5.	Hassan ..	(1) Congress	11,498	41.8	Congress
		(2) Independent	9,265	33.6	
		(3) P. S. P.	6,166	22.4	
		(4) Jan Sangh	498	1.2	
		(5) Swatantra	300	1.0	
6.	Gandasi ..	(1) P. S. P.	8,637	36.0	P. S. P.
		(2) Swatantra	8,267	34.4	
		(3) Congress	7,074	29.6	
7.	Sharavanabelgola	(1) P. S. P.	21,136	62.9	P. S. P.
		(2) Congress	12,483	37.1	
8.	Holenarsipur ..	(1) Independent	12,622	42.5	Independent
		(2) Congress	7,338	24.7	
		(3) P. S. P.	6,052	20 4	
		(4) Swatantra	2,934	9.9	
		(5) Independent	757	2.5	

General Elections, 1967.

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966, did not much alter the extents of either the Parliamentary Constituency or the Assembly Constituencies in the district for purposes of the fourth general elections held in 1967. The Belur Assembly Constituency continued to be reserved for the Scheduled Caste candidates. The following statement shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them, the percentage of votes secured and the successful parties in respect of the fourth general elections held in the district in 1967 :—

Sl. No.	Name of constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6
		LOK SABHA			
	Hassan ..	(1) Swatantra	1,68,620	57.20	Swatantra
		(2) Congress	1,26,168	42.80	
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Belur (S. C.) ..	(1) Swatantra	13,478	63.68	Swatantra
		(2) Congress	6,887	32.54	
		(3) Jan Sangh	799	3.78	
2.	Arsikere ..	(1) Congress	22,847	55.90	Congress
		(2) Swatantra	15,942	39.01	
		(3) Jan Sangh	2,082	5.09	
3.	Gandasi ..	(1) Congress	12,971	43.10	Congress
		(2) P. S. P.	11,505	38.23	
		(3) Independent	5,616	18.66	
4.	Shravanabelgola	(1) P. S. P.	30,637	64.59	P. S. P.
		(2) Congress	16,798	35.41	
5.	Holenarsipur ..	(1) Independent	20,594	59.12	Independent
		(2) Congress	12,191	35.00	
		(3) Independent	2,049	5.88	
6.	Arkalgud ..	(1) Swatantra	22,876	64.50	Swatantra
		(2) Congress	12,589	35.50	
7.	Hassan ..	(1) Swatantra	18,212	49.35	Swatantra
		(2) Congress	17,933	48.60	
		(3) Jan Sangh	757	2.05	
8.	Sakleshpur ..	(1) Swatantra	22,650	52.74	Swantatra
		(2) Congress	20,293	47.26	

Further Statistics of Voting: General Elections, 1957

Hassan was a single-member Parliamentary Constituency, with 3,67,251 voters on the rolls, for the Lok Sabha elections of 1957. There was no contest to the Lok Sabha seat this time. The total number of electors in the district for the Assembly elections of 1957 was 3,67,251 and the total number of valid votes polled was 2,73,599. The average percentage of votes polled in a constituency was 60.18. The highest percentage of valid votes polled was 68.20 in Shravanabelgola Constituency while the lowest was 40.07 in Gandasi Constituency. The annexed table indicates the total number of voters, the total number of valid votes polled

and the percentage of votes polled, in respect of the general elections held in the district in the year 1957 :—

Sl. No.	Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled
1	2	3	4	5
	LOK SABHA			
	Hassan ..	3,67,251	Uncontested election	
	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Arsikere ..	45,101	26,646	59.08
2.	Belur (Double-member)	1,85,210	1,08,952	58.80
3.	Arkalgud ..	44,336	24,910	56.19
4.	Hassan ..	45,186	30,076	66.55
5.	Gandasi ..	52,955	24,399	46.07
6.	Sharvanabelgola ..	43,269	29,526	68.20
7.	Holenarsipur ..	43,799	29,090	66.42
	Total ..	3,67,251	2,73,599	68.18 (Average)

General Elections, 1962

The number of electors in the district for the Lok Sabha elections of 1962 was 4,33,904 and the total number of valid votes polled was 2,27,903, the percentage of votes polled being 52.50. There were the same number of (4,33,904) voters in the district also for the Assembly elections of 1962 and the total number of valid votes polled was 2,23,272, the average percentage of votes polled in a constituency being 51.83. The highest percentage of valid votes polled in a constituency was 66.64 in Shravanabelgola, while the lowest percentage was 31.11 in Belur.

The table given below shows the total number of voters, the total number of valid votes polled and the percentage of votes polled in respect of the general elections held in the district in the year 1962 :—

Sl. No.	Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled
1	2	3	4	5
	LOK SABHA			
	Hassan ..	4,33,904	2,27,903	52.50

1	2		3	4	5
			LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
1.	Arsikere	..	52,554	28,046	53.43
2.	Belur	..	57,154	17,796	31.11
3.	Sakleshpur	..	57,812	29,418	50.89
4.	Arkalgud	..	51,962	32,985	61.56
5.	Hassan	..	52,721	27,727	52.61
6.	Gandasi	..	61,025	23,978	39 31
7.	Shravanabelgola	..	50,444	33,619	66.64
8.	Holenarsipur	..	50,232	29,703	59.12
	Total	..	4,33,904	2,23,272	51.83 (Average)

General Elections, 1967

The total number of electors in the district for both the Parliamentary and Assembly elections of 1967 was 4,68,838, while the total number of valid votes polled in respect of the Lok Sabha seat was 2,04,788 and that of the Assembly seats 2,89,706, the percentage of total votes polled being about 66 in both the cases. The highest percentage of votes polled in an Assembly Constituency was 76.98 in Sakleshpur, closely followed by Shravanabelgola with a percentage of 74.93, while the lowest was 45.51, again in Belur. The following table shows the total number of electors, the total number of votes polled and the percentage of votes polled in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1967 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of constituency*		*No. of electors*	*No. of votes polled**	*Percentage of votes polled*
1	2		3	4	5
			LOK SABHA		
	Hassan	..	4,68,838	3,07,979	65.69
			LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
1.	Belur (S.C.)	..	49,410	22,488	45.51
2.	Arsikere	..	62,060	42,958	69.22
3.	Gandasi	..	57,253	32,716	57.14
4.	Shravanabelgola	..	67,562	50,622	74.93
5.	Holenarsipur	..	59,116	37,825	63.98
6.	Arkalgud	..	53,780	37,058	68.91
7.	Hassan	..	61,208	39,306	64.22
8.	Sakleshpur	..	58,449	44,994	76.98

* Includes invalid votes also.

Polling Stations

There were, in all, 437 polling stations located in convenient centres in the district during the second general elections held in 1957. The number was increased to 465 during the general elections of 1962 and to 547 during the general elections of 1967 in order to provide more facilities to the voters of certain constituencies, who formerly had to travel over long distances to reach their polling stations. The statement given below indicates the number of polling stations in the district during the general elections of 1957, 1962 and 1967 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Assembly constituency*	*No. of polling stations during* 1957 *elections*	1962 *elections*	1967 *elections*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arsikere ..	50	60	76
2.	Belur ..	131	63	59
3.	Sakleshpur	..	62	72
4.	Arkalgud ..	49	56	60
5.	Hassan	50	57	73
6.	Gandasi	58	60	62
7.	Shravanabelgola .	53	52	77
8.	Holenarsipur ..	46	55	68
	Total ..	437	465	547

Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha

A mid-term election, as in other parts of the State and the country, was held for the Hassan Parliamentary Constituency on 4th March 1971, consequent on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha by the President. The entire Hassan district formed this Parliamentary constituency. Three candidates, one each from the Congress (R), Praja-Socialist Party and Swatantra Party contested the election and there was a brisk campaign. Out of a total number of 5,09,214 electors in the constituency, 2,68,070 (*i.e.*, 52.6 per cent) voters exercised their franchise, the Congress (R) candidate emerging successful with a tally of 62.42 per cent of the total valid votes polled. As many as 807 polling stations had been setup this time in this constituency, as against 547 in the 1967 general elections. The following table indicates the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each of the candidates :—

Sl. No.	*Party affiliation of contesting candidate*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of valid votes polled*
1.	Congress (R) ..	1,61,072	62.42
2.	Praja-Socialist Party ..	85,727	33.2
3.	Swatantra ..	11,617	4.4

Newspapers and periodicals

Journalism has not made much headway in the Hassan district, although a good number of sporadic attempts were made by some enthusiastic persons in the district to publish newspapers and periodicals, mostly weeklies and monthlies in Kannada, in the last few decades, especially after the achievement of Independence. *Negila Yogi*, a Kannada monthly, was being published from Hassan from October 1949, its editor being Sri G. H. Rangappa. As the nomenclature of the journal indicates, it was devoted to the cause of the agriculturists. A Kannada fortnightly entitled *Gramasevaki* started publication from Arsikere in February 1950, under the editorship of Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa. A bilingual quarterly journal called "Culture and Art" in English and Hindi, edited by Sri K. Srinivasachar, was the next periodical to be published in the district in the middle of 1951. The same year witnessed the publication of two more Kannada monthlies called *Hoorana* and *Vanamala*, edited by Sri K. N. Murthy and Sri H. M. Channa Shetty respectively. Yet another Kannada monthly, under the title *Vishvabandhu*, started publication in October 1952. It was edited by Sri Donigal Nanjappa and published from Sakleshpur. The same year witnessed also the publication of an English monthly entitled 'Mystical Rose' and a Kannada daily called *Janamana*, under the editorship of Rev. P.A. M. D'Souza and Sri Krishnappa respectively.

A Kannada weekly, *Bhaktakesari*, entered the field during the close of 1953 under the joint editorship of Sriyuths M. C. Narasimha Shastri and G. H. Rajappa. The next year saw the emergence of two more Kannada weeklies, *Shanti* and *Vistarana Vijnana*, edited by Sri M. C. Narasimha Shastri and Sri D. Basavaraj Urs respectively. A Kannada daily known as *Hassan Patrike* edited by Sri K. Anantha Subbaraya and a Kannada weekly entitled *Raitamitra* edited by Sri Govindaiah were the next newspapers to be published in the district during the first half of 1958. Another Kannada weekly called *Chaluva* edited by Smt. Gangamma came to light in 1961 and yet another, entitled *Pouravani*, edited by Sri M. S. Shivaramaiah, in 1963. But none of these newspapers and periodicals survived for long owing to financial and other difficulties.

Three daily newspapers and a monthly are being published in the district at present (1970). They are *Prathinidhi*, *Janamithra* and *Swatantra*, dailies, and *Adhyatma Prakasha*, a monthly. The *Prathinidhi* started publication in the year 1961. This Kannada daily newspaper is edited by Sri S. S. Iyengar and gives considerable amount of local news and other matters. It has a press of its own and is located on the Holenarsipur road in the Hassan town.

Janamithra is another Kannada daily newspaper of Hassan having a fair circulation in the district. It was started in the

year 1963, its editor being Sri K. N. Moorthy. It has also a press of its own in the heart of the old town area. It also gives comprehensive coverage to local news along with other features. It is learnt that another Kannada daily newspaper called *Swatantra* has been started recently at Hassan, its working Editor and Chief Editor being Sri Y. Krupadas and Sri N. K. Ganapaiah respectively.

Adhyatma Prakasha is a Kannada journal of a long standing, having been started as early as in 1920, by Sri Satchidananda Swamijee. It is being published by the Adyatma Prakasha Karyalaya at Holenarsipur. The journal is devoted to spiritual and cultural matters and aims at stimulating the study and practice of Adhyatma philosophy, and exposition of the various religious tenets in all their universal aspects. The presnt editor of the magazine is Sri Y. Narasappa and it is being printed in a press of its own. Another Kannada monthly journal, entitled *Saivani*, devoted to spiritual matters, has started publication from Arsikere recently under the auspices of the local Sainatha Seva Samithi.

Some of the newspapers and magazines published outside the district, especially from Bangalore, have a good circulation in the district. Among the Kannada daily papers which come from outside, the *Prajavani*, *Kannada Prabha* and *Samyukta Karnataka* of Bangalore are more popular. The *Navabharata*, a daily of Mangalore, has also some circulation especially in the urban areas of the district as also *Udayavani*, a daily of Manipal. The Kannada weekly and monthly journals like *Sudha*, *Prajamata*, *Karmaveera*, *Janapragathi*, *Kasturi*, *Mallige* and *Mayura* have a good appeal in the district. With the gradual increase in the literacy percentage, the number of readers of the Kannada newspapers and periodicals has also increased in recent years. English dailies like *Deccan Herald*, *Indian Express* and *Hindu* of Bangalore and the *Times of India* of Bombay are popular among the English reading public. Of late, the film periodicals published from Bombay and Madras also have a considerable circulation among the younger people. Most of the daily newspapers published in Bangalore have their correspondents in the district. They have made arrangements to send their morning editions in motor vans to reach Hassan fairly early. This method of quick transport has helped to increase their circulation.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

Organised social activities form a particular feature of the non-official endeavour in the district, and there are a number of voluntary organisations doing good work in catering to the social needs of the community in a variety of ways. They cover several fields of ameliorative service which Government agencies alone cannot fulfil. Several institutions, including the Malnad College

of Engineering, Hassan, are being run by voluntary associations of public-spirited persons. Many of these organisations have been accorded official recognition and are getting assistance and general guidance from Government.

The existence of a number of voluntary social service organisations in an area gives a richness to its institutional life. Many public-spirited persons of the district have organised social service bodies and are carrying on useful programmes. The following are some of the social service organisations in the district, whose activities are given in a nut-shell so as to indicate the types of work being done by the various categories of such institutions. These particulars are of interest also as regards the pattern they represent.

Malnad Technical Education Society

The Malnad Technical Education Society, Hassan, was established in December 1958 by a group of public-spirited persons with the objective of serving the educational needs of the three *malnad* districts of Hassan, Chikmagalur and Coorg, by supplementing the efforts of the State and the Central Governments in this regard. In pursuance of its aim, the Society, which is a registered institution, established an engineering college, called the Malnad College of Engineering, at Hassan on September 1, 1960, after collecting an initial amount of Rs. ten lakhs from the public of the above three *malnad* districts. The Central and State Governments have also assisted in the establishment of this college which caters to the needs of the students of all these three *malnad* districts.

Another major venture of the Malnad Technical Education Society is the establishment of a Women's College at Hassan in January 1967. This college, called the Arkalgud Varadarajulu Kanthamma College (A. V. K. College) for Women, was started by the Society with the help of a donation of Rs. 75,000 given by Sri A. N. Varadarajulu, a retired Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. Since 1969, the Society has also been running an Evening College, also at Hassan, for the benefit of employed persons. The Society has also plans to establish a Girls' Polytechnic and a Medical College with the help of the people and the Government in the years to come.

While the activities of the Education Society are managed by an executive council consisting of 31 members, including a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, a joint secretary and a treasurer, for the conduct of the affairs of the Malnad College of Engineering and the A.V.K. College for women, there are two separate governing councils, each consisting of 14 to 15 members. (For details about the educational institutions, please *see* Chapter XV).

The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust is one of the pioneering constructive institutions in India founded in memory of Kasturba Gandhi in 1945 for the welfare of poor and needy women and children living in the rural areas. It is an all-India organisation which has its headquarters at Kasturbagram near Indore, Madhya Pradesh, and branches in all the States. Mahatma Gandhi himself was the first Chairman of this Trust. The Mysore State Branch of the Trust, which has its headquarters at Kasturbagram near Arsikere in Hassan district, was at first being managed by a committee, but in accordance with his decision to entrust the work of the Trust to chosen women workers, Mahatma Gandhi, as the Chairman of the Trust, appointed Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa as the Agent for Mysore State. Until the re-organisation of States in 1956, there was another branch of the Trust called the Karnataka Branch with jurisdiction over the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, North Kanara, South Kanara, Bellary and Coorg, with a separate Agent in Smt. Umabai Kundapur from Hubli. With the formation of the new Mysore State, however, these two branches were combined and since then there is only one branch, *viz*., the Mysore State Branch, which has been carrying out the activities of the Trust in the entire State. Initially, a sum of Rs. 2.86 lakhs was collected in the old Mysore State and Rs. 2.27 lakhs by the Karnataka Branch towards the Kasturba Memorial Fund. Of this amount, 25 per cent was transferred to the Central Fund and 75 per cent was earmarked for the respective branches. **Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust**

In pursuance of its objective of creating a body of women welfare workers, who would dedicate their lives for the service of the poor and needy women and children of the villages, the Trust at first directed its attention mainly towards the training of personnel as *Balawadi* teachers, Gramasevikas, Midwives, Craft workers, etc., and starting of Gramaseva Centres in villages managed by such trained personnel. The first training camp in this regard was conducted during 1945-46, first at Paduvarahalli near Mysore and later at Kengeri Gurukula. The subsequent camps were conducted at Arsikere and other places. In the meantime, the Central Social Welfare Board also entrusted to the Trust the responsibility of training the Gramasevikas required by it, for which purpose a building costing about Rs. 60,000 was constructed at the Kasturbagram, Arsikere, with the finances of the Board. Thus, in all, about fifteen training camps of the duration of two years were conducted by the Mysore State Branch of the Trust, training, in all, about 610 Gramasevikas.

As each batch of Gramasevikas was trained, Gramaseva Centres, each of which was manned by a Gramasevika, a Midwife and a helper, were opened at different rural centres. Although as many as 78 such centres, including eight in Hassan district, were

opened in various parts of the State, it is reported that only 18 of them are now (1970) working, all the remaining centres having been closed down either for want of proper response from the villagers or for want of enough funds. Of these 18 centres, 13 are provided with buildings of their own, constructed with the generous help of the people of the villages, while the rest are housed in rent-free buildings. Some of the centres are also provided with agricultural lands, donated either by Government or by philanthropic villagers. In all, the Mysore State Branch of the Trust owns about 400 acres of agricultural lands in various parts of the State. The main activities of these Gramaseva Centres are: running of *Balawadies* or *Shishuviharas*, imparting instruction in spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting and such other crafts and dispensing of medicines for ordinary ailments, conducting of adult education classes for women, organising cultural activities and undertaking relief works in times of distress like famine, floods, etc. Thousands of women in and around these centres are understood to have availed of the various services provided by them in one way or the other.

Kasturbagram

The Kasturbagram near Arsikere, the headquarters of the Mysore State Branch of the Trust, is located in a vast area of about 90 acres, granted by the State Government, free of cost, in 1948. This entire area is being utilised for raising different kinds of crops like coconut, paddy and some other dry crops. About 1,200 coconut plants have been raised and an intensive method of paddy cultivation is being adopted with the help of Japanese volunteers. For purposes of irrigation, four wells have been dug out and two electric pumpsets are being installed. The Trust was also running a residential *Kanyavidyalaya*, a *Balawadi*, an Industrial School and a Medical Centre at the place. They are said to have since ceased working. A two-year condensed course of S.S.L.C. for about 25 girls was conducted by the Trust recently. The inmates of Kasturbagram are not paid any salary. Only food and other necessaries and a little pocket money are provided. All of them mess together, work collectively and hold congregational prayers.

An urban Pilot Welfare Extension Project has also been functioning at Hassan under the auspices of the Kasturba Trust since 1959. Under this project, two *Balawadies* are being run in the town, one at the Sweepers Colony and another at the Harijan Colony. In the craft sections started under the project, about 30 women of these colonies are being imparted training in crafts like tailoring, embroidery, knitting, etc. The children, numbering about 100, of the *Balawadies* are provided with free mid-day meals with the help of the food-stuffs provided by the National Christian Association.

The Mysore State Branch of the Kasturba Trust has been getting financial assistance from its central office at Indore as well as from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for conducting its various activities. It is stated that as the Mysore quota of the Kasturba Trust Fund has already been exhausted, the assistance that it now gets from the Central Trust Fund is meagre *vis-a-vis* the annual estimated expenditure of about Rs. 60,000 of the State Branch for maintaining its existing institutions and activities. However, efforts are being made to make up this deficiency from the income of the agricultural lands at its disposal and to continue the present services of the Trust.

Sri Kempuchaluvajammanniyavaru Mahila Samaja, Hassan

Sri Kempuchaluvajammanniyavaru Mahila Samaja, Hassan, was established on the 2nd October 1932 by the concerted efforts of the leading ladies of the town, and it was registered on the 3rd April 1940. The Samaja aims at improving the social welfare of women. It provides training to them in arts and crafts. It is managed by a committee of thirteen members which includes a president, two vice-presidents and a secretary. There were twenty-five members on the rolls, each paying a monthly subscription of Rs. 1.50, in 1969. The Samaja is getting an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Government and Rs. 40 per month from the local Municipality. Besides, it has rented out one of its buildings to a co-operative society for a monthly rent of Rs. 125. The Samaja is said to possess assets worth about Rs. 80,000.

The institution, which is located in the Krishnarajapuram Extension, has been running a *Shishuvihar*, with a strength of over one hundred children under the charge of three trained teachers. The Samaja is also running another *Shishuvihar* at Aduvalli, a suburb of Hassan town. About 45 children were attending this *Shishuvihar* during 1969. It was also running a free Hindi class and classes in music and dance, which are reported to have been discontinued since a few years. However, other classes for teaching crafts like tailoring, cutting, embroidery, cross-stitching, wire-work, etc., are being conducted; about 70 women were attending these classes during 1969. The institution has also conducted condensed courses for VII Standard and S.S.L.C. Examinations for the benefit of widows and poor women.

Vani Mahila Samaja, Arsikere

The Vani Mahila Samaja, Arsikere, was started in the year 1939. Its objects are mainly to promote the welfare of women and children and to improve their social and educational standards. It is managed by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and five other elected members.

Handicrafts such as tailoring, needle-work and embroidery are taught in the institution for which a small fee is charged. It is also conducting a training course in Ambar Charaka spinning.

Hindi and music classes are also regularly held. There is also a *Balawadi* with about 150 children on its rolls. The Samaja is getting grants both from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, and the State Board, and has a building of its own which costs about Rs. 20,000.

Shankaripura Mahila Mandali, Hassan

The Shankaripura Mahila Mandali, Hassan, was started on the 8th December 1954, with the main object of improving the social and economic conditions of women of the place. The functions of the Mandali are managed by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer and seven other members. The funds required for the activities of the institution are raised by subscriptions, fees and donations from the public. Besides, it gets grants from the Mysore State Social Welfare Board and the Department of Industries and Commerce. There were about forty members on the rolls of the institution during 1969.

The Mandali is running classes for the benefit of women, in which tailoring, hand-embroidery, bead-work and plastic wire-work are taught. In addition, machine-knitting and machine-embroidery have also been introduced recently. Dance and music classes are also being conducted for the benefit of children. A library containing many English and Kannada books is maintained for the benefit of the members. The Mandali has also started separate clubs for young girls and boys wherein they engage themselves in recreational activities like games of different kinds and also in cultural activities like dramas, lectures, etc.

Mahila Samaja, Sakleshpur

The Mahila Samaja, Sakleshpur, a women's welfare institution, was established in the year 1940, with the main object of promoting the social, cultural and economic well-being of the women of the place. There is a managing committee to look after the affairs of the institution, which has about 50 general members. The Samaja is also running a *Shishuvihar*, which had about 120 children on its rolls during 1969-70. A tailoring centre has also been attached to the institution and there were about 35 women undergoing training in tailoring at this centre. While the tailoring centre has a tailoring mistress, the *Shishuvihar* has three lady teachers. The Samaja is housed in its own building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 40,000 raised by way of donations from the public. The Samaja is getting an annual grant from the Government through the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Uma Mahila Mandali, Kowshika

The Uma Mahila Mandali, Kowshika, in Hassan taluk, was started in May 1955 as an adjunct to the Project Implementing Committee, Shantigrama, of the State Social Welfare Board, and it continued to function as a social welfare centre till the end of

December 1960. The committee decided in May 1960 that this centre should be handed over to the control of the village panchayat and that the panchayat should contribute 25 per cent of the estimated expenditure, the remaining 75 per cent being borne by the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. Accordingly, the Uma Mahila Mandali came into independent existence in May 1960 with a managing committee of eleven elected members, with the primary object of improving the economic, cultural and educational welfare of the women of the area. The Mahila Mandali has been running a *Balawadi* with about sixty children on its rolls. It is also conducting craft classes for the benefit of women.

Gayathri Seva Mandir, Hassan

The Gayathri Seva Mandir, Hassan, was started on the 8th November 1955. The aims and objects of this welfare institution are to train women in running nursery schools, serve the community in general through social welfare activities, and educate adult women-folk in sewing, knitting, cutting, embroidery and other useful crafts. It is running a nursery school, a primary school, a craft class, and classes in music, dance and Hindi. There were about eighty children each in the nursery and Hindi classes, fifteen students in the music and dance classes and thirty trainees in the tailoring class in the year 1968. There are seven sewing machines. A small fee of one rupee per month is levied to meet the establishment charges, but poor students are exempted from payment of this fee. The institution is also running a *gamaka* class and 25 students were being trained in that art. The Seva Mandir is getting an annual equipment grant of Rs. 300 from the Industries Department and monthly grants of Rs. 36 and Rs. 32 from the Social Welfare Board and the Education Department respectively. It is managed by a committee of thirteen members including a president, a vice-president and a secretary.

Akkana Balaga, Hassan

The Akkana Balaga, Hassan, was started in the year 1957. Its main object, like that of the other similar institutions, is to promote the welfare of women and children. It is managed by a committee of thirteen members including a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a joint-secretary and a treasurer. There were about eighty members in the institution during 1969, each paying a monthly subscription of one rupee.

The institution gets grants-in-aid from the Government, the Social Welfare Board and the local Municipality. It was running a *Balawadi* with a strength of about 100 children, and a tailoring and embroidery class with a strength of twenty five students in the year 1969. The institution has also made arrangements for teaching additional crafts, music and dance. A noteworthy feature of its activities is the collection of new clothes by going from house to house and distributing them among the poor and the needy children on days of important festivals like *Deepavali*

and *Yugadi* .The institution is housed in its own building constructed recently at a cost of about Rs. 35,000.

Parvathi Mahila Samaja, Arsikere

The Parvathi Mahila Samaja, Arsikere, another women's welfare institution, was established in May 1959 at the initiative of some progressive-minded lady members of the town. The membership of the Samaja during 1969 was about 60 and it was being managed by a managing committee of eight members. The institution has been imparting training in crafts like tailoring, embroidery, knitting, etc., to interested women so that they may be in a position to supplement their income after the completion of their training. About 35 women were undergoing training in these crafts during 1969. The Samaja is housed in its own building put up at a cost of about Rs. 20,000. In addition to getting an annual grant from the Government, the institution also raises public contributions and donations for financing its activities.

Geetha Mahila Samaja, Banavara

The Geetha Mahila Samaja, Banavara, was started in the year 1958 with the main object of improving the social and cultural welfare of women and children and to provide education to them in arts and crafts. It is managed by a committee consisting of thirteen elected members. The Samaja is getting grants both from the Government and the State Social Welfare Board. The institution is running a *Shishuvihar* for children and also classes in Hindi, music, tailoring and embroidery. During 1967-68, there were about 40 children in the *Shishuvihar*, 25 girls in Hindi and music classes and 15 girls in the tailoring class. There were about 30 members in the Samaja, each paying a monthly subscription of one rupee.

Savithri Mahila Mandali, Salagame

The Savithri Mahila Mandali, Salagame, in Hassan taluk, was started on the 1st April 1961. Its main objects are the improvement of the social, physical, cultural and educational well-being of women and children of the area. The affairs of the Mandali are managed by a committee of eleven elected members which included a president, a vice-president, a treasurer and a secretary. The funds for the institution are raised by means of subscriptions and donations both in cash and kind. Besides, the institution also receives grants from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. There were about 150 members on the rolls of the Mandali in 1969. Classes are held for the benefit of the members in cutting and tailoring. A *Balawadi* class is also being conducted for children between three and five years of age. During 1969, there were about 50 children in the *Balawadi* and 15 trainees in the tailoring and cutting classes.

Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Nuggihalli

The Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Nuggihalli, in Channarayapatna taluk, is of recent origin, having been started in December 1968, at the initiative of the ladies of the place. The Mandali

aims at providing amenities and opportunities for the progress of young children, boys and girls, by starting nursery classes, classes for teaching tailoring, embroidery, muic, Hindi, etc. So far, the institution has been able to start music, tailoring and embroidery classes. During 1969, there were about forty students in the music and other classes of the institution. A *Shishuvihar* is proposed to be started in the near future. The institution is managed by a committee consisting of eight members. Besides, there are about thirty other members in the Mandali, paying a prescribed membership fee every month. Donations by the philanthropic public is the main source of revenue of the institution for the present.

Group Social Service Centre, Balughatta

Started in February 1958, the Group Social Service Centre, Balughatta, in Channarayapatna taluk, is working for the amelioration of women and children living in rural areas. The centre is catering to the needs of about thirty villages, situated within a radius of three miles. It has been running a *Balawadi,* with about thirty children on its rolls. A craft class has been opened for the benefit of women, who are trained in spinning, knitting, embroidery and other useful handicrafts. The women in the surrounding villages have been benefited by the activities of this centre. Besides handicrafts, provision has also been made for indoor and outdoor games to the members of the institution.

Adhyatma Prakasha Karyalaya, Holenarsipur

The Adhyatma Prakasha Karyalaya, Holenarsipur, is a charitable institution founded by Swami Satchidananda Saraswati. It was first established in 1920 at Bangalore and was later shifted to Holenarsipur in 1935. The main object of the institution is to promote the correct study and practice of *adhyatma vidya,* in its universal aspects, especially as revealed in the Upanishads and allied literature. In puruance of this objective, the institution has so far published about 180 books in Kannada, Sanskrit and English on spiritual subjects. It also arranges periodically discussions, discourses and public lectures on such subjects. A Vedanta College is also being maintained by the institution with the object of training up model students devoted to the spread of Vedantic ideas, besides publishing a Kannada monthly journal called the *Adhyatma Prakasha,* which contains articles on *jnana, bhakti* and *vairagya.* It maintains also a free reading room and a library for the use of the public and has also a printing press of its own for printing its various publications.

The institution has its own buildings and other property including gifted lands. Sri Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, the Ex-Maharaja of Mysore, is the *Paripalaka* (protector) of the institution. The various activities of the institution are conducted, among other things, with the help of donations and contributions received from philanthropists and other charitably disposed

persons. The affairs of the institution are administered by a working committee consisting of about a dozen members. It has been recently registered as a private trust.

Rotary Club, Hassan

The Rotary Club, Hassan, was chartered in the year 1954, being sponsored by the Rotary Club, Mysore. From the time of its inception, the Club has been striving to translate its motto—"service above self—he profits most who serves best", into action. It is essentially a service organisation covering four avenues of service, namely, club service, vocational service, community service and international service. It is managed by a Board of nine Directors which includes a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer and a sergeant-at-arms. There is a director for each of the four avenues of service. There were thirty-eight members on the rolls of the institution during 1969. There are four kinds of membership, namely, active, senior active, past service and honorary. The first three categories are required to pay an admission fee of thirty rupees and an annual subscription of rupees sixty. In addition to membership fees, donations are collected from the public for specific purposes.

The Club has donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic and a ward of 36 beds at Hassan, a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the construction of a maternity ward in the Redfern Memorial Hospital at Hassan, and another sum of Rs. 5,000 for the Malnad College of Engineering at Hassan. It has set up a *Bala Mandir* in the George V Coronation Institute, Hassan, for the benefit of children, and has opened two Book-Banks, one in the Malnad College of Engineering and the other in the Smt. L. V. Polytechnic, Hassan. During 1963-64, it organised a Drug Bank and a free weekly dispensary at Kattaya in Hassan taluk. Among the other activities of the institution, mention may be made of the free distribution of milk powder to poor school children, and the help it rendered in running a mid-day meal scheme in the schools. The Club has also donated a radio set to the young farmers of Janiwar village in Hassan taluk. It has also recently undertaken a triple antigen scheme for the benefit of children between the ages of three and five.

As a maiden effort, the Club took up community service at Boovanahalli in Hassan taluk in the year 1954. It has now become a model village with a good drainage system, electricity and water supply. The Club selects a village every year for community service. The Rotarians thus selected two more villages, Kasturavalli and Uddur, also in Hassan taluk, and worked with the villagers to instil in them a spirit of service and equality. The Club has an income of about Rs. 8,000 every year by way of membership fees, donations and contributions and a bulk of this amount is spent on various schemes of service to the community.

The Rotaryanns Club, Hassan, was inaugurated on the 3rd July 1960 on the initiative and with the assistance of the Rotary Club, Hassan. The membership of this Club is open only to women. From the time of its inception, the Club has been rendering its service to the community with the co-operation of the Rotary Club, Hassan. It is also a service organisation and is, in many ways, supplementing the efforts of the Rotary Club in most of its undertakings. The affairs of this institution are managed by a Board of six Directors which includes a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. **Rotaryanns Club, Hassan**

A number of dance recitals and other entertainments have been got up by the Club on various occasions, and especially in connection with the celebration of important national festivals. An important service which this institution is rendering is the collection of new clothes from persons and their distribution among the poor and needy children on important festival days. The Rotaryanns also visit hospitals and distribute medicines and drugs to needy patients.

The Rotary Club, Sakleshpur, was established in the year 1959, having been sponsored by the Rotary Club, Hassan, with the main object of encouraging and fostering the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise. There are about 35 members in the Club and its activities are managed by a governing body consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a joint secretary, a treasurer, four directors and a sergeant-at-arms. Among the important activities of the Club may be mentioned the adoption of Kumbardi village near Sakleshpur for improvement as a model village, establishment of a Blood Bank and donation of a Resuscitator to the local Crawford Hospital, construction of a bus shelter in the town, immunisation of children with triple antigen and polio, conducting of eye-operation camps, distribution of fruits to the patients of the local hospital on national holidays like the Independence Day and Republic Day and conducting of inter-high school debates and organisation of seminars. Besides, during 1968-69, the Club completed the construction of a girls' primary school in the town at a cost of about Rs. 25,000. It has also undertaken the construction of a Rotary Shuttle-Cock Hall. While the internal activities of the Club are carried on with the help of the money subscriptions of the members, the external services are undertaken with the help of public contributions and donations. **Rotary Club, Sakleshpur**

The Rotary Club, Arsikere, was also established during the year 1959, with the object of fostering the ideal of service. The membership of the Club during 1960 was only about twenty. The institution has a governing body and its activities are financed **Rotary Club, Arsikere**

from members' subscriptions and public contributions. Construction of a T.B. ward and supply of an X-Ray plant to the local hospital, starting of a Book-Bank and construction of additional class rooms to the local Government High School have been among the important activities and achievements of the Club so far.

Junior Chamber, Hassan

The Hassan Junior Chamber, which is affiliated to the Indian Chamber, is of recent origin having been inaugurated in May 1970, its sponsorers being the Shimoga Junior Chamber. There were 45 members on the rolls of the chamber and its activities were being managed by a Board of Directors consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a joint-secretary, a treasurer and four other directors. Among the important activities undertaken by this institution during the year (1970), was the institution of some scholarships benefiting about 25 students to pay their examination fees, etc.

Bharat Sevak Samaj, Hassan

Another important voluntary social service organisation in the district is the branch of the All-India Bharat Sevak Samaj. The various activities of the Samaj organised throughout the district are guided and directed by an executive committee including a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary. In addition, there are associate members, representing various institutions. One of the major activities of the Samaj is the holding of social service camps for students, youths and villagers. Most of these camps were held in the National Extension Service Blocks and were conducted during the summer and Christmas holidays. Manual labour formed an important item of work at these camps.

Bharat Scouts and Guides, Hassan

The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Hassan, is a branch of the All-India body. Like all other branches, the Hassan branch also trains its members, both boy-scouts and girl-guides, in volutary service and inculcates a sense of discipline in them. It renders help to the public when required, at public meetings, functions, fairs and the like. During 1970, there were three cub packs with 72 cubs, 10 scout troops with 480 scouts and four guide companies with 102 guides. There is also a District Scout Association at Hassan.

Church of South India Institutions

The Church of South India organisation had its origin in a small boarding school founded in 1856 under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, but it was only during the great famine of 1876-77 that it attained any size of importance, when the boarding institution was made a centre for the care and rehabilitation of starving children. When the famine was over, many children had no refuge other than the Mission.

This institution which, in 1947, was incorporated together with all the work of the Methodist Mission in the Church of South

India (a union of Protestant Churches in South India), is run by a managing committee of eight members set up under the constitution of the Mysore Diocese of the Church of South India, and is under the control of the Education Committee of the Mysore Diocesan Council of the Church of South India. The aims of the institution, among other things, are to run a home for orphans and poor children, to provide facilities by which these children may qualify themselves in such crafts or occupations as may from time to time be taught in the institutions and to give also educational and medical facilities to them. There were about a hundred children who were getting free boarding and lodging facilities in the year 1968. The institution is also running a New Type Middle School with a trained staff. Another important achievement of the institution was the establishment, in the year 1904, of the Redfern Memorial Hospital at Hassan in memory of Mr. Ernest William Redfern, a Wesleyan Missionary, who worked in Hassan for a period of five years from 1897 to 1901. This hospital is well equipped and has a qualified staff (see Chapter XVI).

Catholic Mission Institutions

The religious body of sisters belonging to the congregation of the "Sisters of Charity", whose mother organisation is in Milan, Italy, is running the St. Philomena's convent schools in Hassan providing nursery, primary and secondary education. The community of sisters is also running an orphanage and taking care of destitute children, as also a free boarding and lodging home for the benefit of poor students coming from distant villages for their education.

Maruthi Youth Club, Kodihalli

The Maruthi Youth Club, Kodihalli, in Holenarsipur taluk, is of recent origin, having been established in July 1970. The aims of the Youth Club are undertaking of rural development programmes, encouragement of sports and games, organising of library service and cultural activities and the like. There are about 55 members in the club who pay the prescribed membership fee towards its functioning. Voluntary contributions are also raised from the public for augmenting the resources of the club, in addition to receipt of a grant from the State Government. There is a managing committee to look after the affairs of the club which consists of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer and a few other members. The members of the club have undertaken a few road works through *shramadan,* as also construction of pit-wells for providing drinking water to men and also cattle.

Youth Association, Sakleshpur

A Youth Association has been formed at Sakleshpur recently, *i.e.*, during September 1970, by a band of enthusiastic youth of the place. The main object of the Association is to develop qualities of leadership among the youth and train them for constructive work. For the present, the Association is housed in

the local Cosmopolitan Club. Its activities are looked after by a managing committee headed by a president. Among the other office-bearers are a vice-president, a secretary and a joint secretary.

There are a number of other similar institutions also spread over in the various parts of the district, mostly in the towns and bigger villages, which are striving for the social, cultural, educational and economic uplift of the various sections of the society in their own humble way. There are also *Mathas* belonging to different religious denominations, which also seek to promote social, cultural and religious objectives. Many Mahila Samajas, Recreation Clubs, Youth Clubs, Radio Rural Forums and the like have come up in recent years, especially in the rural areas, thus adding lustre and strength to the social fabric of the district (*See* also Chapter XV).

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

THE district of Hassan is rich in historical associations and cultural traditions. It has a considerable number of places which are of interest from the points of view of history, archaeology, religion, cultural traditions, modern development, etc. A brief account of some of the more important places of interest in the district is given in the following pages in an alphabetical order.

Agrahara Belaguli

Agrahara Belaguli (p. 702), a village in Channarayapatna taluk, is about 25 kms. from Channarayapatna on the Channarayapatna—Tiptur road. Keshaveshvara temple, also called Betteshvara temple, and Someshvara temple are the two temples worth seeing at this place. The Keshaveshvara temple was built in 1210 A.D. by Keshava Dannayaka, an officer of Ballala II. This is the bigger of the temples here, which has some fine carvings in the interior. It has a main cell for Shiva with a vestibule, a minor cell of four pillars on the north for Keshava, a large *navaranga* of four pillars with a porch on the south and a cross-shaped *mukha-mantapa.* Inside the *navaranga,* there are several finely worked *Panchayatana* images. The original temple of Someshvara built in about 1154 A.D. appears to have been completely reconstructed in the 17th century and now it is in a dilapidated condition.

Alur

Alur (p. 3,122) is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, situated about eight miles west of Hassan town close to the Hassan—Sakleshpur road. It was formerly a sub-taluk under Hassan taluk. It is an important market for rice in the district. A big weekly shandy is held here every Wednesday and a large number of peasants of the surrounding *malnad* area bring large quantities of rice for sale. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a municipality. There is a high school here. Alur will become an important railway station on the Hassan—Sakleshpur section of the Hassan—Mangalore railway which is under construction.

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p* = population ; the figures are from 1901 census.

Arakere

Arakere (p. 1,274) is a small village in Banavara hobli of Arsikere taluk. There are two temples, namely, Channakeshava temple and Rameshvara temple, at this place. The former is a *trikutachala* or three-celled temple. On the outer walls of this Shaiva temple, there are, at intervals, figures of Vishnu (alternating with turrets). The Rameshvara temple, which is exactly like the temple of the same name at Bendikere, has an excellently carved image of Vishnu leaning against the wall opposite to the entrance. There is also an image of the sun, which is exquisitely carved and richly ornamented. The tower of this temple is built of granite in receding squares ending in a *Kalasha* resembling in some respects towers of Pallava architecture, but it has no sculpture. A big *viragal* with an inscription, which refers to the reign of the Ganga king Ereyappa, was found at this place.

Arkalgud

Arkalgud (p. 7,057) is the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name and is situated 30 kms. south of Hassan on the Hassan — Periyapatna and Kodlipet — Holenarsipur roads. The Hemavathy forms the entire northern boundary of the taluk, while the Cauvery runs through a portion of the south. The taluk is noted for its rice cultivation. It is said that Gautama Rishi performed penance to the sun god at the place where the town is now situated and hence it was originally called Arkapuri (City of the Sun). The Rishi, it is said, also set up an image of Arkeshwara, the presiding deity of the local Arkeshwara temple.

The present town was founded about 1560 by Krishnappa Nayaka, one of the Aigur chiefs. It was captured by Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar of Mysore in 1647, and was subsequently by Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri. Later, it was again besieged and taken over by Chikka-Devaraja Wodeyar. The civic affairs of the town are looked after by a town municipality which was established in 1924. It is running a high school at the place. A Travellers' Bungalow is being maintained here by the State Public Works Department.

Arsikere

Arsikere (p. 15,961*) is the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name and is situated 41 kms. north-east of Hassan. The town derives its name from a large tank, *Arasiya-Kere* or princess's or queen's tank, which was constructed by the Hoysalas in the eleventh century A.D. It is said that in the remote past, this place was also variously known as Udbhava, Sarvajna Vijaya and Ballalapura. Inscriptions show that it was once a large place and of considerable importance. However, it suffered greatly from the raids of the Marathas during their attacks on Mysore Wodeyar's dominions and at one time was handed over to them as security for the payment of a tribute. The villagers are then said to have

* The figure does not include Lakshmipura Sanitary Board area which had a population of 1,060 in 1961.

raised for their defence earthen towers which are still to be seen in the different parts of the taluk. Under the Vijayanagar kings it passed into the possession of Jagadevaraya of Channapatna (Bangalore district), afterwards into that of Timmappa Nayaka of Tarikere and then into that of Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri from whom it was acquired by Mysore by a treaty in 1690. Since the advent of the railway in 1890 and the location here of the taluk headquarters, it has developed into a centre of trade and commerce.

The Ishvara temple at Arsikere is an important Hoysala structure built about the year 1220 A.D., during the reign of Narasimha II. The sculpture on the porch of this temple is famous. The delicacy of the work at the base is remarkable. (*See* also Chapter II under Archaeology).

To the left of the temple stands a double temple with an intervening niche as at Halebid, which is of smaller proportions and without much ornamentation. It is known as Halavukallu-devasthana. Both the shrines have a *garbhagriha* with a *linga* and an open *sukhanasi* with a common hall in the front. The Sahasrakuta-Jinalaya at the place is also a Hoysala building constructed in 1220 A.D. by Vasudhaikabandhava Recharasa, a minister of the Hoysala king Ballala II. Its ceilings are deep and well executed. There is also a temple of Ganapathi near the railway station, which is modern in design and construction. To these old temples and places of worship in the town is added a small but beautiful temple of Sainatha in recent years. This temple, situated in the centre of the town, was inaugurated in January 1961. There is yet another well-known temple of Shri Govindarajaswami at the foot of the Hirekal hills near Arsikere. (*See* also under Malekal-Tirupati).

The headquarters of the Mysore State branch of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust is located at Kasturbagram near Arsikere town, in a vast area of about 90 acres. This entire area is being utilised for raising different kinds of crops like coconuts, paddy and some other dry crops. (For details, please see Chapter XVIII).

The municipality of the town is one of the oldest in the State which came into existence as far back as 1882. It is maintaining two high schools, one for boys and the other for girls. An advisory board called the Lakshmipura Sanitary Board was also functioning in the area to look after the civic affairs of the Lakshmipura extension, which later on, was merged in the town municipality. Recently, a college has been started at the place. Arsikere, which is situated midway between Bangalore and Harihar, is an important railway junction. A shandy, held here every Friday, is largely attended.

Anekannambadi

Anekannambadi (p. 1,207), also known as Kannambadi, is a village in Holenarsipur taluk about 20 kms. from Holenarsipur town and is situated about 4 kms. east of Hallimysore, on the road connecting Hallimysore road with Hassan-Mysore main road. The Narayana or Keshava temple at this place represents a fine example of the early Hoysala style and appears to have been built in the first quarter of the 12th century.

Banavara

Banavara (p. 3,594), a town in Arsikere taluk, is about three kms. north-west of the railway station of the same name on the Bangalore—Poona line and is about 14 kms. from Arsikere town and about 56 kms. from Hassan town on the Bangalore—Poona line. Till 1882, it was the headquarters of a taluk of the same name and was a part of the then Kadur district. In 1886, on the formation of the Arsikere taluk, Banavara was included in it and transferred to Hassan district. Now it is a hobli headquarters in the taluk. It is a big marketing centre for coconuts, cotton and other articles. The civic affairs of the town are looked after by a municipality.

The name 'Banavara' is found mentioned in some old inscriptions of the place and Baneshvara is the name of the presiding deity in one of the local temples. From this, it may be inferred that the Bana kings had probably some connection with this place. A legend derives the name of this place from *bana* (arrow) and *horu* (carry), Rama having carried the arrows here which Lakshmana had dropped owing to fatigue. It appears to have been the chief town of a territory ruled by Harihara Someshvara Raya in the middle of the 11th century A.D., and was included in the Hoysala kingdom. After the fall of Vijayanagara, it came into the possession of the Ikkeri chiefs, but was later taken over by Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar of Mysore in 1690 A.D. There are Venkataramana, Baneshvara, Keshava and other temples at this place. The ruins of an old fort can be also seen. In several houses of the place there are some pillars and other remains of old ruined temples.

Basavapatna

Basavapatna (p. 3,100), a village in the Ramanathapura hobli of Arkalgud taluk, is situated at a distance of 22.6 kms. south of Arkalgud town. It has remnants of an old fort. It was probably an old *agrahara* town of the days of Hoysala Ramanatha and Narasimha. There are three temples of the Hoysala period, namely, Shantishvara, Pranatarthihareshvara and Lakshmikanta. The second temple has a *viragal* of three panels bearing two inscriptions, one recording the death of a hero when Ramanatha Hoysala was fighting Narasimha III, his brother. and another referring to the death of another hero while the Nidugal fort was being captured by Narasimha III.

Basthihalli (p. 468), a village in the Shantigrama hobli of Hassan taluk, is about 11 kms. from Hassan town. This village is noted for Jaina *bastis*. The Parshvanatha *basti* at this place is a Hoysala structure with a grand central hall and a *mukha-mantapa* (front hall). The former is supported by 14 black stone pillars of exquisite workmanship. The front hall is supported by 32 pillars, all of the same design, but of three different sizes. It has two elephants at the sides of the entrance. The small Adinatha *basti* to the right may be older than the others. The *navaranga* of the Shantinatha *basti*, which is built in the Hoysala style, is supported by twelve plain black stone pillars. It has a Brahma pillar in the front. **Basthihalli**

Belavadi (p. 1,300) is a village in Magge hobli of Arkalgud taluk, about 12.9 kms. east of Arkalgud and about 12.9 kms. north of Halebid and is on the Banavara—Belur road. In 1760, Krishnaraja Wodeyar II of Mysore had granted the village of Belavadi to the Sringeri Matha as a *jagir*. During the time of the early Hoysala kings, it appears to have been an important Jaina settlement. The place has a beautiful Vishnu temple. The temple is a *trikutachala* (triple-shrined) and is dedicated to Veera-Narayana, Venugopala and Yoga-Narasimha, the first one being the principal image. **Belavadi**

The image of Narasimha in the north cell is about six feet in height (and about 7½ feet including the *prabhavali* or the arch behind). The image of Venugopala is carved out of 'madhuvarnashila' (honey-coloured stone). The figure is about eight feet in height and flanked by Shri Devi and Bhu Devi and is surrounded by cows, cow-herds and Gopis. The image is said to be one of the best Venugopala figures. The Veera-Narayana image in the back cell excels both these in beauty and workmanship. The image is about eight feet in height.

Belur (p. 7,907), the headquarters of a taluk of the same name, is situated on the bank of the Yagachi river, about 38.6 kms. north-west of Hassan town and about 45 kms. south-west of Banavara. It is at the junction of Hassan—Chikmagalur and Banavara—Mudigere roads. Belur, which has marvellous temples, is a famous tourist centre and is also a place of pilgrimage. It is an ancient city which had various names such as Velapuri, Velur and Belahur and was also called Dakshina-Varanasi. The main temples of Channakeshava and Kappe*-Channigaraya were erected during **Belur**

**Kappe* means frog. According to a legend, Dankanachari, son of Jakanachari, to whose wonderful skill are attributed some of the finest temples in the State, had discovered a frog in a cavity of one of the images carved by Jakanachari. Mortified at this, the latter is said to have cut off his right hand as he had vowed. But there is no historical basis for this story.

the reign of the great Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana in the 12th century A.D. The Channakeshava temple, which was caused to be constructed by Vishnuvardhana to commemorate his victories, is surrounded by other temples, namely, those of Kappe-Channigaraya, Somanayaki, Andal and others and various *mantapas*. The image of Channakeshava or Vijayanarayana is about 12 feet in height from the ground to the top of the *torana*. On the jambs of the eastern door of the main temple are sculptured the images of Manmatha and Rathi, which are rare figures in temples of this type.

The architecture of this temple is superb in every way, the work inside being finer in some respects than that of the outside. The fertility of design, the thorough finish, the richness of ornamentation and the elaboration of details speak most highly of the skill attained by the sculptors of those days. The Keshava image is exceedingly handsome and the *madanike* figures supporting the eaves of the outer walls of the temple are the wonder works of art. (See Chapter II under Archaeology for more details). Considerable renovation work had been carried out by the Maharaja's Government and the whole place was rendered more beautiful and attractive. Now it is a national monument which is taken care of by the Government of India. An annual car festival of Channakeshava is held here either on the eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth day of the bright half of *Chaitra* on which the *Pubba Nakshatra* falls (about March or April). A cattle fair is also held about the month of February every year. Nearly 300 years ago, king Srirangaraya, the fugitive emperor of Vijayanagara, commissioned a chariot for the temple. It had been worn out and it was, therefore, decided in 1959, to get a new chariot made to replace the old one. A band of skilled craftsmen from Sagar and Sorab, supported by public donations, undertook this task. A new and magnificent seven-storeyed chariot was thus got ready in 1969 at an estimated cost of rupees one lakh and was commissioned in the month of May of that year. Belur has the *samadhi*, believed to be that of Raghavanka, a famous Kannada poet of about the 13th century A.D., which has been renovated recently.

Bendekere

Bendekere, also called Bandikere, is a *bechirak* (uninhabited) village in Alur taluk. The temples of Gopalakrishna and Rameshvara here are of interest. In the former temple, on a slab which has an inscription, a figure of Narasimha in the act of tearing out the entrials of the demon Hiranyakashipu is sculptured and there is also a figure of Vishnu below it. In the Rameshwara temple, which is a pretty good structure, there is a well-carved image of Vishnu, and a *linga* in the cell to the left. There is an epigraph here which is very artistically executed.

Biccodu

Biccodu (p. 944), a village in Belur taluk, about 11 kms. from Belur town on the Belur—Sakleshpur road and about 40 kms. from Hassan town, is noted for coffee plantations. The

road from Sakleshpur to Belur passes through this place and the scenery around is very picturesque.

Bisle-ghat

Bisle-ghat, situated in Hethur hobli of Sakleshpur taluk on the Sakleshpur—Subrahmanya road, is about 105 kms. south-west of Hassan town and about 65 kms. south-west of Sakleshpur. The area consists of thick forest growth of various kinds of trees and it remains evergreen throughout the year. This is the most beautiful spot in the southern part of Hassan. The scenery round about the ghat is highly enchanting.

Bommenahalli

Bommenahalli (p. 815) is a village in Arsikere taluk about 6 kms. from Arsikere town and about 48 kms. from Hassan town. It has one of the largest inscription stones which is more than ten feet high and three feet wide. It is dated in the year 1194 A.D. when Hoysala Ballala II was ruling. Poet Trivikrama is said to have composed it. The materials of the Hoysala temple of Mallikarjuna mentioned in it are scattered about the place. The temple and an *agrahara* town were built by general Madhusudhana. His brother Dandanayaka Machirajayya made a grant for the daily offerings in the temple.

Boovanhalli or Buvanahalli

Boovanhalli (p. 1,653) is a village about four kms. to the east of Hassan town on the Bangalore—Mangalore road. In ancient days, it was called *Agrahara Periyam Boovanahalli*, and was protected by a strong fort. There are about half a dozen temples here dedicated to Channakeshava, Sridevi, Ramadevaru, Basaveshvara, Shivalingaswamy and Ganapathi.

Channarayapatna

Channarayapatna (p. 6,913) is a town situated about 38 kms. east of Hassan town on the Bangalore—Mangalore road. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name and has a municipality which was established in the year 1918. The town was originally called Kolatur and consisted only of an *agrahara*. Machala Devi and Shantala Devi, two dancing girls, are said to have built the large tank on the north-east. In about 1600, Lakshmappa Nayaka, the chief of Holenarsipur, took the place from Puttagirija, the Hebbar, and bestowed it as a *jagir* on his own son Channa Raya. A temple was erected to this deity and the town was called Channarayapatna. There is an old fort at Channarayapatna which was originally built by a chief named Dodda Basavaiya and was subsequently rebuilt by Haidar Ali. A Travellers'/Inspection Bungalow is maintained by the State Public Works Department at this place. There is an aided high school run by a private body.

Chatachatta-halli

Chatachattahalli (p. 1,094) is a village about 3 kms. from Halebid on Belur—Javagal road. There is a noted *trikutachala* (triple-shrined) temple dedicated to Chatteshvara (Shiva). It was built by Chattadannayaka, a Hoysala officer, about 1200 A.D.

It has three cells which have a *linga* (in the main cell) and figures of Vishnu and *Surya* (sun) in the two other cells. All the cells have a *sukhanasi* (vestibule) which is a rare feature in temples of this style. The Vishnu and the *Surya* figures are well-carved. The ceiling panels in the *navaranga* are elegantly executed, the central one resembling that of the porch in front of the Ishvara temple at Arsikere. This is perhaps the only temple of this style with a figure of *Surya* installed as one of the principal deities.

Chikkaranganabetta

Chikkaranganabetta is about 25 kms. to the north of Hassan town and is about four kms. from Dudda railway station in the north-western direction. It is noted for its beautiful scenery. There is also a Ranganatha temple here.

Dindagur

Dindagur (p. 901) is a village 8 kms. from Channarayapatna town on the Channarayapatna—Tiptur road. The place is an ancient *agrahara* called *Mallikarjunapura Agrahara* and was founded by Pandita Dandanatha in the early 13th century. There are two temples here dedicated to Keshava and Ishwara. Both these temples seem to have been built at the same time. The Keshava temple faces east and has a *garbhagriha*, a vestibule, a *navaranga*, a porch and a *mahadvara*. The Malleshvara (Ishwara) temple, situated to the north-east of the Keshava temple, is similar to it in plan and execution.

Doddagaddavalli

Doddagaddavalli (p. 766) is a village about 10 kms. from Hassan town on the way to Belur. At Girimardihalli on the way to Doddagaddavalli from the main road, there is a temple of Harihareshvara. The image of the deity of this temple is said to be an *udbhavamurthy*. A *Jatra* is held here every year on the *Mahanavami* day. There are also images of two other goddesses in this temple known as Lakkamma and Chowdamma. The Lakshmidevi temple at Doddagaddavalli is situated in a courtyard enclosed by an old stone wall, about seven feet high. At the corners of the enclosure are four small shrines surmounted by stone towers and Hoysala crests. This temple was built by a merchant named Kullahana Rahuta in 1114 A.D., four years before the Channakeshava temple at Belur. The inscription compares the architect Naniyoja to Vishwakarma, the architect of the gods. The presiding deity of the temple has been called Dakshina Kolhapuradamma and the village as Dakshina-Kolhapura. (*See* Chapter II under Archaeology).

Doddakunche

Doddakunche (p. 651) is a village, about 9.6 kms. to the north of Holenarsipur. It was ruled by Paleyagars for sometime and the ruins of their fort can be seen here. A dam has been constructed here across the Hebbahalla, a tributary of the Hemavathy, known as Narayanana-Anekattu; it irrigates nearly 200 acres of lands. A big shandy is held here on every Thursday.

Garudanagiri hill, a conspicuous hill-fort, 3,680 feet above the sea-level, is about 27 kms. from Arsikere and about 69 kms. from Hassan town. It was originally called Nonabanakal, but received the present name on being fortified in 1660 by the Wodeyar ruler of Mysore for the protection of the forest-infested frontier on the other side. In 1770, it was occupied by the Marathas under Tryambak Mama, after their defeat of Haidar Ali at Chinkuruli, but was restored to Mysore on the conclusion of peace. After the fall of Tipu Sultan, it was taken over by the British and was garrisoned for sometime by the Mysore troops. **Garudanagiri**

Gorur (p. 1,642) is a village in Hassan taluk about 9 kms. north of Arkalgud and is situated on the bank of the river Hemavathy. There is a temple of Yoga-Narasimha on the left bank, facing west. It was built after about 1586 A.D. Though the temple is architecturally not important, its situation on the bank of the river, with a flight of steps leading down to the bed of the river, presents a fascinating appearance. The image of the chief deity, which is of Hoysala workmanship, is about six feet high, sitting in *yoga* posture on a pedestal about 1½ feet high. **Gorur**

The Trikuteshvara temple here is of the Hoysala times. It has three cells, three open *sukhanasis*, a *navaranga* and an open porch. There is also a temple of Vasudeva in the centre of the village, which is a large and simple structure, mostly of the late Vijayanagara period. The main image of Vasudeva, which is beautifully carved, is about five feet high standing on a one-foot pedestal. Close to the Vasudeva temple on the north-east stands another temple of Kailaseshvara, a single celled structure. It was probably built in the Paleyagar period out of the material brought from some ruined Hoysala temple. A storage dam is being constructed across the river Hemavathy near Gorur village, about half a mile upstream of the existing bridge on Hassan-Arkalgud road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 crores. The construction work was started in June 1968 and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1973-74. The village has a high school.

Grama or Shantigrama (p. 2,433) is a large village, situated 12 kms. east of Hassan on the Bangalore road. From 1882 to 1894, it was the headquarters of a sub-taluk under Hassan taluk. It is now the headquarters of a hobli of the same name. From inscriptions, it appears that it was founded in the 12th century A.D. by Shantala Devi, the chief queen of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana. **Grama (Shantigrama)**

At this place, there are four temples, of which the one dedicated to Keshava is the largest but a simple building, mostly of the post-Hoysala period. In the second temple, which is of the Hoysala times, dedicated to god Narasimha, the main image is seated in

the posture of meditation and is hence known as Yoga-Narasimha. The temple has some delicate floral work. According to an inscription, the second Hoysala temple dedicated to god Dharmeshvara was executed in 1123 A.D. by Narasingayya, father of Shantala, the senior queen of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana . The third Hoysala temple at this place is that of Veerabhadra. It is a double temple with two cells, the main cell enshrining Veerabhadra, facing east and the other facing north. The temple has a good figure of eight-handed Mahishasuramardhini or Kali. There is also a Jaina *basti* with an image of Shantinatha and two Chaturvimshati-Teerthankara panels. According to a traditional account of the place, all the temples there were renovated by the queen Shantala. There is a Government High School here.

Hale-Belgola Hale-Belgola (p. 779), a village in Channarayapatna taluk, is about 18 kms. from the taluk headquarters and about 6 kms. from Bangalore-Mangalore road. It has a ruined Jaina temple in the Hoysala style of architecture. It appears that the date of construction of this *basti* was about 1094 A.D (E.C.V, Part I, 1902, Cn. 148, pp. 189-190). The central ceiling of the *navaranga,* which is beautifully carved, has figures of the *ashta-dikpalakas* seated on their vehicles with their wives. The *navaranga* door-way shows pretty good work. There are also two temples of Vishnu and Shiva at the village, which are small structures built of brick. The former has a figure of Keshava, about four feet high and two figures of Alwars (Shreevaishnava saints), while the latter has a *linga* behind which stands a figure of Vishnu, about 3½ feet high.

Hale-Belur Hale-Belur (p. 437) is a village in Sakleshpur taluk about 6 kms. from Sakleshpur town and about 33 kms. west of Hassan town. It is said that during the rule of the Hoysala dynasty this was an important place. There is a ruined Channakeshava temple of the Hoysala times. There is also a modern gable-roofed temple of wooden pillars and beams enshrining an image of Vamadeva which is said to have originally belonged to a temple of the later Kadambas.

Halebid Halebid (p. 3,409), now a small town in Belur taluk, is about 27 kms. from Hassan and about 28 kms. south of the Banavara railway station and about 17 kms. east of Belur town. It is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name.

Halebid marks the site of Dorasamudra or Dwarasamudra or Dvaravatipura, which was the wealthy capital of the Hoysala kings founded early in the eleventh century A.D. The city was sacked by general Malik-kafur in 1311 A.D. In 1327 A.D., another Muslim invasion almost destroyed the city. The splendour of the city is testified to not only by the accounts of its fabulous riches obtained from its conquest as related by Muslim historians, but

also by its architectural monuments which still rank among the masterpieces of art. The most remarkeble of these are the Hoysaleshvara and Kedareshvara temples. The latter, though smaller, is a gem of art. According to inscriptions, this temple was built by Ballala II and his consort Abhinava Ketaladevi at the beginning of the 13th century. The elaborateness of ornamentation of these temples can be compared to jewellery.

The Hoysaleshvara temple, which was built about the year 1141 A.D., consists of four entrances, one on the north, another on the south and the other two on the east. The entrances are elegantly done with beautifully sculptured lintels. This temple is the largest existing structure of the Hoysala style. Beginning from the right side of the north entrance, above the frieze, there is a 11 feet high parapet consisting of beautifully carved figures of elephants, lions, horsemen and details of *puranic* scenes. Beginning from the right side of the southern entrance, above the frieze of swans, runs a row of large images with various kinds of ornamental canopies and pedestals decorated with scroll work all along the western face and upto the left side of the northern doorway. On the west face are found six car-like niches, about 15 feet high, in two storeys. There are four friezes in these niches, each of which has two large figures on the outer right and left walls in both the storeys. The lintels contain beautifully executed *Dvarapalakas* supported by female *Chauri*-bearers.

The Kedareshvara temple closely resembles the Channakeshava temple at Somanathpur. The terrace on which the temple is built is supported at the angles by figures of elephants facing outwards. The friezes found on the outer walls are the same as found in the Hoysaleshvara temple, with one exception, *viz.*, in the place of lions, the figures of horsemen are found here. The total number of large figures to be found on the outer walls is 176, of which 90 are male and the rest are female. This temple has three cells, that in the north having no entrance. On the east face of the temple is a buttress-like projection having a row of 31 large images of which 10 are female. The gods and goddesses represented here are Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva and Saraswathi. Facing the main entrance is the Shiva-Parvathi panel seated on the Nandi (bull). The back walls of the temple facing the Dwarasamudra lake have some of the finest sculptures. The Kalingamardana panel depicting Krishna dancing on the hoods of the enraged king cobra, Kalinga, is completely life-like in its presentation (*See* also Chapter II under Archaeology).

The Dwarasamudra city is said to have originally contained no less than 720 Jaina *bastis*. Now there are only three, *i.e.*, those of Adinatheshvara, Shantishvara and Parshvanatheshvara, all at Bastihalli. The last one is the largest of these *bastis* containing

an image of Parshvanatha, about 14 feet high, of beautiful workmanship. At a distance of two miles south of Halebid is a hill called Pushpagiri which contains a round pillared pavilion built by the Hoysalas. There is also a Vishnu temple here which was rebuilt by the Vijayanagara rulers, with the help of old materials in the Dravidian style. Visitors can climb to the top of the hill, where facing east, is another temple of Mallikarjuna. The entrance leading to the inner *navaranga* is an excellent piece of Hoysala architecture, with the image of Gajalakshmi on the lintel and Rathi and Manmatha on the jambs as in the Belur temple. To the north of this temple is a Parvati Devi temple which was also rebuilt.

Halebid like Belur is a centre of attraction for artists and archaeologists, and for tourists in general. The visitor is readily fascinated by the beauty of the sculptures which portray the quintessence of great artistic achievements. The many tales of the *puranas* are very well depicted in the friezes. If the Belur temple is renowned for its artistic perfection in the interior, the Halebid temples are well known for their artistic brilliance on the outer surface. A number of images which were gathered within a radius of ten miles of Halebid proper have been kept in a museum which is expected to be developed so as to cover all aspects of Hoysala art and architecture. There is a Government High School at the place. Halebid has a Government Travellers'/Inspection Bungalow and services of trained guides are also available. (*See* also Chapter II under Archaeology).

Hallimysore

Hallimysore (p. 1,265), a village which is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, is situated about 16 kms. south of Holenarsipur town, on the Hassan-Mysore main road. The village appears to have been a place of some importance at one time. According to tradition, it was the capital of a chief and several of the villages around the place are said to have once formed its suburbs. It is said that Gohalli had the chief's cows, Kallahalli his milch cows, Tejur his horses and Kannambadi his elephants. The stones used for the old Kannambadi fort were gigantic is size. The village has a *viragal* of the time of the Ganga king Marasimha. There is a Government High School at the place.

Hanagal

Hanagal (p. 1,176) is a village in Arkalgud taluk about 16 kms. north of Arkalgud town. There is a small Iswara temple at this place. It is situated on the outskirts of a tank called Perumal Samudra which was constructed by a general of the Hoysala king Narasimha III. The temple is in ruins but from its excellent workmanship, it could be presumed that it was once a structure of considerable architectural merit.

Haranahalli

Haranahalli (p. 3,862) is a small town in Arsikere taluk about 8 kms. south of Arsikere town on the Hassan-Arsikere road and

about 33 kms. from Hassan town. Till 1882, it was the headquarters of a taluk of the same name, but with the formation of the Arsikere taluk, it was included in it. There are remains of an old fort here, which is said to have been erected in 1070 A.D. by a chief named Someshvara Raya. The large Nagarti tank here was named after his daughter. Among the more important temples at this place are the Channakeshava and the Someshvara, which are good specimens of Hoysala architecture. They were built in the 13th century A.D. In both the temples there are rows of elephants, etc., on the outer walls as in the Hoysaleshvara temple at Halebid. The Someshvara temple is in an unfinished state in respect of its exterior. The Channakeshava temple is well preserved. The inscriptions that are legible belong to the Hoysala period. There is an aided high school here.

Hariharapura

Hariharapura (p. 507) is a small village in Holenarsipur taluk, situated near the border of Channarayapatna taluk, about 9.6 kms. from Grama. There is a small but beautiful temple of the Hoysala period. It faces east, is *trikutachala* in plan and consists of three *garbhagrihas*, a *sukhanasi*, a *navaranga* and a porch. There are two elegantly carved niches in the *navaranga* and one on each side of the *sukhanasi* doorway. Rati and Manmatha are carved on either side of the *sukhanasi*, which has been provided with five perforated screens. In the three cells there were the images of Harihara, Saraswati and Ananthapadmanabha, all of which are now missing. The first one was considered the chief deity which gave its name to the village.

Hassan

Hassan (p. 32,172) is the headquarters town of the district. The original town was at the adjacent village of Chennapatna, which was founded in the 11th century A.D. by Bukkanna Nayaka or Bukka Nayaka, said to be a Chola officer deputed to put down some refractory chieftains in the neighbourhood of this place. In this enterprise, he succeeded so well that he received permission to erect a fort and *petta* on the site of his encampment. He named the place Chennapatna, the handsome city, and made the large tank between it and Hassan. After a prosperous rule of 43 years, Bukka Nayaka died and was succeeded by his son Buchi Nayaka who, after six years, was followed by his son Chennappa Nayaka and he was followed after 45 years by his son Bucha Nayaka. The latter died after about 50 years without leaving any male issue.

Chennapatna was later conferred by the Hoysala kings on Sanjiva-Krishnappa Nayaka. Tradition has it that on one occasion, a hare which he had started, took to the town and entered the gates. While in great distress at this bad omen, Hasan-amma, the smiling goddess, appeared to him and directed him to build a fort on the spot whence the hare had started, and where he would find her image. This he did and named the place Hasana after her. The present town, therefore, appears to date from the end

of the 12th century. The *sthala-purana* derives its name from a contraction of Simhasanapura, a place associated with Janamejaya. Hassan was included in the province of Balam and partook of its fortunes until it was taken over by Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar of Mysore in 1690 A.D.

The Hasanamba temple here appears to have been built during the Paleyagar period. The image of Hasanamba, the presiding deity of the temple, is in the form of an ant-hill. The structure of the temple is devoid of any architectural excellence. It is opened only once a year for about a week on the second day of the second-half of *Ashvija* (about October). A big *jatra* is held here on this occasion. Within the same compound of the Hasanamba temple is the Siddheshvara temple which was constructed by Venkatappa Nayaka and his son Krishnappa Nayaka. The image of the god is an *udbhava-murthi* in stone. Water is stated to be always oozing on the forehead of the image. Some faded old paintings can be seen on the ceiling and also on some parts of the walls of this temple. There are also figures of Madivala Machayya and Kumbara Kuchayya. On the bank of the Devigere tank, which is in the centre of the town, there are one-roomed shrines of Kolala Gopalakrishna and Gangadhareshvara which were constructed during the time of the Paleyagars. There is also a temple of Channakeshava at Hassan constructed by Pradhana Heggade Lakumaiah during the time of the Hoysala king Narasimha I. He is said to have installed the image of Channakeshava and have given a grant to the temple. The Virupaksheshvara temple built during the Hoysala period is said to have been renovated by saint Vidyaranya. There are two fine bracket figures in this temple. The Malleshwara temple here was constructed by one Venkatakrishnappa about a hundred years ago. There is also a Jaina *basti* in the town which is about 900 years old; there are some faded paintings on the walls of this *basti*.

Hassan is a growing town. The town is divided into five divisions for purposes of civic administration and there are 25 members on the council. According to the 1961 census, there were 5,482 houses in the town. It has a First Grade Arts and Science College, a College of Engineering and a Polytechnic. In addition, there is also an Industrial Training Institute, three High Schools for boys and two High Schools for girls. Hassan is also an industrial centre, with a large-scale, a few medium-scale and a number of small-scale industries spread all over the town as well as its surroundings. The Mysore Implements Factory was established at Hassan in 1940 by the Government of Mysore. The Kothari Coffee Curing Works, the Bharati Coffee Curing Works, the Hassan Coffee Curing Works and the Planters' Coffee Curing Works are among the bigger industries in and around the town.

Hassan enjoys a salubrious climate. It is known as the 'poor man's Ooty' and is gaining importance as a tourist centre. Apart from the Travellers' and Inspection Bungalows maintained here by the State Public Works Department, a high class Tourist Bungalow has also recently been built by the Government of India for the benefit of the tourists. A big shandy is held in the town on every Tuesday, which is noted for wholesale trade in potatoes, onion, garlics, chillies, jaggery, coconut, rice, ragi, oilseeds, tamarind, etc. The biggest cattle fair of the district and an exhibition are also held here annually about the month of January.

Hebbalalu

Hebbalalu (p. 296), a village in Channarayapatna taluk, is on the Hiresave road, about five kms. from Nuggihalli and about 32 kms. from the taluk headquarters. The Singeshvara temple in the bed of the tank at Hebbalalu, about 3.2 kms. from Nuggihalli, is also a Hoysala building. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanasi* and a *navaranga* with a fine porch in front of the south entrance. It was erected about 1200 A.D. during the reign of the Hoysala king Ballala II.

Heragu

Heragu (p. 1,094), a village in Dudda hobli of Hassan taluk, is about 24 kms. from Hassan town on Hassan—Arsikere road. The Keerti-Narayana temple here was built in 1217 A.D. It is in the early Hoysala style with plain, straight outer walls and step-like tower of uncarved blocks. The *Kalasha* (finial) is very fine. The *navaranga* ceilings are all well-carved. The other temple in the village dedicated to Kamateshvara, a Hoysala structure, is not important from the point of view of architecture. From the remains of the Jaina *basti* of Parshvanatha, which had been built in 1155 A.D., it can be seen that it had superior workmanship and ornamentation.

Hirekatte Voddu (Dam)

The dam across the Vedavati river near Thimmanahalli in Javagal hobli of Arsikere taluk is about 28 kms. from Arsikere town and about 41 kms. from Hassan town (*See* Chapter IV).

Holenarsipur

Holenarsipur (p. 13,590), the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, is situated on the bank of the Hemavathy river about 32 kms. south-east of Hassan town on the Mysore—Hassan road. The town seems to have been in the possession of a chief named Narasimha Nayaka who built a fort here in 1168 A.D. The place was captured in 1667 by Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar of Mysore. There is a Lakshminarasimha temple here which is visited by a large number of devotees. This is a *trikutachala* (three-celled) temple. Its inner *navaranga* and three *garbhagrihas* and the images therein are of Hoysala origin. S. Srikantha Shastri has pointed out that these parts of the temple might have been built in the 14th century since granite stone has been made

use of for the purpose (*Hoysala Vastushilpa*, p. 139). Additions were made later during the Vijayanagara and Paleyagar periods. While the outer *navaranga* and the figures of the *dwarapalakas* belong to the Vijayanagara period, the three *gopuras*, the *mahadvara*, the Alwar-shrine and the *patalankana* belong to the Paleyagar period. The central ceiling of the *navaranga* has an image of goddess Bhuvaneshvari made of soapstone. The inner *navaranga* has a statue of Venkatappa Nayaka.

The town is the residence of the chief of the Uttaradhi Matha. The Adhyatma Prakasha Karyalaya, a charitable institution, which was established by Swami Satchidananda Saraswati at Bangalore in 1920 was later shifted to Holenarsipur in 1935. The institution is devoted to the study and practice of *adhyatma vidya* in its universal aspects, especially as revealed in the *upanishads* and allied literature. (*See* also Chapter XVIII). The town is noted for production of cotton fabrics and is also a commercial centre. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a municipality. A high school is also maintained here by this civic body. The place has a general hospital donated by Shri K. Ramaswami. An asbestos factory was established in 1968 at Kadavinakote, about two miles from this town.

Hullekere

Hullekere (p. 742), a village in Arsikere taluk, about 14 kms. to the west of Konenahalli, a railway station on the Bangalore—Poona line, is about 22 kms. from Arsikere town and about 48 kms. from Hassan town. It has a dilapidated Channakeshava temple, a neat structure in the Hoysala style, built in 1163 A.D. All the ceiling panels inside show good workmanship, the central one being the best of all. The ceiling panels in the porch and *mukha-mantapa* are also well-executed. There are also fine figures of Vishnu alternating with well-executed turrets and pilasters. In a niche on the east face of the tower, which resembles that of the Bucheshvara temple at Koramangala, is a richly carved figure of Keshava flanked by *chauri*-bearers. Sala's figure here is also well carved and ornamented.

There are also temples of *Saptamatrikas*, Ishwara and Anjaneya in the village. In the last mentioned temple is placed a sculptured slab with the figure of a man riding a horse and a servant holding an umbrella behind. It apparently represents some chief. The Ishvara temple which is mostly burried in the bed of the large tank near the village, contains besides a *linga*, pretty figures of Ganapati, Bhairava and Veerabhadra. On the way to Hullekere is the Biredeva temple at Somenahalli. Though with a very plain exterior, the temple has good pillars and an ornamental doorway inside.

Javagal

Javagal (p. 3,735), a village in Arsikere taluk and head-quarters of the hobli of the same name, is about 33 kms. from Arsikere town and about 35 kms. from Hassan town.

The Lakshmi-Narasimha temple here is a good specimen of Hoysala architecture with a tower and with rows of animals, etc., on the outer walls. There is a lofty outer entrance. The tower and the sculptures above the eaves are plastered with mortar. On the outer walls, beginning from the bottom, there are rows of sculptures of elephants, horsemen, scroll work, *puranic* scenes, eaves, etc. Above the eaves all round, there are at intervals, turrets with *kalashas*. Altogether there are 137 large images on the walls, of which 77 are female and the rest male. The temple is a three-celled one, *trikutachala*, with Keshava in the chief cell, Gopala to the right and Lakshmi-Narasimha to the left. In the niches on both the sides of the chief cell, there are figures of Ganapati and Mahishasuramardhini. The ceiling panels are well executed, some of them being nearly two feet deep. The temple is believed to have been constructed during the middle of the 13th century A.D. There are also other temples of Gangadhareshvara, Veerabhadra, Chandranatha (a Jaina *basti*) and Banashankari here. Though in ruins, the first two temples show some good work. There is a Government High School here.

Jinanathapura

Jinanathapura (p. 264), a village in Channarayapatna taluk, is about 1½ kms. from the Kantharajapura—Shravanabelgola road and about 14 kms. from Channarayapatna town. According to an inscription, the village was founded by Ganga Raja, a general of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, in about 1117 A.D. The Shantinatha *basti* here is a fine specimen of the Hoysala style of architecture built about 1200 A.D. The *basti* is one of the most ornate of the Jaina temples. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanasi* and a *navaranga*. The image of Shantinatha is well carved and is about 5½ feet high with *prabhavali* and is flanked by male *chauri*-bearers. The *navaranga* has four elegantly executed pillars adorned with bead work, one of them being in an unfinished condition, and nine good ceilings, each about 1½ feet deep. The outer walls have a row of large images, some in an unfinished state, surmounted by beautiful turrets and scrolls. The images are of Jinas, Yakshas, Yakshis, Brahma, Saraswati, Manmatha, Mohini, drummers, musicians, dancers, etc. An inscription on the pedestal of Shantinatha says that general Vasudhaikabandhava Rechimayya founded the temple and made it over to Sagaranandi-Siddhantadeva. Another inscription states that this general had been the minister of the Kalachuryas and that he subsequently placed himself under the protection of the Hoysala king Ballala II. Yet another inscription on a pillar of the *navaranga* says that the *basti* was renovated by Paleda-Padumanna in 1632 A.D.

There is another *basti* built on a rock in the east of the village, known as Aregal-*basti*, which is older than the Shantinatha

basti. It enshrines a fine seated marble figure of Parshvanatha, about five feet high with *prabhavali*, canopied by an eleven-hooded serpent. This image was set up in 1889 A.D. as the original image had suffered mutilation. The *basti* has good metallic figures representing 24 Teerthankaras, Pancha-Parameshtis, Navadevatas, Nandishvara, etc.

To the south-west of the village is an inscribed Jaina tomb, known as *samadhi-mantapa* or *silakuta* which is a square stone structure. It was built by one Bairoja to commemorate the death in 1212 A.D. of Balachandradeva's son (name defaced), a disciple of the *guru* Nemichandra Pandita.

Kanchinakovi Marati

Kanchinakovi Marati, a hillock to the north-east of Kallangere, which is 4 kms. from Arsikere town and about 48 kms. from Hassan town, is strewn over with the remains of several temples. It is said that it was the site of an old city and that gold coins were picked up there occasionally.

Karagada

Karagada (p. 1,080) is a village near Belur on the Belur-Chikmagalur road about 9 kms. from Belur. The village appears to have been an important place at one time. It has three gates and it appears that at the west gate stood a fine temple of Singeshvara. The village is so called because, according to a legend, the goddess Lakshmidevi, whose temple is situated at some distance to the west, lost her *karagada* (hand-bracelet) in the large tank of the village. There is also a temple of Anjaneya here. This is a modern structure enshrining a relief figure of the Vijayanagara period. A *jatra* is held here about a week prior to the *jatra* of Belur.

Kashipura

Kashipura (p. 191) is a village in Arkalgud taluk about 3.3 kms. north of Arkalgud town. It seems to have been a prominent place during the middle or the late Vijayanagar period. A rubble fort wall provided with corner bastions surrounds it. Towards the east of this site, there is a high *prakara* inside which three ruined temples stand, one dedicated to Shiva, another to Parvati and the other to Rama.

Kenchammana-Hosakote

Kenchammana-Hosakote is a hobli headquarters of the same name on the Ballur-Mercara road situated about 27 kms. from Alur town. Mallapura, Hadya and Kadlur villages together constitute Kenchammana-Hosakote, the population of which was 852 in 1961. There is a group panchayat at Mallapura. It is a centre of coffee and cardamom plantations. There is a famous temple of Kenchamba here, which is a major muzrai institution. The *jatra* of this deity is held twice a year on the full-moon days in the months of *Vaishakha* and *Kartika*. According to a legend, this goddess Kenchamma or Kenchamba assisted goddess Durga in

defeating Rakta Bijasura, a demon. There is a tiles factory here established in 1958.

Konanur (p. 4,994), a town on the left bank of the Cauvery in Arkalgud taluk and also the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, is about 24.2 kms. north of Arkalgud town. Formerly it was called Kolalur after the name of the local temple of Sri Kolala Gopalaswamy. It was the place to which Nanja Raja was forced to retire in 1759, and from which he was induced by Haidar Ali, under false pretences, to return to power. The civic administration of the town is being managed by a municipality, which was first constituted as early as 1893. This civic body is maintaining a high school at the place. There is also a First Grade College of Arts and Science known as B. M. Shetty College, run by the Rural National Education Society since the year 1954. A big weekly shandy takes place here on every Thursday, when brisk trade is carried on in paddy, betel-nut, etc. **Konanur**

Kondajji (p. 350), a village in Hassan taluk, is about 17 kms. to the north of Hassan town. It is noted for the temple of Channakeshava (Allalanatha). It has a gigantic image of the deity, which is about 14 feet high from the *panivatta*. An old town appears to have existed near the Allalanatha temple, which is situated at a distance of two furlongs to the west of the modern village. The Allalanatha temple seems to have been originally constructed during the 14th century. It is very likely that sometime during the middle of Vijayanagara period it fell into ruins and was restored later. There is a hillock called Shiegada-gudda near the village from where one can have a fine view of the beautiful scenery round about. **Kondajji**

Koramangala (p. 703), also called Koravangala, in Dudda hobli of Hassan taluk is about 8 kms. to the east of Hassan town. The village contains three temples in the Hoysala style of architecture, built in the 12th century A.D. Two of these (Nakeshvara and Govindeshvara) are in ruins, but the third (Bucheshvara) is fairly well preserved. Though small in size when compared with the temples at Halebid, the Bucheshvara temple here may be looked upon as an excellent specimen of the Hoysala style both in design and execution. (*See* also Chapter II under Archaeology). There is also an Anjaneya temple at the village, with a well-carved *viragal*, about five feet high, the bottom panel of which shows a hero holding his own cut-off head in the left hand and a sword in the right. **Koramangala**

Kundur (p. 938), a village in Channarayapatna taluk, is about two kms. from Channarayapatna—Arsikere road and about 20 kms. from the taluk headquarters. There are, at this place, a Vokkaligara Matha, and temples of Chamundeshvari, Ranganatha **Kundur**

and Subrahmanyeshwara. The car festival of Subrahmanyeshwara takes place in the month of *Kartika* every year. Near the village is a cracked notable pillar known as Kudlu-kallu.

Maharajanadurga

Maharajanadurga is a hill on Bangalore—Mangalore road at a distance of 14 kms. from Alur town. It is about 3,300 feet above the sea level and has a huge precipitous rock. On it are seen the remains of an old fort. The fort is an octagonal structure containing a pond, a few powder magazines and other adjuncts. The plan of the fort is beautifully shown on the roof of the first gate. From the top of the hill, a good view can be had of the country around. According to a local legend, Veera Raja, a Paleyagar of this area, once ate the flesh of his own son without knowing it to be so. When he came to know of this, he committed suicide by jumping down, from a galloping horse, into a deep hollow. Further, it is said that for this reason the place came to be called *Magana Tinda Maharajanadurga*. There is a secret passage leading out of the fort. Two Persian inscriptions are to be seen near a tomb at the foot of the hill.

Malekal-Tirupati

Malekal-Tirupati, situated on the Hirekal hills close to Arsikere, is about 3 kms. from Arsikere town and about 44 kms. from Hassan town. It is well-known for the Venkataramanaswami temple, which is on the top of the hill on the northern side. A flight of 1,700 steps leads to the temple. There is also a large temple of Govindarajaswami at the foot of the hills. Both the temples are frequently visited by a large number of devotees throughout the year. An annual car festival is also held which is well attended. In the latter temple, a large number of marriages are also celebrated. There is a choultry attached to it.

Manjarabad Fort

The Manjarabad fort is situated about 6.4 kms. from Sak'eshpur on the Bangalore—Mangalore road at a height of about 3,240 feet above the sea level. The fort was constructed of stones and mud and it has trenches all round. It is in the shape of an eight pointed star. Its parapet was well provided with cannon mouths and musket-holes. According to B.L. Rice, Tipu Sultan, during an inspection of this work, is said to have observed fog (*manju* in Kannada) round about this place and he appears to have called it from that circumstance as 'Manjarabad'. It is also said that Tipu Sultan, who visited it to have a view of the fort after its construction in 1792, observing the beautiful landscape around from its top called it as 'Manjarabad' (*Manjar* meaning a beautiful site).

Markuli

Mrkuli (p. 1,160), a village in Shantigrama hobli of Hassan taluk, is about 16 kms. to the south of Hassan town. There is a Jaina *basti* and a Rangaswamy temple in the village. The latter is a modern one and has no architectural importance. The *basti*

is a small beautiful structure of the Hoysala style. An inscription in front of the *basti* indicates that it was constructed in 1173 A.D. by Buchimayya, a minister of Ballala II.

Mavattanahalli (p. 306) is a village in Arsikere taluk, 9 kms. from Banavara. The Mahalingeshvara temple at this place is a small structure in the Hoysala style. The temple is dilapidated but the images are in a fairly good state of preservation. The interior of the temple shows fine artistic work. The ceilings are well executed. There is no elaboration of the details as in the other temples, but delicate work of a superior kind is apparent. Several of the panels are in the form of lotuses. The panels over the three cells are exquisitely designed. The temple has several images which are beautifully carved. **Mavattanahalli**

Mosale (p. 622) is a village in Hassan taluk, 12 kms. from Hassan on the Hassan-Holenarsipur road. According to a local legend, this place had the hermitage of sage Jamadagni in ancient days, and the village was first called Musala which means a pestle. However, the present form of the name (Mosale) means crocodile. The two Hoysala temples at this place (dedicated to Nageshvara and Channakeshava respectively) stand side by side at a few feet apart and are identical in design and workmanship. They are good examples of Hoysala art. There is no clue as to the precise date of the construction of these temples, but from their style and architectural character, they may be assigned to the 13th century A.D. Each temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanasi*, a *navaranga* and a porch with a *jagati* on either side. Each is surmounted by an elegant tower. In front of each tower is carved a fine figure of Sala with the tiger. All the ceilings in the temples are elaborately carved with intricate geometrical patterns and highly complicate designs. **Mosale**

Mudugere (p. 253), a village on Doddakanagal—Katihalli road which deviates from Bangalore—Mangalore road from Kaudali, is in Hassan taluk at a distance of 9.5 kms. from Hassan town. It has remains of an Ishvara temple which must once have been a grand Hoysala structure. It had been built in 1155 A.D. There is also another ruined Hoysala temple, that of Yoga-Narasimha, which was constructed probably about the beginning of the 13th century. **Mudugere**

About 11 kms. north of Arsikere town and about 52 kms. from Hassan town, there are remains of the Nagapuri fortress, built on the Hirekal hill which is a continuation of the Malekal hills. The fortress is said to have been constructed by Haidar Ali amidst a forest. From the top of this place, one can have a grand view of the landscape consisting of hills, forests, streams and ravines. **Nagapuri fortress**

Navilahalli

Navilahalli (p. 249)—which means peacock village—is situated at a distance of 22.5 kms. from Alur on the Banavase-Magge road. It is in Kenchammana-Hosakote hobli of Alur taluk. The Maharajanadurga fort is also closeby. Nearby there is a small hill called Parvathammana-Betta with a small temple of Shiva-Parvathi amidst beautiful scenery. (*See* also under Maharajanadurga).

Nuggihalli

Nuggihalli (p. 2902), the headquarters of the hobli of the same name in Channarayapatna taluk, is on the Channarayapatna—Tiptur road about 20 kms. from the taluk headquarters. It is situated about 19.2 kms. from Channarayapatna. It is an ancient place near which the Chola kings are said to have constructed the temple of Jayagondeshvara and to which the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana gave some grants in 1121 A.D. Inscriptional evidence shows that Bommanna Dandanayaka of the Hoysala king Someshvara built an *agrahara* at this place which was then called Somanathapura, in 1246 A.D. He is also said to have built the Lakshmi-Narasimha temple here and installed the main idol in it. This temple is a good specimen of Hoysala architecture. It is three-celled. The friezes of animals, etc., on the outer walls are like those of the Hoysaleshvara temple at Halebid. Additions were made during the Vijayanagara and later periods.

The Sadashiva temple here is likewise a fine specimen of Hoysala style. It was built about the same time as the Lakshmi-Narasimha temple. The original structure consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanasi*, a *navaranga* with porches and a *Nandi-mantapa*. To this were attached later, on the south, a big hall with the shrine of the goddess, another hall on a lower level (*patalankana*) and a lofty *mahadvara* or outer gate, all in the Dravidian style. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a carved stone-tower with the Hoysala crest in the front. There is another ruined temple of the Hoysala period which had been dedicated to Someshvara.

Palya

Palya (p. 585), the headquarters of the hobli of the same name in Alur taluk, is situated on the Bangalore—Mangalore road about 8 kms. from Alur town. It has Lakshmijanardhana, Rameshvara and Tripurantakeshvara temples. The original structure of Lakshmijanardhana temple was perhaps constructed during the early part of the 14th century. The *prakara* walls and the minor shrines in the *prakara* were probably built during the Paleyagar period. The main image of the Lakshmijanardhana temple is peculiar in design and goes back to about the 11th century A.D. The structure of the Rameshvara temple appears to belong to the 19th century though the Rameshvara *linga* in the main cell may perhaps be older. The Tripurantakeshvara temple appears like a present-day country house of tiles but enshrines 17th

century sculptures. To the south-east of the village, there was a Jaina *basti* which was built some time during the late Vijayanagara period as evidenced by some of its architectural remains.

Two small streams called Shankatirtha and Chakratirtha flow in front of the village and join together to form a new stream called Padmavati by the local people. The *stalapurana* mentions that the present village was the hermitage of the saint Jamadagni. A local chief, who was ruling this area, from Maharajanadurga, had his treasury here and fortified the place with a fort-wall all round and a moat outside. An annual *jatra* of Lakshmijanardhanaswamy is held here on the full-moon day of *Phalguna*.

Ramanathapura

Ramanathapura (p. 872) is a village in Arkalgud taluk, 19.4 kms. from Arkalgud town and 49.9 kms. from Hassan town. It is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Cauvery and is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name. It is a noted centre of pilgrimage and has been called a '*Dakshina Kashi*'. There are a few legends that are current in respect of this place. (*See* Chapter II). At the *Vahni-Pushkarni* (pond) here, which is considered sacred and where fishing is forbidden, there are fishes which have grown to abnormal sizes, some measuring even upto six feet long and weighing perhaps about 60 to 80 kgs.

There are seven temples at this place as follows :—

(1) Subrahmanyeshvara temple.
(2) Pattabhirama temple.
(3) Agasthyeshwaraswamy temple.
(4) Prasanna Rameshvara temple.
(5) Anjaneya temple.
(6) Lakshminarasimha temple.
(7) Durga Rameshvari temple.

According to a tradition, some centuries ago, a ruler named Ballalaraya was harassing the people of this area and the *matha* of Kukke Subrahmanayaswamy atop Lohachal hills in the western ghats. The Swamiji of the *matha* came to Ramanathapura and installed the image of Subrahmanyaswamy here with the help of Narasa Nayaka of Holenarsipur and also of the repentant Ballalaraya. The rituals of this Subrahmanyaswami temple are performed by Madhwa Vaishnavite priests. This temple is a large structure built in the Dravidian style. The sculpture of the seven-hooded serpent here is of good workmanship. The car festival of the deity is celebrated on the day of *Margashira Shuddha Shasti* every yeacr. A big cattle fair and rural exhibition are organised here on this occasion.

The temple of Pattabhiramachandra here is another shrine of importance which is also built in the Dravidian style. The image of the deity here is said to have been originally installed by a *rishi* named Soubhari. The car festival of this deity is celebrated on the day of *Mrigashira nakshatra* in *Vaishaka shukla paksha*. At this time, Bhagavat Ramanuja *saptaha* is also celebrated. Opposite to this temple is situated the temple of Lakshminarasimha, the main image of which appears to be of the period of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar and is well carved.

The Prasanna Rameshvara temple is the most important structure at Ramanathapura, which was evidently an old Hoysala temple to which accretions were made in the Vijayanagara and Paleyagar periods. The car festival of this deity takes place on the third day of the bright half of the month of *Vaishaka* (about April/May). The temple of Agasthyeshvaraswamy is another important temple at this place. The car festival of this deity takes place on the day following the Mahashivaratri festival every year.

There is also a temple of Durga-Rameshvari at this place. The image of the deity in this temple is said to have been installed by the great saint Adi-Shankaracharya. This temple is particularly popular among the *Shakteyas* (worshippers of *Shakti*). There is a Sanskrit Vedic *Pathashala* here.

Sakleshpur Sakleshpur (p. 7,935) is a town situated on the right bank of the Hemavathy river about 38.6 kms. west of Hassan town on the Bangalore—Mangalore road. It is the headquarters of the Manjarabad taluk and has a municipality.

The town derives its name from a temple on the bank of the river dedicated to Sakleshvara (*Sakala-Ishvara, i.e.,* the fragmentary Ishvara, the *linga* having a small chip or dent). The temple is a comparatively modern Dravidian building. According to a *puranic* account, a *sakala* or piece of the *linga* came out when some one began to cook on it inadvertantly. He then repented for his action in having damaged the *linga* and built a shrine for it.

The place, which is 2,937 feet above the sea level, owes its importance to the spread of coffee and cardamom cultivation in and around the area. A new bridge has been built here across the Hemavathy leading to the Manjarabad ghat road over which trade finds an outlet to the port of Mangalore. The town is the gateway to the Bisle-ghat which leads the pilgrims to Kukke Subrahmanya.

There is a general hospital here, built and donated by Col. Crawford, one of the earliest European planters to come and settle here. A Bee Keepers' Co-operative Society has been functioning

here since 1940. The local Town Municipality is maintaining a high school here. There is a first class *pravasi-mandir* (travellers' bungalow) maintained by the Public Works Department.

Sakleshpur will be an important railway station on the Hassan—Mangalore line, which is now under construction and which, when completed, would open up new vistas of development of the town and its surroundings.

Sattihalli Sattihalli (p. 880) also known as Sathalli, is a village in Hassan taluk, 16 kms. south-west of Hassan town. The village is interesting as being the centre of a Christian agricultural community, which came to be settled here due to the efforts of Abbe-Dubois. Attached to the church is a convent for girls and a separate school for boys. A dispensary is also being run by the church authorities.

Shambhunathapura Shambhunathapura (p. 308), a village in the Arkalgud taluk, is about 3.2 kms. north of Arkalgud town. There is a fine temple here which is visible from the road leading to Hassan. The temple was built in Dravidian style in 1290 A.D. and has got a finely chiselled outer surface throughout. It is dedicated to Shambhunatheshvara or Swayambhunatheshvara. The tower and the outer *navaranga* were constructed during the Paleyagar period. The image of the deity is about two feet high and holds a *damaruga* and *trishula* in the upper hands; there is a lotus in the lower left hand while the lower right hand is in the *abhaya* pose.

Shantigrama *See* Grama.

Shravanabelgola Shravanabelgola (p. 3,231), a well-known place of pilgrimage for the Jains and of great cultural interest in general, is situated at a distance of 12 kms. from Bangalore—Mangalore road, in Channarayapatna taluk and is about 13 kms. to the south-east of the taluk headquarters. The place has been called by various names in inscriptions, viz., Velgola, Devarabelagola, Swetasarovara, Dhavalasarovara and Gommatapura, etc. It is also termed a "Dakshina-Kashi" signifying the sanctity of the place. The celebrated saint Bhadrabahu and Chandragupta Maurya are stated to have migrated to this place. (See Chapter II). Shramana or Shravana means a Jain ascetic and the usual derivation of Belgola is from two Kannada words, *bel* meaning white and *kola* (by euphon *gola*) a pond, evidently an allusion to the splendid tank situated in the middle of the village.

The village lies picturesquely between two rocky hills, one larger than the other. The larger hill known as Dodda-betta or Vindhyagiri and sometimes designated also as Indragiri (3,347 feet

above the sea level and about 470 feet above the village below), situated towards the south, has on it, the colossal image of Gommateshvara. The statue is 57 feet high and is surrounded by several sacred buildings. The smaller hill known as Chikka-betta or Chandragiri (3,052 feet above the sea level), situated towards the north, has also on it some important *bastis* and inscriptions.

Vindhyagiri (Dodda-betta)

The ascent to the summit of Vindhyagiri or Indragiri is by a flight of 500 steps cut in the granite rock upon which stands the colossal image of Gommata or Gommateshvara. Chavundaraya, a general and minister of the Ganga king Rachamalla, got this statue made in 978 A.D. Gommateshvara's life-story before becoming a saint is, in brief, narrated thus: Bahubali or Bhujabali was the son of Puradeva, the first Teerthankara and younger brother of Bharata. There was a struggle between the two brothers which resulted in a victory for Bahubali, but the latter generously handed over the kingdom to the defeated elder brother and retired from the wordly affairs in order to do penance. The gigantic image of Gommateshvara, which is carved out of a single rock, is awe-inspiring. It is nude and erect facing north and very majestic. It has a wondrous contemplative and serene expression with a faint smile and leaves a lasting impression on the visitor. (*See* also Chapter II under Archaeology).

Apart from the huge statue of Gommateshvara, there are also other temples and objects of interest on the Vindhyagiri. They are the Siddhara *basti*, *Akhanda-Bagilu*, Tyagada Brahmadeva pillar, Chennana *basti*, Odegal *basti*, Chauvisatirthankara *basti* and Brahmadeva temple. (*See* Chapter II under Archaeology).

Chandragiri (Chikka-betta)

There are 13 *bastis* on the Chikka-betta or Chandragiri, all within a walled enclosure. All the *bastis* are constructed in the Dravidian style of architecture, the oldest of them being built in the 8th century A.D. The names of the *bastis* are: Shantinatha *basti*, Suparshvanatha *basti*, Parshvanatha *basti*, Kattale *basti*, Chandragupta *basti*, Chandraprabha *basti*, Chavundaraya *basti*, Shasana *basti*, Majjiganna *basti*, Eradukatte *basti*, Savati Gandharvana *basti*, Terina *basti* and Shantishvara *basti*. The other objects of interest inside and outside the walled area on the Chikka-betta are the Kuge Brahmadeva pillar, Mahanavami-mantapa, Bharateshvara statue, Iruve Brahmadeva temple, Kanchina-done, Lakki-done, Bhadrabahu cave and Chavundaraya's rock. (*See* Chapter II under Archaeology).

The Shravanabelgola town proper also contains a big temple called the Bhandari *basti* and there are also the Akkana *basti*, Siddhanta *basti*, Danasale *basti*, Kalamma temple, Nagara Jinalaya, Mangayi *basti* and an important Jaina monastery,

The head-anointing ceremony known as *Mahamasthakabhisheka* of Gommateshvara is performed only at the time of certain "conjunctions of the heavenly bodies" at intervals of 12 to 14 years. The earliest reference to *Mahamasthakabhisheka* is found in an inscription of 1398 A.D. which states that one Panditraya had it performed seven times. It is said that so far 71 anointment ceremonies have been performed since the image was erected in 978 A.D., the latest in the series being in 1967. This sacred event draws lakhs of pilgrims from all over India. For the anointment, 1008 picturesquely painted earthen pots or *kalashas* are filled with sacred water and kept ready. At the auspicious moment, the *kalashas* are carried to the top of the scaffold and poured over the head of the image. In the final anointment, fifteen diferent substances are used, namely water, coconut meal, plantains, jaggery, ghee, sugar, almonds, dates, poppy seeds, curds, milk, sandal, gold flowers, silver flowers and silver coins. The ceremonies connected with the anointment last for about twenty days.

The glory of the place and the importance attached to it have been recognised by the Government and it has been decided to improve the place at a considerable cost. The Chandragiri hills will have a trolley facility for the tourists for which arrangements are being made by the State Government. There is a proposal with the Union Government to put up an aerial ropeway for the benefit of tourists in addition to establishing a tourist hotel. Further, the Digambara Jaina Association here has also plans to build choultries, tourist homes and a number of cottages for the convenience of the visitors. There is a taluk board high school here. An Arts and Science College called the Gommateshvara College affiliated to the Mysore University has been recently established here. There is a small travellers' bungalow in the town maintained by the Taluk Development Board. Shravanabelgola is also famous for the manufacture of excellent brass utensils.

Siddapura

Siddapura (p. 416), a village in the Halebid hobli of Belur taluk, is about a km. from Halebid and about 16 kms. from Belur town. There is a temple of Mallikarjunaswamy at this place, popularly known as Pushpagiri Sri Mallikarjunaswamy temple. This is a major muzrai temple, the car festival of which is held during the month of *Kartika* every year. A large number of devotees gather here on the occasion.

Sompur

Sompur (p. 75), in Arkalgud taluk, is about 25.75 kms. south of Arkalgud town. To the north of this village, a number of earthen mounds, locally called as Pandu Gutti, were found.

Tradition connected them with the Pandavas of the *Mahabharata*, but it appears to be an imaginary tale, possibly, they were either artificial caves of some aboriginal tribes or tombs of some early settlers of the locality.

Sreeramadevara Anicut

See Chapter IV.

Yedekumari

Yedekumari (p. 44) is a small village in Sakleshpur taluk about 38.6 kms. from the taluk headquarters and about 77.3 kms. from the Hassan town. There are three big tunnels here constructed recently as a part of the Hassan-Mangalore railway line. They are excavated in the mountains to take the railway line through the shortest route.

In addition to the above, there are also some other places of interest with old temples, etc., in the various parts of the district.

APPENDICES

GENERAL

TABLE I

Area and Population—Urban and Rural—of Hassan district as in 1961.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in square kilometres	Area in square miles	Population in 1961	Density Per square mile	Density Per square kilometre	Population in 1951	Percentage increase/decrease over 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Alur ..	446.87	172.54	49,182	298	115	33,380	+47.33
2.	Arkalgud ..	679.51	262.36	1,06,786	406	157	85,739	+24.55
3.	Arsikere ..	1,286.88	496.87	1,67,806	337	130	1,40,687	+19.28
4.	Belur ..	836.10	322.82	1,02,769	304	117	70,487	+45.80
5.	Channarayapatna ..	1,042.26	402.42	1,40,679	350	135	1,19,675	+17.55
6.	Hassan ..	904.91	349.39	1,61,763	442	171	1,32,447	+22.13
7.	Holenarsipur ..	602.43	232.60	89,340	354	136	79,322	+12.63
8.	Sakleshpur ..	1,027.19	396.60	77,522	196	76	53,398	+45.18
	Total ..	6,826.15*	2,635.60*	8,95,847	334	129	7,15,135	+25.27

* These figures are according to the Survey of India. But the reporting area of the district for land utilisation purposes as worked out by the State Survey Department was 6,940.4 square kilometres or 2,679.7 square miles. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed in measuring the area (See also Chapter I).

TABLE II

Taluks in Hassan district classified by population in 1961 with variations since 1901.

Taluk	*Year*	*Persons*	*Variation*	*Males*	*Variation*	*Females*	*Variation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Alur ..	1901	43,001	..	21,551	..	21,450	..
	1911	39,803	—3,198	19,801	—1,750	29,002	+1,448
	1921	38,640	—1,163	19,420	—381	19,220	—782
	1931	34,976	—3,664	17,850	—1,570	17,126	—2,094
	1941	31,586	—3,390	16,500	—1,350	15,086	—2,040
	1951	33,380	+1,794	17,231	+731	16,149	+1,063
	1961	49,182	+15,802	25,150	+7,919	24,032	+7,883
2. Arkalgud ..	1901	76,775	..	37,907	..	38,868	..
	1911	81,663	+4,888	40,359	+2,452	41,304	+2,436
	1921	79,493	—2,170	39,678	—681	39,815	—1,489
	1931	74,289	—5,204	37,303	—2,375	36,986	—2,829
	1941	75,186	+897	37,747	+444	37,439	+453
	1951	85,739	+10,553	43,070	+5,323	42,669	+5,230
	1961	1,06,786	+21,047	53,617	+10,547	53,169	+10,500
3. Arsikere ..	1901	79,588	..	40,195	..	39,393	..
	1911	86,251	+6,663	43,136	+2,941	43,115	+3,722
	1921	93,390	+7,139	47,294	+4,158	46,096	+2,981

Table II—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1931	1,07,841	+14,451	54,584	+7,290	53,257	+7,161
	1941	1,18,081	+10,240	59,728	+5,144	58,353	+5,096
	1951	1,40,687	+22,606	71,637	+11,909	69,050	+10,697
	1961	1,67,806	+27,119	85,837	+14,200	81,969	+12,919
4. Belur ..	1901	76,320	..	38,805	..	37,515	..
	1911	70,940	—5,380	35,990	—2,815	34,950	—2,565
	1921	68,766	—2,174	34,913	—1,077	33,853	—1,097
	1931	65,576	—3,190	33.752	—1,161	31,824	—2,029
	1941	65,143	—433	33,472	—280	31,671	—153
	1951	70,487	+5,344	36,508	+3,036	33,979	+2,308
	1961	1,02,769	+32,282	53,456	+16,948	49,313	+15,334
5. Channarayapatna ..	1901	90.950	..	43,594	..	47,356	..
	1911	95,032	+4,082	45,447	+1,853	49,585	+2,229
	1921	93,500	—1,532	45,159	—288	48,341	—1,244
	1931	1,01,468	+7,968	49,106	+3,947	52,362	+4,021
	1941	1,10,545	+9,077	53,995	+4,889	56,550	+4,188
	1951	1,19,675	+9,130	58,652	+4,657	61,023	+4,473
	1961	1,40,679	+21,004	68,869	+10,217	71,810	+10,787
6. Hassan ..	1901	94,532	..	46,103	..	48,429	..
	1911	96,774	+2,242	47,215	+1,112	49,559	+1,130
	1921	99,814	+3,040	49,516	+2,301	50,298	+739

Table II—(*concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1931	1,01,998	+2,184	50,794	+1,278	51,204	+906
	1941	1,12,206	+10,208	56,402	+5,608	55,804	+4,600
	1951	1,32,447	+20,241	66,739	+10,337	65,708	+9,904
	1961	1,61,763	+29,316	81,993	+15,254	79,770	+14,062
7. Holenarsipur ..	1901	57,149	..	28,068	..	29,081	..
	1911	64,367	+7,218	31,571	+3,503	32,796	+3,715
	1921	64,032	—335	31,949	+378	32,083	+713
	1931	66,489	+2,457	33,046	+1,097	33,443	+1,360
	1941	71,206	+4,717	35,853	+2,807	35,353	+1,610
	1951	79,322	+8,116	39,806	+3,953	39,516	+4,163
	1961	89,340	+10,018	44,676	+4,870	44,664	+5,148
8. Sakleshpur ..	1901	50,604	..	26,820	..	23,784	..
	1911	43,267	—7,337	22,850	—3,970	20,417	—3,367
	1921	44,115	+848	23,232	+382	20,883	+466
	1931	44,300	+185	24,311	+1,079	19,989	—894
	1941	43,765	—535	23,816	—495	19,949	—40
	1951	53,398	+9,633	29,406	+5,590	23,992	+4,043
	1961	77,522	+24,124	41,457	+12,051	36,065	+12,073

TABLE III

Towns and Town-groups in Hassan district classified by population in 1961 with variations since 1901

Name of Town	*Year*	*Persons*	*Decade variation*	*Percentage decade variation*	*Males*	*Females*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Hassan	1901	8,241	..	..	4,102	4,139
	1911	7,461	—780	—9.46	3,717	3,744
	1921	8,096	+635	+8.51	4,268	3,828
	1931	10,544	+2,448	+30.24	5,468	5,076
	1941	14,596	+4,052	+38.43	7,558	7,038
	1951	24,869	+10,273	+70.38	13,100	11,769
	1961	32,172	+7,303	+29.37	17,060	15,112
2. Arsikere	1901	3,565	..	..	2,040	1,525
	1911	3,685	+120	+3.37	1,974	1,711
	1921	4,723	+1,038	+28.17	2,832	1,891
	1931	6,611	+1,888	+39.97	3,717	2,894
	1941	7,051	+440	+6.66	3,761	3,290
	1951	14,390	+7,339	+104.08	7,793	6,597
	1961	15,961	+1,571	+10.92	8,608	7,353
3. Lakshmipur (Sanitary Board) ..	1961	1,060	..	..	538	522

Table III—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Holenarsipur	1901	6,256	..	..	3,100	3,156
	1911	6,862	+606	+9.69	3,349	3,513
	1921	6,679	—183	—2.67	3,447	3,232
	1931	8,238	+1,559	+23.34	4,166	4,072
	1941	9,303	+1,065	+12.93	4,699	4,604
	1951	12,514	+3,211	+34.52	6,387	6,127
	1961	13,590	+1,076	+8.60	6,760	6,830
5. Sakleshpur	1901	2,140	..	..	1,229	911
	1911	804	—1,336	—62.43	460	344
	1921	2,270	+1,466	+182.34	1,247	1,023
	1931	2,925	+655	+28.85	1,725	1,200
	1941	3,620	+695	+23.76	1,988	1,632
	1951	5,578	+1,958	+54.09	3,101	2,477
	1961	7,935	+2,357	+42.26	4,372	3,563
6. Belur	1901	3,862	..	..	1,918	1,944
	1911	2,631	—1,231	—31.87	1,308	1,323
	1921	2,859	+228	+8.67	1,422	1,437
	1931	3,278	+419	+14.66	1,664	1,614
	1941	3,703	+425	+12.97	1,927	1,776
	1951	5,708	+2,005	+54.15	3,015	2,693
	1961	7,907	+2,199	+38.52	4,138	3,769

Table III—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Arkalgud	1901	4,903	..	..	2,417	2,486
	1911	5,060	+157	+3.20	2,538	2,522
	1921	4,458	—602	—11.90	2,321	2,137
	1931	4,908	+450	+10.09	2,481	2,427
	1941	5,091	+183	+3.73	2,539	2,552
	1951	6,275	+1,184	+23.26	3,116	3,159
	1961	7,057	+782	+12.46	3,611	3,446
8. Channarayapatna	1901	3,222	..	..	1,592	1,630
	1911	2,989	—233	—7.23	1,498	1,491
	1921	3,106	+117	+3.91	1,564	1,542
	1931	3,473	+367	+11.82	1,733	1,740
	1941	4,134	+661	+19.03	2,082	2,052
	1951	5,783	+1,649	+39.89	2,997	2,786
	1961	6,913	+1,130	+19.54	3,651	3,262
9. Konanur	1901	2,328	..	..	1,171	1,157
	1911	De-classified	..	..	..	..
	1921	De-classified	..	..	..	..
	1931	2,637	..	..	1,458	1,179
	1941	2,981	+344	+13.05	1,498	1,483
	1951	3,734	+753	+25.26	1,943	1,791
	1961	4,994	+1,260	+33.74	2,599	2,395

Table III—(concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Banavara	1901	2,422	..	..	1,218	1,204
	1911	De-classified	..	..	..	..
	1921	De-classified	..	..	..	..
	1931	3,127	..	..	1,627	1,500
	1941	2,462	—665	—21.27	1,297	1,165
	1951	3,131	+669	+27.17	1,622	1,509
	1961	3,594	+463	+14.79	1,820	1,774
11. Shravanabelgola	1901	1926	..	..	909	1,017
	1911	De-classified	..	..	..	..
	1921	1,923	..	..	952	971
	1931	2,371	+448	+23.30	1,197	1,174
	1941	2,709	+338	+14.26	1,396	1,313
	1951	2,910	+201	+ 7.42	1,442	1,468
	1961	3,231	+321	+11.03	1,617	1,614
12. Alur	1901	1,299	..	..	665	634
	1911	988	—311	—23.94	522	466
	1921	1,984	+996	+100.81	1,009	975
	1931	1,996	+ 12	+0.60	1,041	955
	1941	2,133	+137	+6.86	1,126	1,007
	1951	2,504	+371	+17.39	1,275	1,229
	1961	3,122	+618	+24.68	1,613	1,509

TABLE IV

Occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in Hassan district as in 1961

Sl. No.	*Occupations*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Engineers, Architects and Surveyors	252	..	252
2.	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	184	16	200
3.	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	298	190	488
4.	Teachers	3,315	466	3,781
5.	Jurists (including Legal Practitioners and Legal Adivsers)	132	..	132
6.	Artists, Writers and related workers	230	25	255
7.	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers (both Government and private)	2,343	99	2,442
8.	Clerical and related workers (including Stenographers, Typists, Book-keepers, Cashiers, etc.).	3,398	124	3,522
9.	Un-skilled office-workers (including Attendants, etc.)	1,418	94	1,512
10.	Working Proprietors—wholesale and retail trade	5,575	615	6,190
11.	Salesmen, Shop-Assistants and related workers	1,375	173	1,548
12.	Farmers, Farm-workers (Animals, birds and insect rearing, Fishermen, Gardeners, Tappers, etc.)	17,993	9,878	27,871
13.	Workers in Transport and Communication occupations (including Railways, Road Transport, Posts and Telegraphs, etc.).	2,041	6	2,047

Table IV—(concld.)

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Spinners, Weavers, Dyers and related workers	972	1,492	2,464
15.	Tailors, Cutters and related workers	2,029	399	2,428
16.	Shoe-makers, Shoe-repairers, Leather-cutters and related workers ..	227	11	238
17.	Blacksmiths, Furnacemen and related workers	937	90	1,027
18.	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	1,289	44	1,333
19.	Tool-makers, Machinists, welders and related workers	604	20	624
20.	Electricians and related workers	504	2	506
21.	Carpenters, cabinet-makers and related workers	2,355	27	2,382
22.	Brick-layers, Plasterers, Stone-cutters and other construction workers ..	2,488	505	2,993
23.	Potters, Kilnmen, Clay-formers and related workers	959	547	1,506
24.	Millers, Bakers, Oilseed-pressers, Pounders and related food and beverage workers	1,900	274	2,174
25.	Basket-weavers and production process workers	483	1,096	1,579
26.	Policemen, Guards, Watchmen and related workers	738	4	742
27.	Cooks, Maids, House-keepers and related workers	1,945	439	2,384
28.	Waiters, Bar-tenders and related workers	349	26	375
29.	Cleaners, Sweepers, Watermen, Building Caretakers, etc.	565	153	718
30.	Barbers, Hair-dressers and related workers	761	28	789
31.	Washermen, Laundrymen and Dhobies	488	176	664
32.	Labourers, not classifiable by occupation	55	6	61

Source : Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI, Mysore, Part II-B(ii), General Economic Tables.

TABLE V

Livestock population in Hassan District

A—Cattle and Buffaloes as per livestock censuses of 1961 and 1966

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle 1961 Male	Cattle 1961 Female	Cattle 1961 Total	Cattle 1966 Mae	Cattle 1966 Female	Cattle 1966 Total	Buffaloes 1961 Male	Buffaloes 1961 Female	Buffaloes 1961 Total	Buffaloes 1966 Male	Buffaloes 1966 Female	Buffaloes 1966 Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Alur ..	24,125	28,695	52,820	21,332	23,918	45,250	1,070	4,629	5,699	775	3,469	4,244
2.	Arsikere ..	49,545	49,043	98,588	47,643	50,519	98,162	3,418	19,250	22,668	2,621	13,953	16,574
3.	Arkalgud ..	25,753	50,126	75,879	23,392	45,097	68,489	2,299	13,952	16,251	1,811	11,632	13,443
4.	Belur ..	43,452	49,033	92,485	41,356	47,007	88,363	1,524	5,435	6,959	1,202	4,059	5,261
5.	Channarayapatna.	30,269	36,754	67,023	33,497	72,821	106,318	3,906	23,507	27,413	2,877	22,000	24,877
6.	Hassan ..	47,573	56,510	104,083	44,413	49,957	94,370	3,215	18,772	21,987	2,360	15,384	17,744
7.	Holenarsipur	15,895	33,753	49,648	11,900	21,845	33,745	2,811	17,532	20,343	1,251	12,890	14,141
8.	Sakleshpur ..	28,629	25,869	54,498	28,277	26,277	54,554	4,950	7,126	12,076	4,219	6,319	10,538
	Total ..	265,241	329,783	595,024	251,810	337,441	589,251	23,193	110,203	133,396	17,116	89,706	106,822

Table V—(*contd.*)

B—Number of other Livestock as ascertained by Livestock Censuses of 1961 and 1966

Sl. No.	Taluk	*Sheep*		*Goats*		*Horses and Ponies*		*Mules*		*Donkeys*		*Pigs*		*Camels*	
		1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Alur ..	151	315	5,120	3,467	3	75	..	..	2	3	599	640	..	..
2.	Arsikere ..	58,322	58,917	31,603	31,687	156	442	3	..	344	148	180	697	..	..
3.	Arkalgud ..	13,861	11,791	15,426	15,238	516	424	1	..	69	47	859	942	..	..
4.	Belur ..	5,609	3,765	10,959	8,477	78	598	..	..	53	53	2,156	1,739	..	1
5.	Channarayapatna ..	86,520	82,498	27,205	21,531	166	994	..	..	600	1,019	845	829	..	..
6.	Hassan ..	41,588	39,278	13,409	10,334	127	815	..	3	331	244	1,267	1,101	..	..
7.	Holenarsipur ..	42,257	37,161	13,634	14,375	74	57	..	..	68	67	509	263	..	..
8.	Sakleshpur ..	659	606	2,353	3,837	34	203	..	..	..	3	1,679	1,857	..	..
	Total ..	248,967	234,331	119,709	108,946	1,154	3,608	4	3	1,667	1,584	8,294	8,268	..	1

Table V—(contd.)

C—Number of Poultry as per Livestock Census of 1961

Sl. No.	Taluk	Fowls: Hens	Fowls: Cocks	Fowls: Chicken	Fowls: Total	Ducks: Ducks	Ducks: Drak·s	Ducks: Ducklings	Ducks: Total	Others	Total Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Alur	9,298	4,668	20,595	34,561	63	77	20	160	24	34,745
2.	Arsikere	15,470	7,471	20,823	43,764	12	11	8	31	59	43,854
3.	Arkalgud	27,325	11,250	48,849	87,424	82	37	2	121	67	87,632
4.	Belur	18,071	7,238	30,744	56,053	77	62	..	139	..	56,192
5.	Channarayapatna ..	35,199	14,869	50,039	100,107	3	76	4	83	25	10,,015
6.	Hassan	36,328	23,509	53,559	113,396	11	13	8	32	7	113,435
7.	Holenarsipur ..	21,000	13,499	9,290	43,789	3,125	1,877	1,084	6,086	9,750	59,625
8.	Sakleshpur	18,530	11,244	39,018	68,792	70	122	95	287	2,731	71,810
	Total ..	181,221	93,748	272,917	547,886	3,443	2,275	1,221	6,939	12,663	567,508

Table V—(*concld.*)

C—Number of Poultry as per Livestock Census of 1966

Sl. No.	Taluk	Fowls: Hens	Fowls: Cocks	Fowls: Chicken	Fowls: Total	Ducks: Ducks	Ducks: Drakes	Ducks: Ducklings	Ducks: Total	Others	Total Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Alur	7,395	3,656	14,665	25,716	83	16	2	101	..	25,817
2.	Arsikere	24,279	8,888	16,416	49,583	1,082	1,740	441	3,263	..	52,846
3.	Arkalgud	18,119	8,406	35,675	62,200	..	10	4	14	41	62,255
4.	Belur	15,551	7,065	29,832	52,448	23	27	5	55	17	52,520
5.	Channarayapatna	42,824	28,833	60,405	132,062	3	3	..	6	..	132,068
6.	Hassan	37,608	15,359	71,101	124,068	191	365	123	679	2	124,749
7.	Holenarsipur	16,106	3,992	19,322	39,420	..	2	..	2	36,109	75,531
8.	Sakleshpur	17,695	9,907	39,435	67,037	25	25	14	64	524	67,625
	Total	179,577	86,106	286,851	552,534	1,407	2,188	589	9,184	36,693	593,411

TABLE VI

Statement showing the provisional (*1971*) figures in rural areas of the taluks in Hassan district along with final figures of *1961*

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	1961 Population			1971 (*Provisional figures*)		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
1.	Alur	46,060	23,537	22,523	55,307	27,739	27,568
2.	Arkalgud	94,735	47,407	47,328	113,073	56,602	56 471
3.	Arsikere	147,191	74,871	72,320	179,785	90,610	89,175
4.	Belur	94,862	49,318	45,544	111,162	56,164	54,998
5.	Channarayapatna	130,535	63,601	66,934	156,492	76,946	79,546
6.	Hassan	129,591	64,933	64,658	163,470	82,077	81,393
7.	Holenarsipur	75,750	37.916	37.834	90,182	44,912	45,270
8.	Sakleshpur	69,587	37,085	32,502	79,993	41,636	38,357
	Total ..	788,311	398,668	389,643	949,464	476,686	472,778

Table VII

Population and growth-rates of towns in Hassan district

Sl. No.	Population classification as in 1971 (provisional)	1961 Persons	1961 Males	1961 Females	1971 (Provisional) Persons*	Growth-rate of population 1961-71 (provisional)
	Class II (50,000—99,999)					
1.	Hassan	32,172	17,060	15,112	51,329	+59.55
	Class III (20,000—49,999)					
2.	Arsikere	15,961	8,608	7,353	24,145	+51.27
	Class IV (10,000—19,999)					
3.	Holenarsipur	13,590	6,760	6,830	15,998	+17.72
4.	Sakleshpur	7,935	4,372	3,563	11,156	+40.66
5.	Belur	7,907	4,138	3,769	10,490	+32.67
6.	Channarayapatna	6,913	3,651	3,262	10,294	+48.91
	Class V (5,000—9,999)					
7.	Arkalgud	7,057	3,611	3,446	8,733	+23.75
8.	Konanur	4,994	2,599	2,395	5,536	+10.85
	Class VI (Less than 5,000)					
9.	Banavara	3,594	1,820	1,774	4,405	+22.57
10.	Alur	3,122	1,613	1,509	3,706	+18.71
11.	Shravanabelgola	3,231	1,617	1,614	3,628	+12.2[illegible]

*Separate figures pertaining to males and females as in 1971 are not yet available.

TABLE VIII

Distribution of population by workers and non-workers as in 1971 (provisional figures) in Hassan district

Persons	*Total population*	*Workers*	*Non-workers*	*Percentage of workers to total population*	
				1961	1971
Persons	1,098,884	354.504	744,380	47.30	32.26
Males	554,700	300.490	254,210	59.00	54.17
Females	544,184	54,014	490,170	35.22	9.23

TABLE IX

Distribution of working population by agricultural and other workers as in *1971* (provisional figures) in Hassan district

Persons	*Total workers*	*Culti-vators*	*Agricul-tural labourers*	*Workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers*	*Percentage of agricultural and other workers to total population*					
					Cultivators		*Agricultural labourers*		*Workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers*	
					1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Persons ..	354,504	217,052	39,819	97,633	73.96	61.23	5.56	11.23	20.48	27.54
Males ..	300,490	196.919	29,594	73,977	70.65	65.53	5.02	9.85	24.33	24.62
Females ..	54,014	20,133	10,225	23,656	79.67	37.27	6.50	18.93	13.83	43.80

Metric Weights and Measures

Length—

10	millimetres = 1 centimetre
100	centimetres = 1 metre
1,000	metres = 1 kilometre
1,852	metres = 1 nautical mile (international)

Area—

100	square millimetres = 1 square centimetre
10,000	square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare
100	square metres = 1 are
100	ares = 1 hectare
100	hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre

Volume—

1,000,000	cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity—

1,000	millilitres = 1 litre
1,000	litres = 1 kilolitre

Weights—

1,000	milligrams = 1 gram
1,000	grams = 1 kilogram
100	kilograms = 1 quintal
1,000	kilograms = 1 tonne
200	milligrams = 1 carat

Conversion Factors

Length—

1 inch=2.54 centimetres

1 foot=30.48 centimetres

1 yard=91.44 centimetres

1 mile=1.61 kilometres

1 nautical mile (UK)=1,853.18 metres

1 nautical mile (international)=1,852 metres

Volume—

1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Area—

1 square foot=0.093 square metre

1 square yard=0.836 square metre

1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres

1 acre=0.405 hectare

Capacity—

1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres

1 seer (80 tolas)=0.937 litre

1 Madras measure=1.77 litres

Temperature—

T° Fahrenheit=9/5 (T° centigrade) + 32

Metric Weights and their nearest equivalents in F.P.S. System and in the district of Hassan.

Sl. No.	*Weights in Metric System (1 kg. = 1,000 gms.)*		*Equivalents in F.P.S. System*		*Equivalents in the District of Hassan*		
	Kgs.	Gms.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Mds.	Srs.	Tolas
1	50	..	110	3-5/8	4	18	15
2	20	..	44	1-1/2	1	31	11
3	10	..	22	3/4	0	35	17½
4	5	..	11	3/8	0	17	20-3/4
5	2	..	4	6-¼	0	7	3½
6	1	..	2	3	0	3	13-3/4
7		500	1	1-3/5	0	1	19
8		200	0	7	0	0	17
9		100	0	3-1/2	0	0	8-1/2
10		50	0	1-3/4	0	0	4-1/3
11		20	0	7/10	0	0	1-3/4
12		10	0	7/20	0	0	17/20
13		5	0	7/40	0	0	2/5
14		2	0	7/100	0	0	1/6
15		1	0	7/200	0	0	1/12

Measures which were in use in Hassan district and their equivalents

	Seer	*Pav*	*Chatak*	*Seer*	*Milli itre*
2 litres ..	1	2	1/2	1	1254
1 litre ..	0	3	1/4	1/2	625
500 ml ..	0	1½	1/8	1/4	312
200 ml ..	0	½	1/2	1/8	156
100 ml ..	0	0	1¼	1/16	78
50 ml ..	0	0	5/8	1/32	49
20 ml ..	0	0	1/4	1/64	20

Denominations of litre measures in use

20 litres	1 litre	50 ml
10 litres	500 ml	20 ml
5 litres	200 ml	
2 litres	100 ml	

Cylindrical-type Aluminium, Brass and Stainless Steel pouring and dipping measures for liquids only.

G. I. Conical measures for kerosene and motor oils only.

1 gallon = 4.55 litres

1 litre = 1,000 millilitres

Weights in existence in Hassan district prior to the introduction of Metric Weights and their equivalents.

Tolas	*Grams*	*Tolas*	*Grams*
1—1/2	18	13—1/2	158
3	35	15	175
4—1/2	53	16—1/2	193
6	70	18	210
7—1/2	88	19—1/2	228
9	105	21	245
10—1/2	123	22—1/2	263
12	140	24	280

Seers	*Tolas*	*Kilograms*	*Grams*
1	24	..	280
2	48	..	560
3	72	..	840
4	96	1.12	1,120
5	120	1.40	1,400
6	144	1.68	1,680
7	168	1.96	1,960
8	192	2.24	2,240
9	216	2.52	2,520
10	240	2.80	2,800
11	264	3.08	3,080
12	288	3.36	3,360
13	312	3.64	3,640
14	336	3.92	3,920
15	360	4.20	4,200
16	384	4.48	4,480
17	408	4.76	4,760
18	432	5.04	5,040
19	456	5.32	5,320
20	480	5.60	5,600
21	504	5.88	5,880
22	528	6.16	6,160
23	552	6.44	6,440
24	576	6.72	6,720
25	600	7.00	7,000
26	624	7.28	7,280
27	648	7.56	7,560
28	672	7.84	7,840

Seers	*Tolas*	*Kilograms*	*Grams*
29	696	8.12	8,120
30	720	8.40	8,400
31	744	8.68	8,680
32	768	8.96	8,960
33	792	9.24	9,240
34	816	9.52	9,520
35	840	9.80	9,800
36	864	10.08	10,080
37	888	10.36	10,360
38	912	10.64	10,640
39	936	10.92	10,920
40	960	11.20	11,200

Maunds	*Seers*	*Tolas*	*Kilograms*	*Grams*
1	40	960	11.2	11,200
2	80	1,920	22.4	22,400
3	120	2,880	33.6	33,600
4	160	3,840	44.8	44,800
5	200	4,800	56.0	56,000
6	240	5,760	67.2	67,200
7	280	6,720	78.4	78,400
8	320	7,680	89.6	89,600
9	360	8,640	100.8	1,00,800
10	400	9,600	112.0	1,12,000

Source : Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore.

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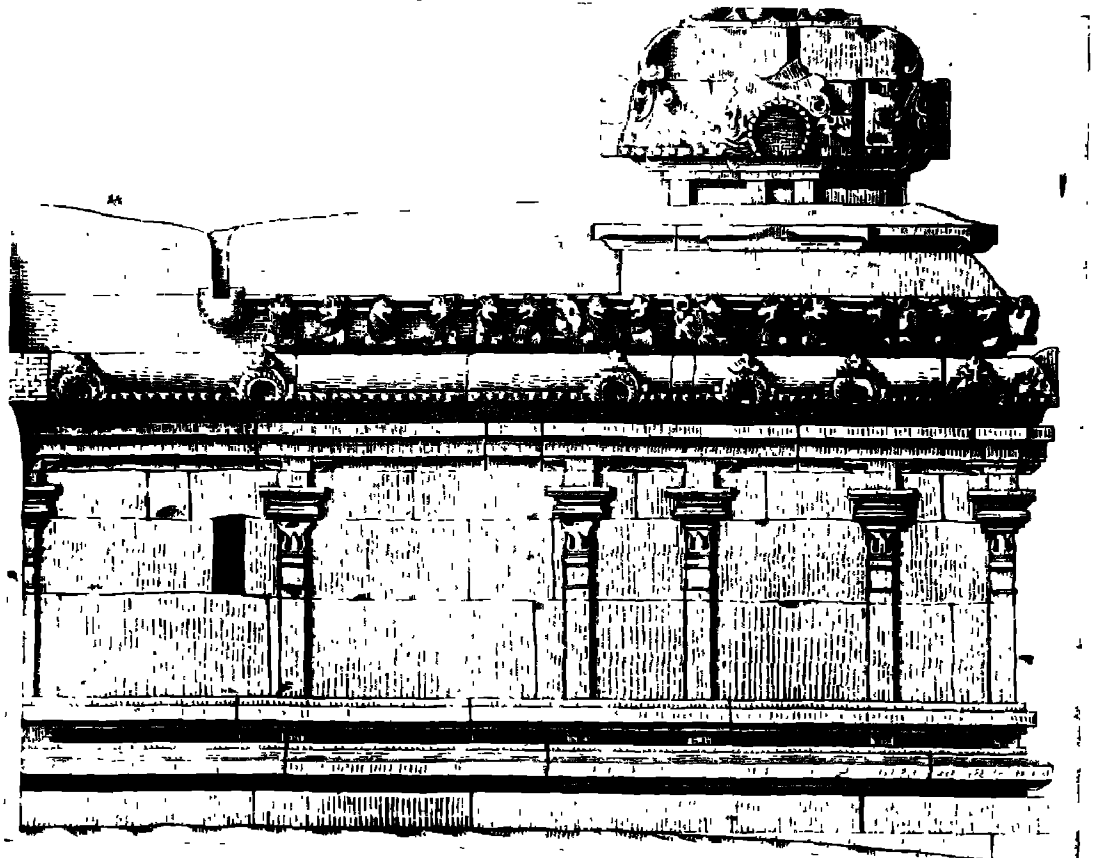
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East side view of Chandragupta Basti (Jaina temple) on Chandragiri, Shravanabelgola.

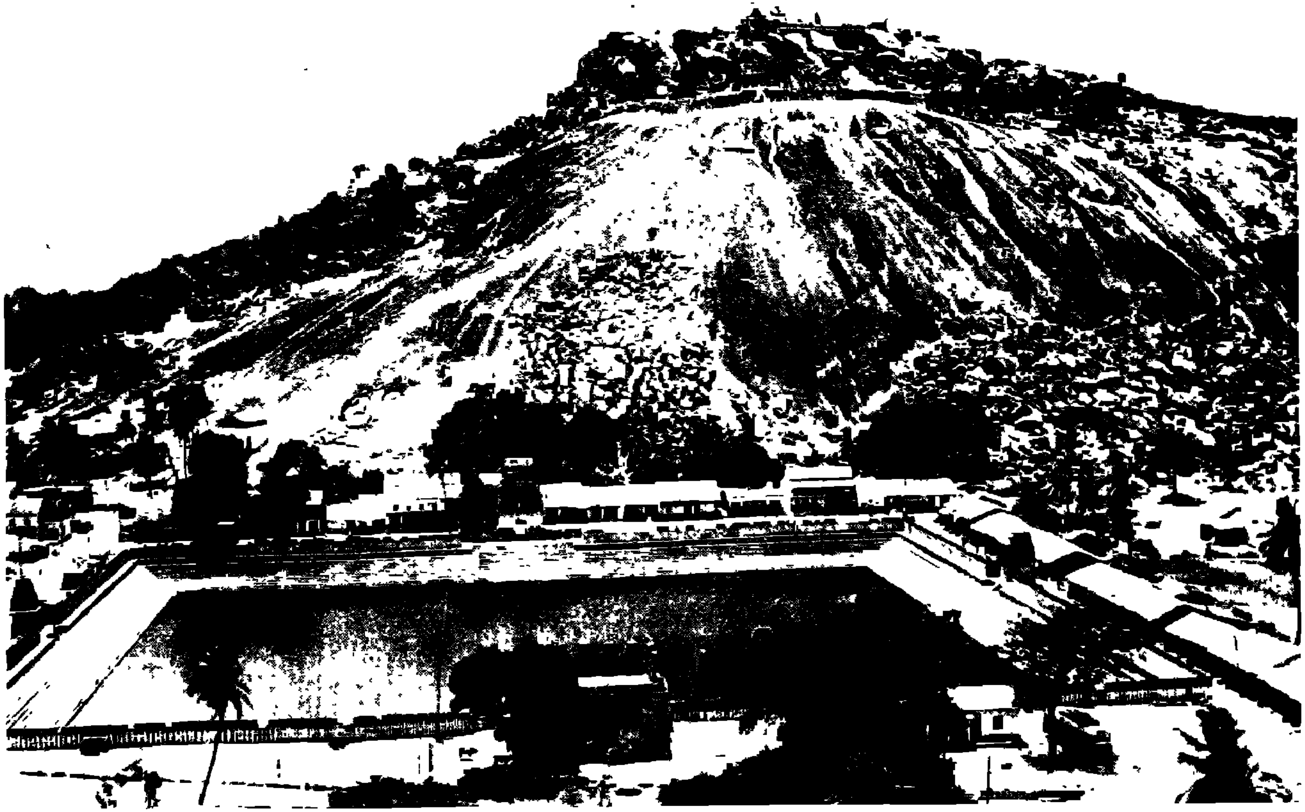
(By courtesy of the Directorate of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.)



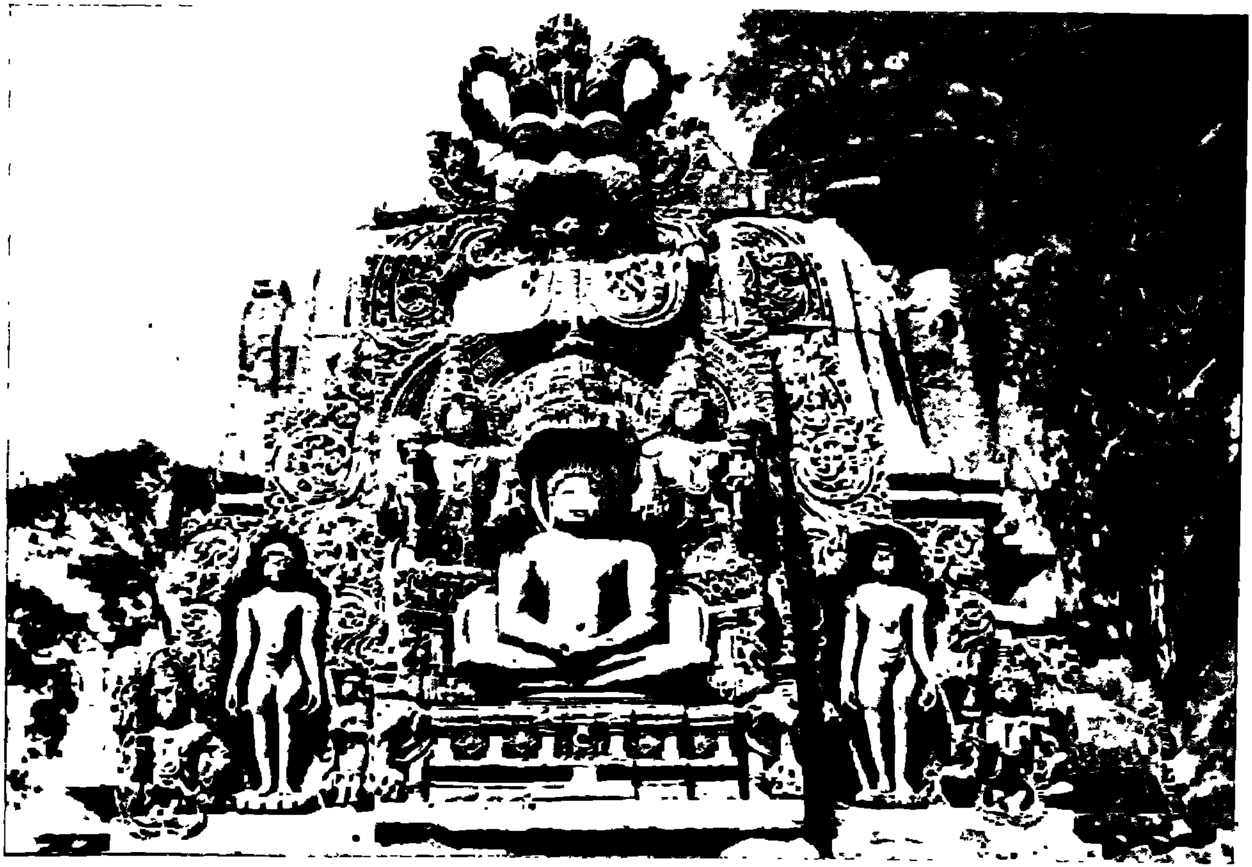
The colossal statue of Gommateshwara, about 57 feet in height, on Indragiri, Shravanabelgola.



A sectional view of Chandragiri at Shravanabelgola showing some of the Jaina temples.



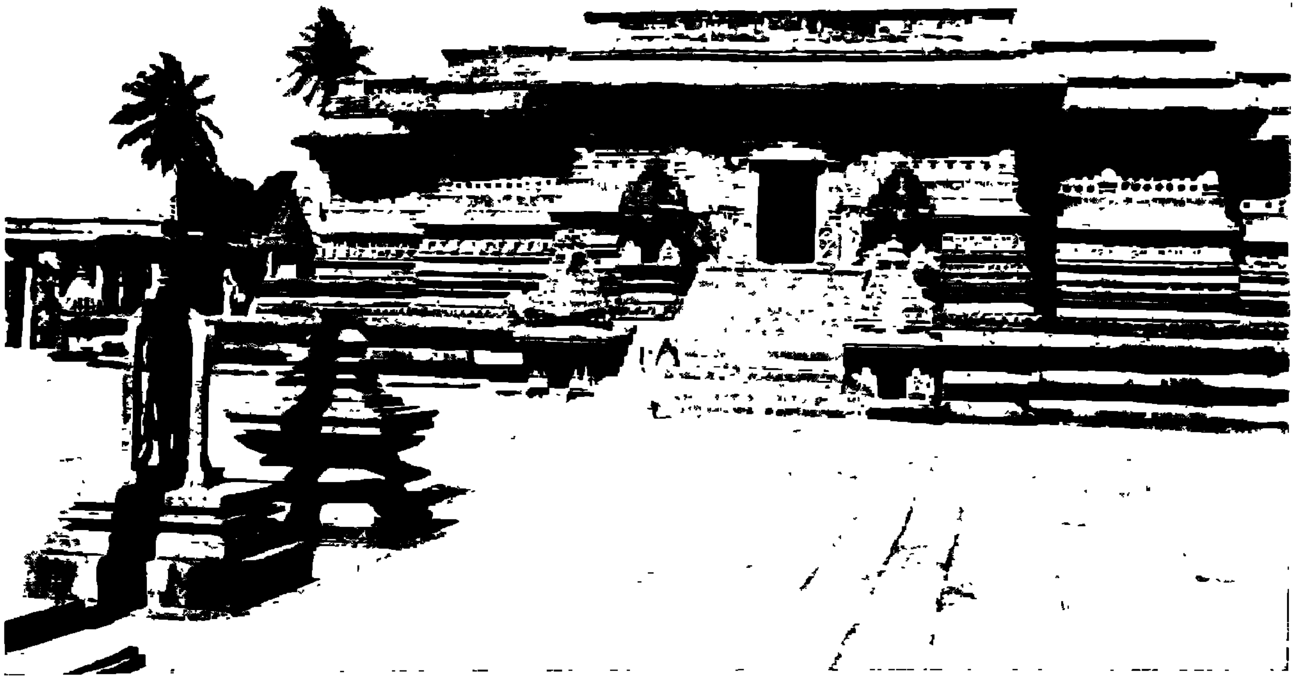
A general view of Indragiri (or Vindhyagiri) at Shravanabelgola. In the foreground is Belgola or 'white pond' which signifies the name of the place.



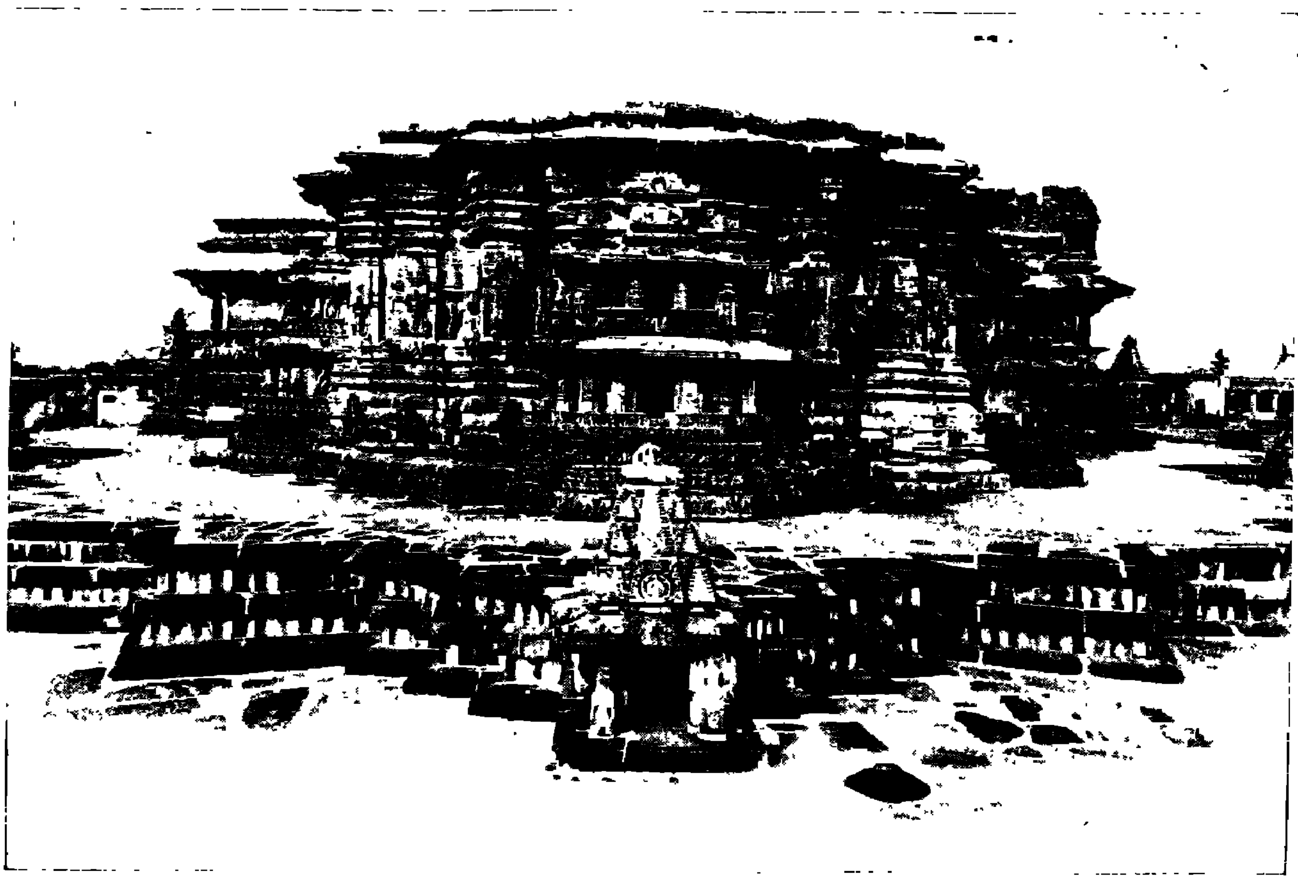
Carvings on the *Gopura* of Akkana Basti (temple) at Shravanabelgola.



A fine figure of Kolalu (flute) Gopalakrishna at Devigere in Hassan town. Some of the features of this image suggest that this ante-dates the sculptural works at Belur and Halebid.

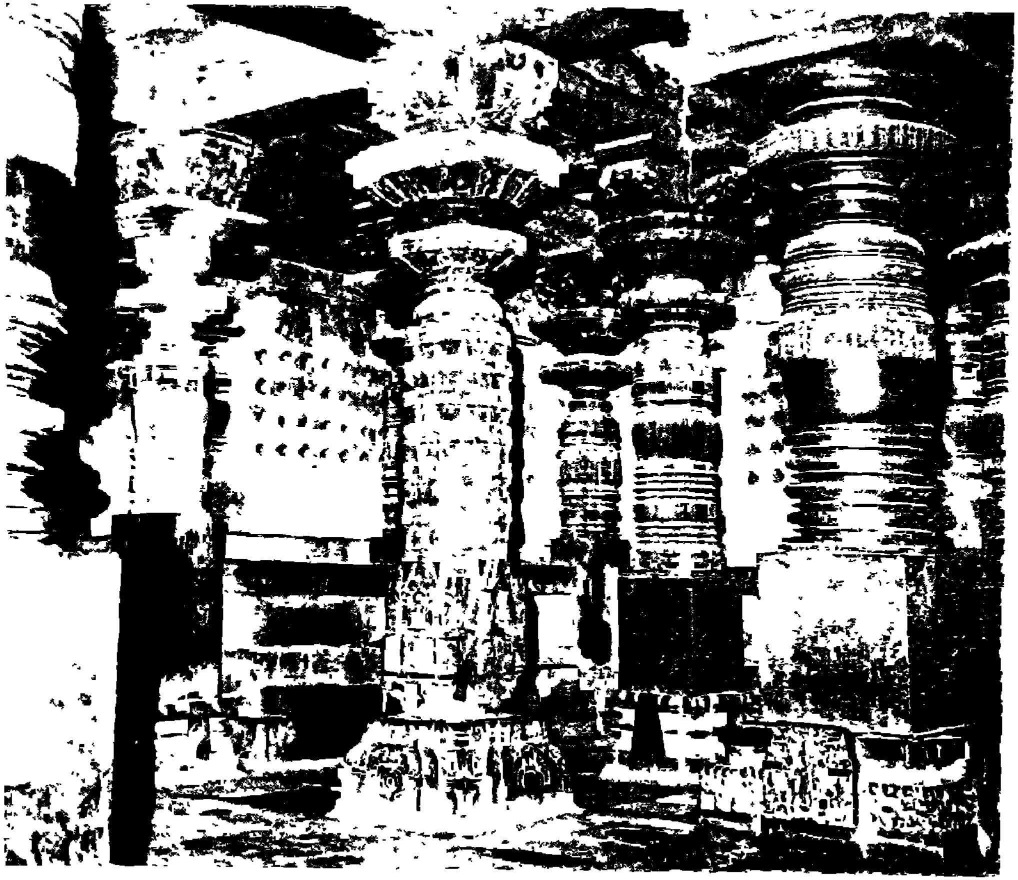


Front view of the world-renowned Channakeshava temple at Belur.



Rear view of the Channakeshava temple, Belur.

(By courtesy of the Directorate of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.)



Richly carved stone-pillars inside the Channakeshava temple. Belur.

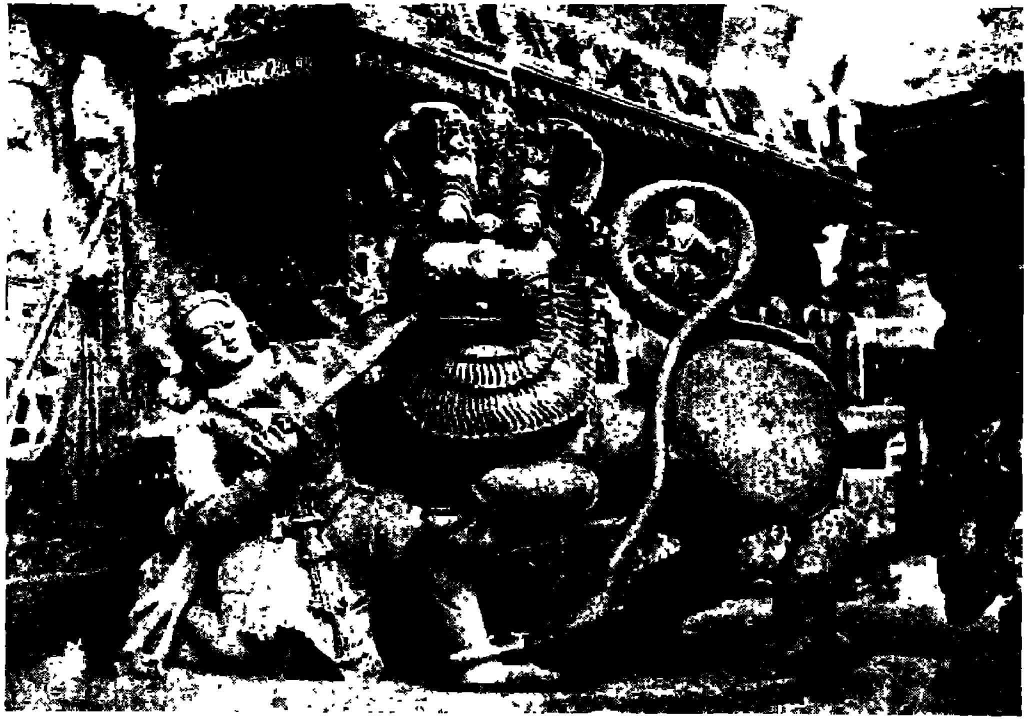


Image of Sala, founder of the Hoysala dynasty, killing a tiger, in the Channakeshava temple, Belur.

(By courtesy of the Directorate of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.)



The Beauty and the Mirror—one of the *madanike* (bracket) figures in the Channakeshava temple, Belur.

1



2



3



4



(1) A *madanika* figure in the *abhinaya* (gesture) pose. (2) A lady holding the Veena. (3) A beauty being harassed by a monkey and (4) A beauty getting a ring put on her left toe, in the Channakeshava temple, Belur.

1



2



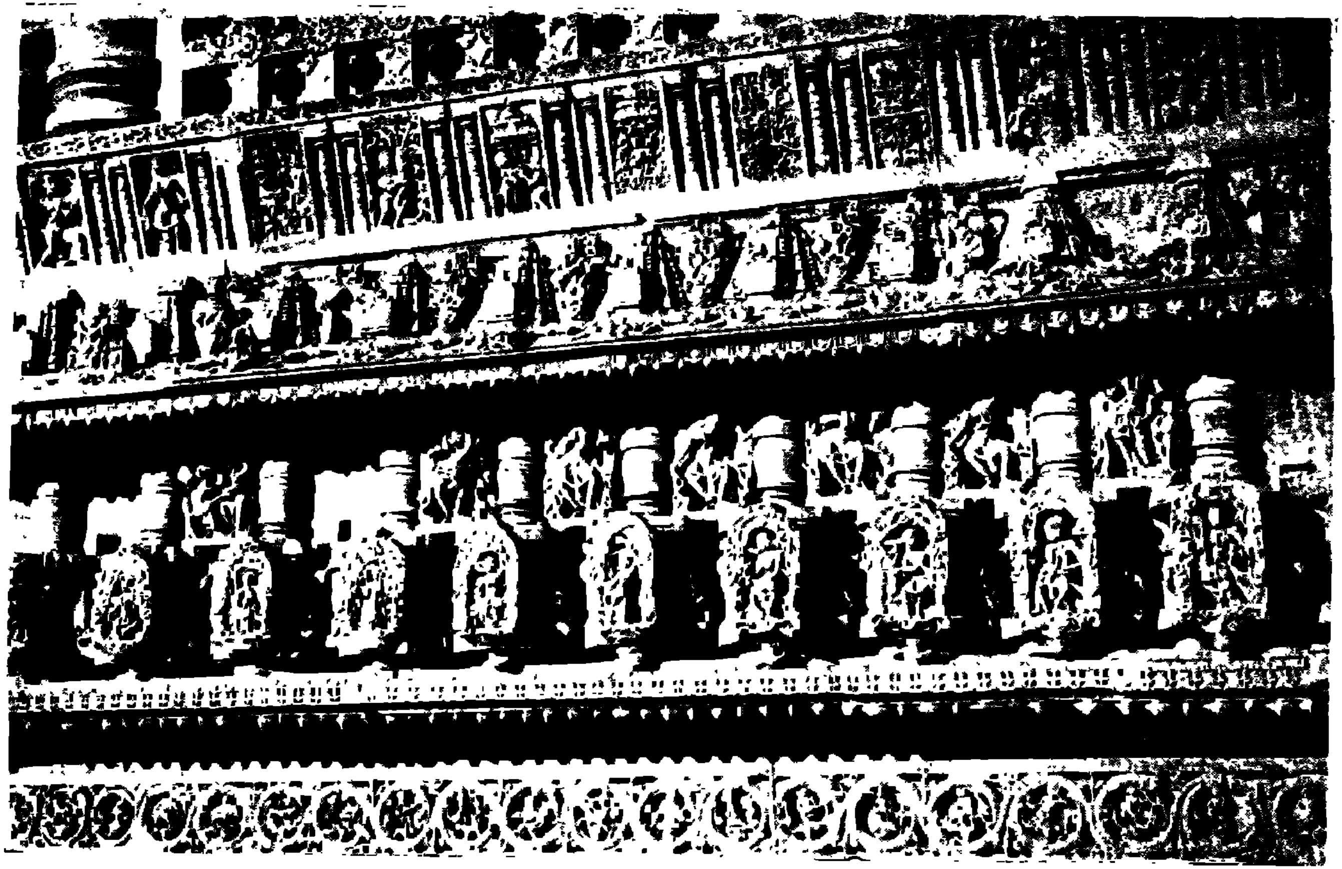
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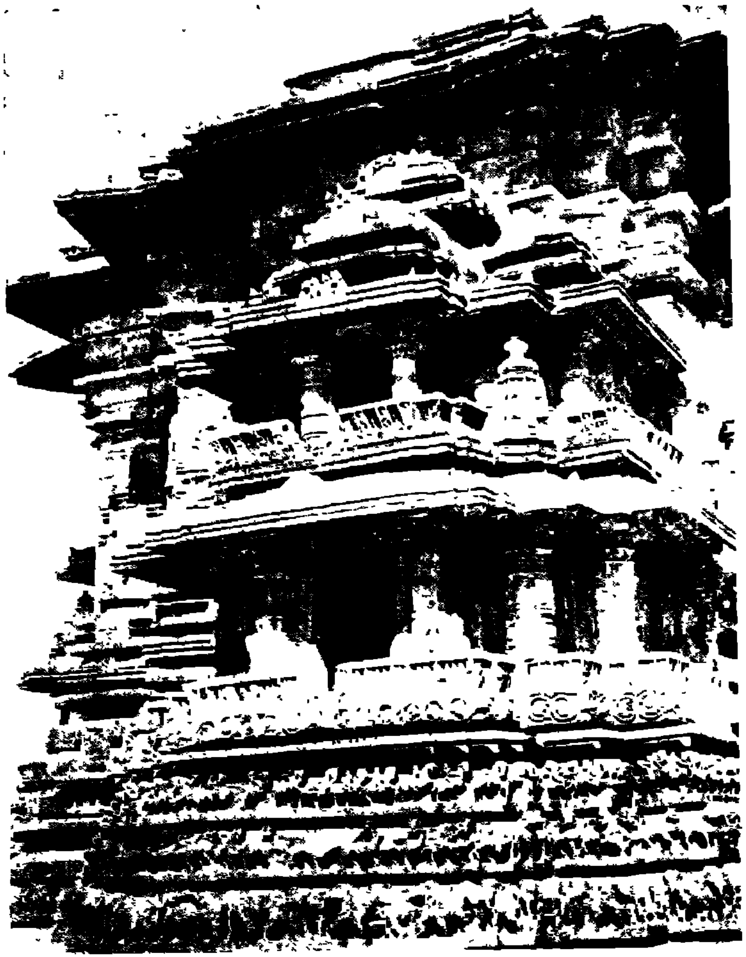
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(1) A huntress. (2) A beauty with her pet parrot on her fore-arm. (3) A drum dancer and (4) A flute player, in the Channakeshava temple, Belur.



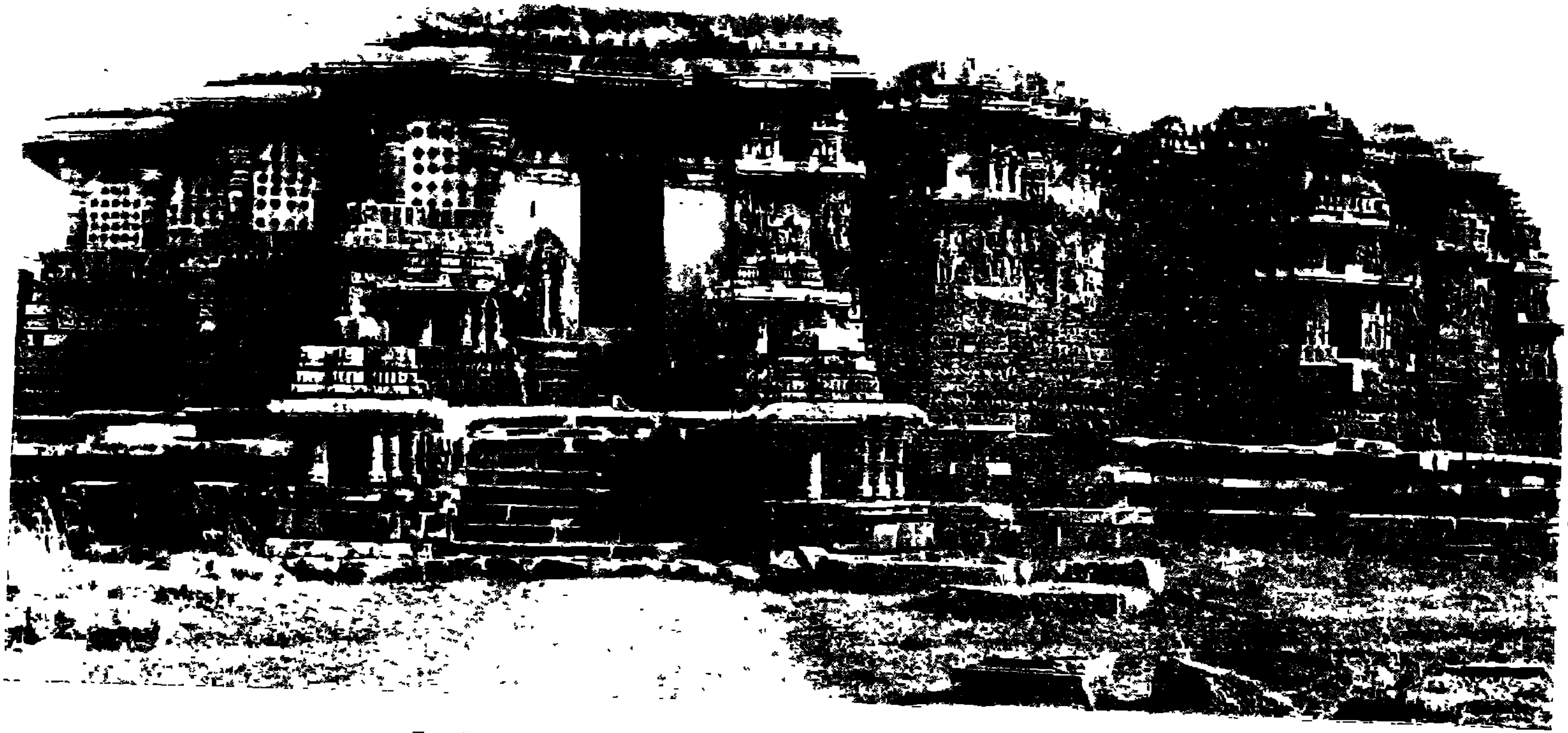
Exquisite and intricate carvings in the Channakeshava temple, Belur.



A corner view of the Channakeshava temple, Belur, with its graceful carvings.

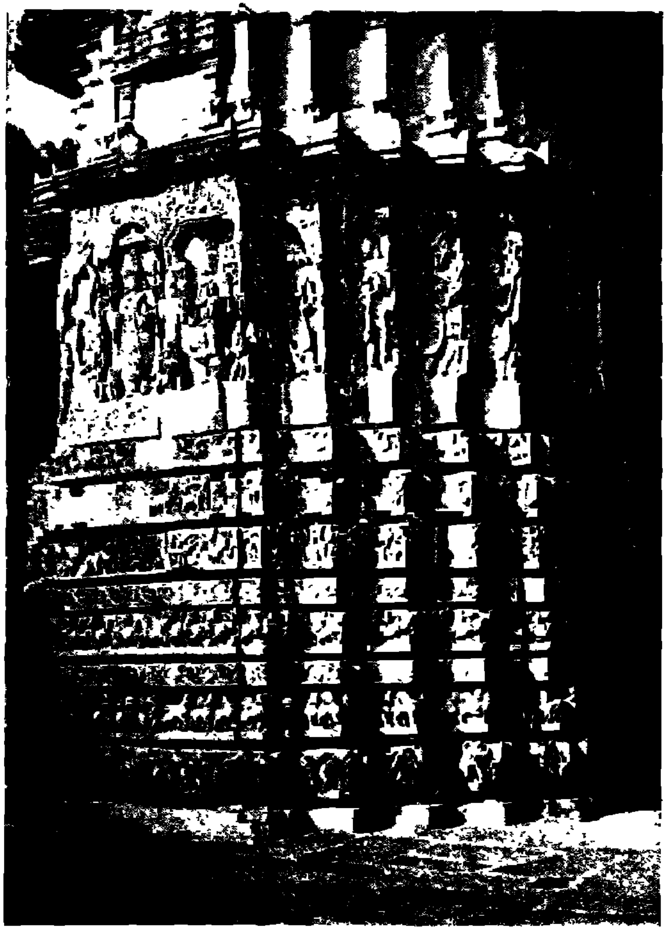


Image of Allalanatha at Kondajji in Hassan taluk. It is about 14 feet high from the *panivatta*



Front view of the world-famcus Hoysaleshwara temple at Halebid.

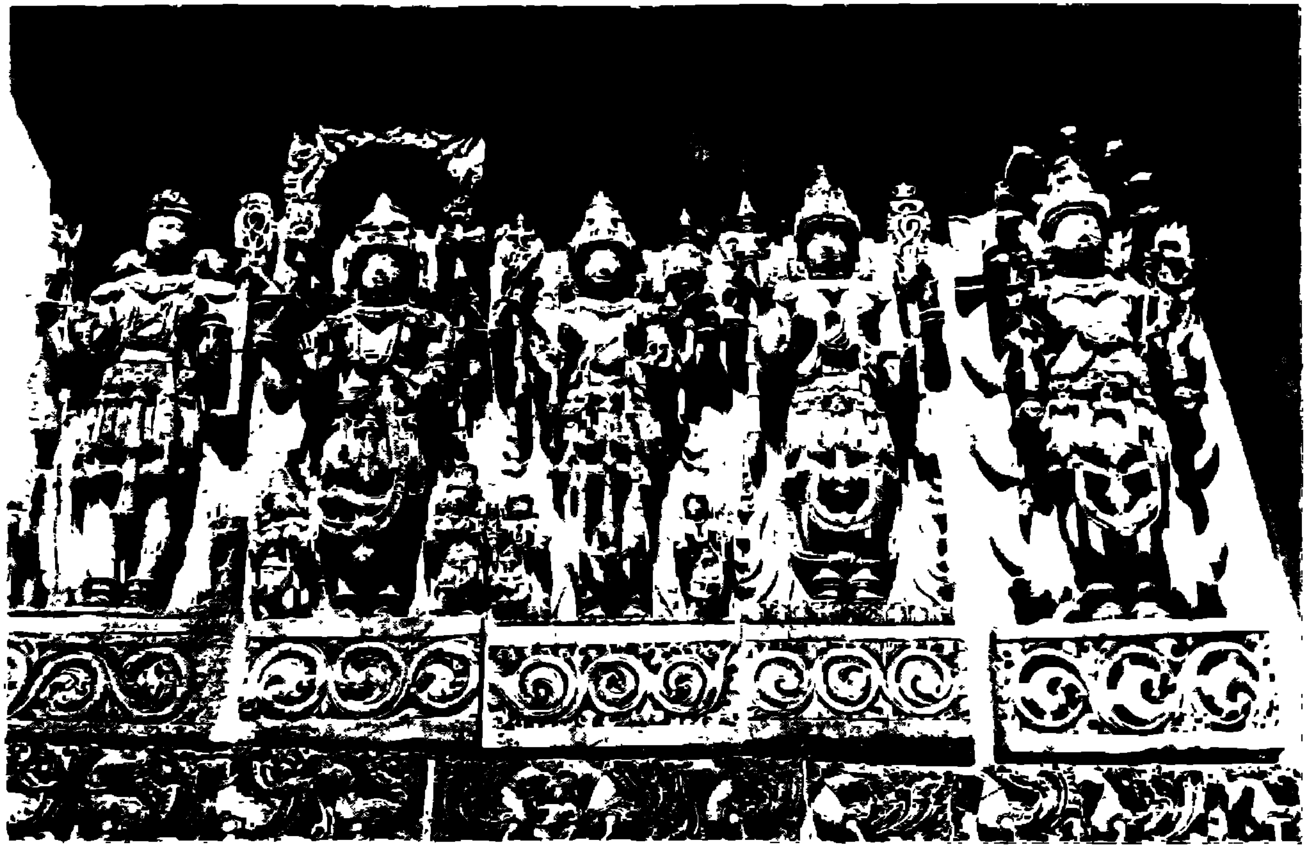
(By courtesy of the Directorate of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.)



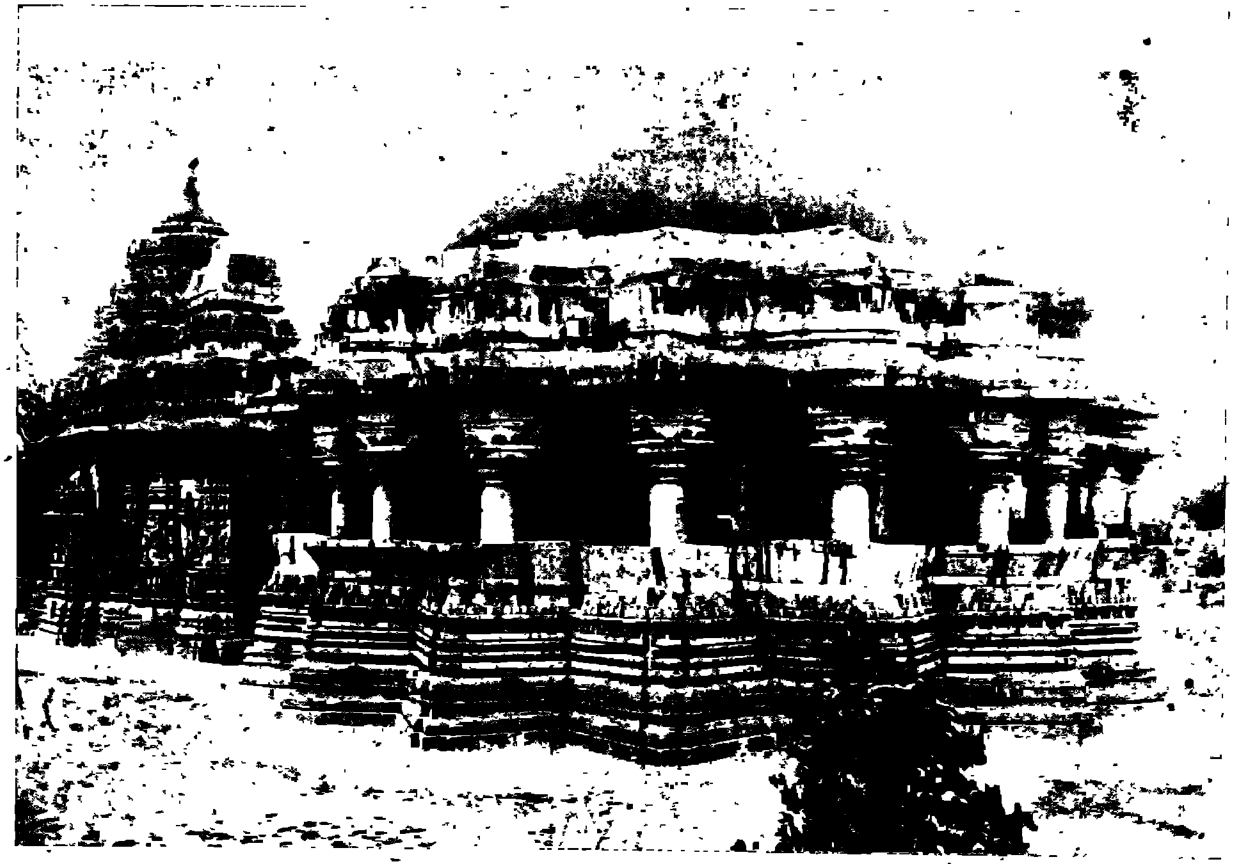
Delicate carvings on the walls of the Hoysaleshwara temple, Halebid.



An excellently executed figure of a dancing goddess in the Hoysaleshwara temple at Halebid.

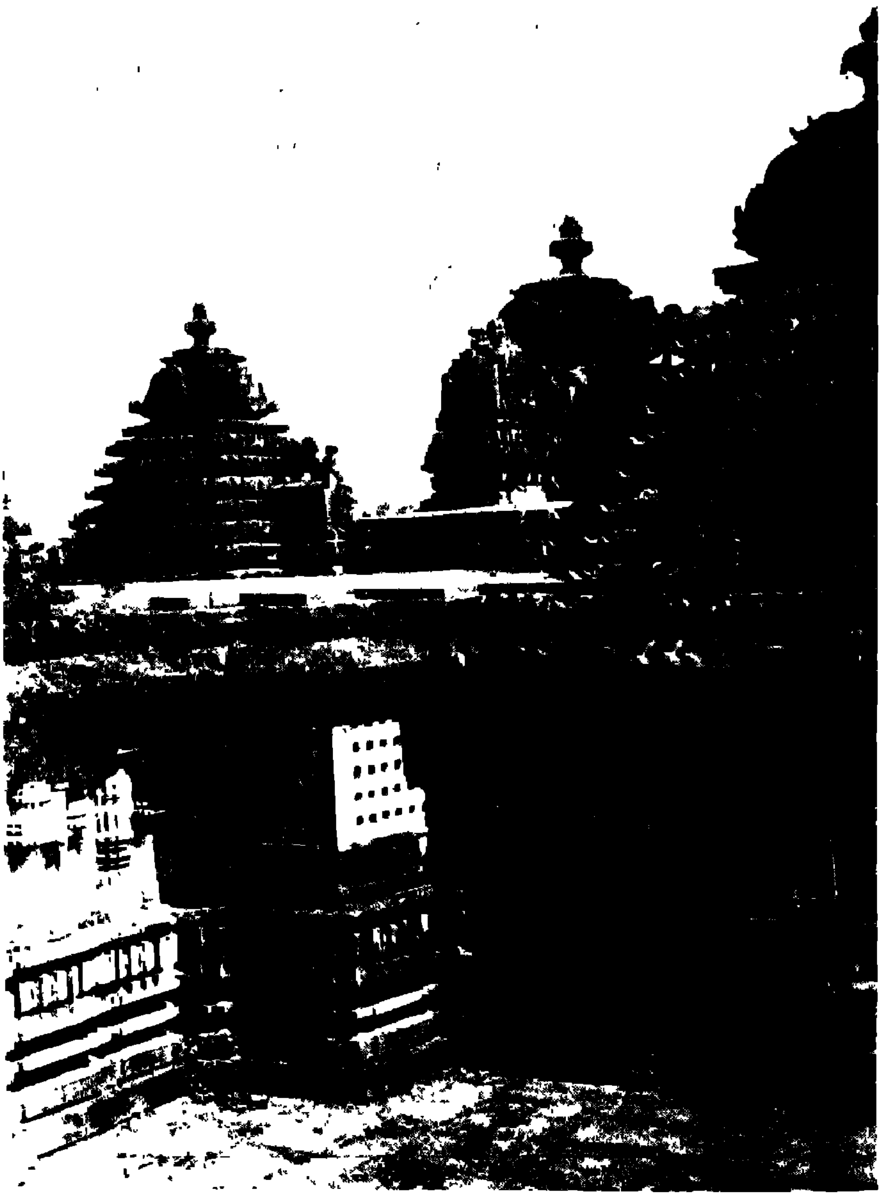


Another example of elegant Hoysala craftsmanship at the Hoysaleshwara temple, Halebid.

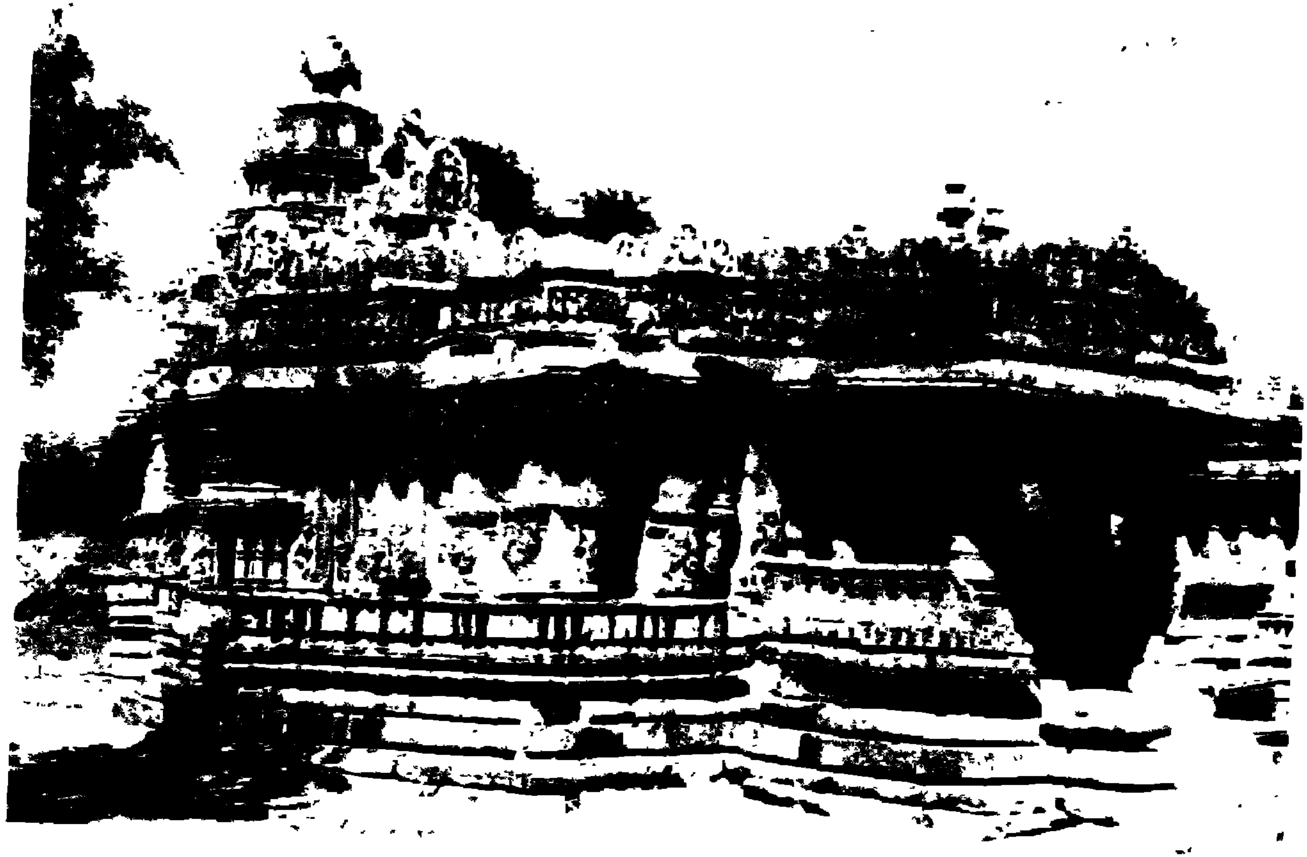


Mukhamantapa **of the Ishwara temple at Arsikere.**

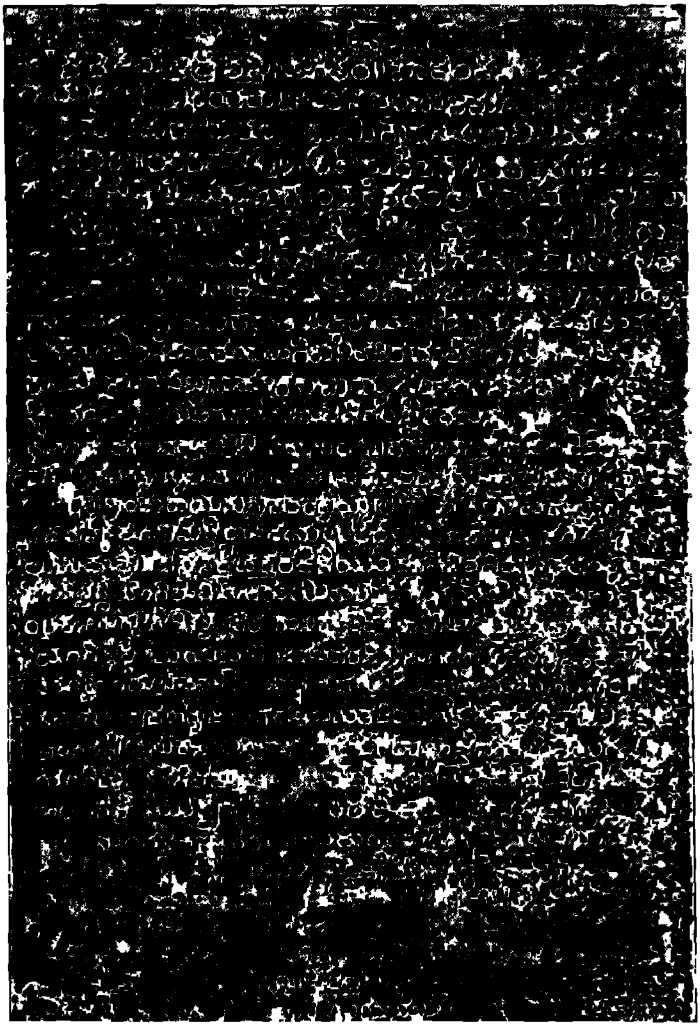
(By courtesy of the Directorate of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.)



A sectional view of the Lakshmidevi temple at Doddagaddavalli in Hassan taluk.



The Channakes'ava temple at Mosale in Hassan taluk.



This lithic record in Kannada prose, of Bukka Raya I, Vijayanagara king, dated in the year 1368 A. D., found at Shravanabelgola, speaks of a wholesome reconciliation between followers of Jaina and Srivaishnava faiths, brought about personally by the king himself who,taking the hand of representatives of one community and placing it in the hand of those of the other, declared that there was no difference between the two........they were one (body) and must not be viewed as different..........(E C. II, 1923, Inscription 344 (136).

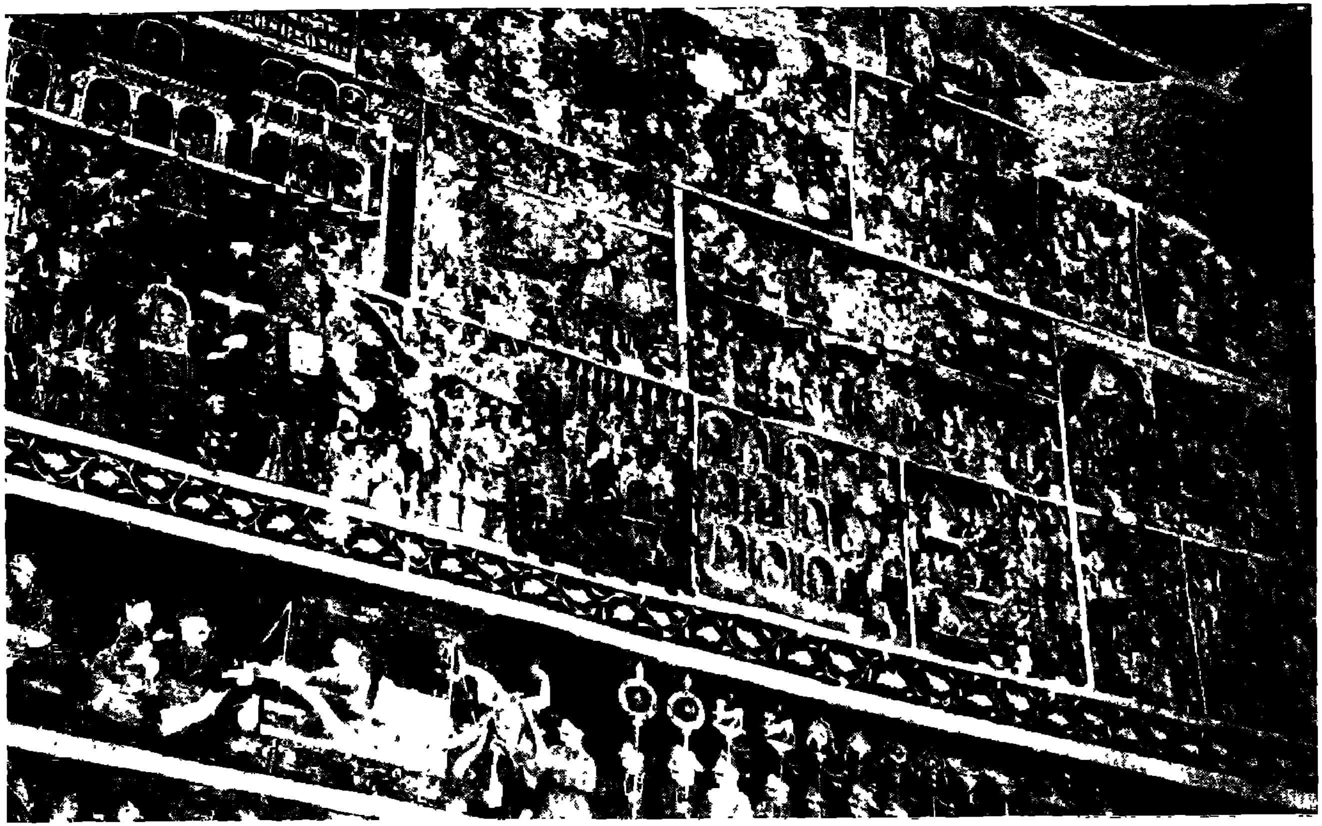
(By courtesy of the Directorate of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore)

ಯಂ ಶೈವಾಸ್ಸಮುಪಾಸತೇ ಶಿವ ಇತಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೇತಿ
ವೇದಾಂತಿನೋ ಬೌದ್ಧಾ ಬುದ್ಧ ಇತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪಟವಃ ಕರ್ತೇತಿ ನೈಯ್ಯಾಯಿಕಾಃ। ಅರ್ಹ
ನ್ನಿತ್ಯಥ ಜೈನಶಾಸನರತಾಃ ಕರ್ಮೇತಿ ಮೀಮಾಂಸಕಾಃ ಸೋಯಂ ವೋ ವಿದಧಾತು ವಾಂ
ಛಿತಫಲಂ ಶ್ರೀಕೇಶವೇಶಸ್ಸದಾ॥

(*By courtesy of the Directorate of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore*)

Invocatory verse in Inscription No. Belur 3. dated in the year 1397 A. D. (*i.e.*, of the Vijayanagara times), found in the Channakeshava temple at Balur (*E. C. V, Part I*, 1902). which is an eloquent testimony of the religious catholicity of those times. Its English translation is as follows :

He whom the Shaivas worship as Shiva, the Vedantins as Brahma, the Buddhists as the Buddha, the Naiyayikas skilled in proof as Kartta, the followers of the Jaina Shasana as Arha, the Mimamsakas as Karma.—that God Keshava ever grant your desires.



A fine wall painting in the Jaina Matha at Shravanabelgola.



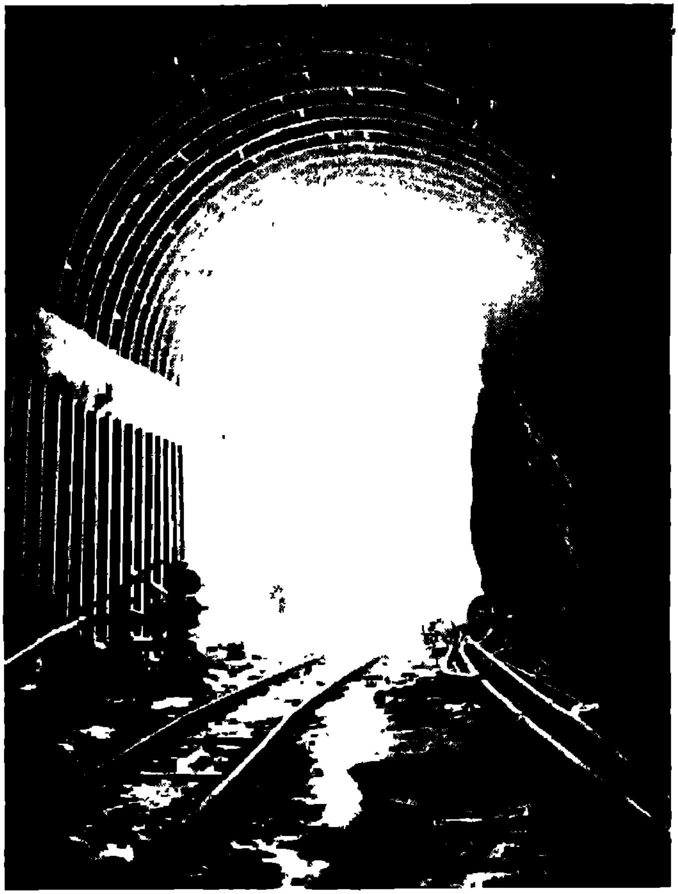
Another interesting wall-painting in the Jaina Matha at Shravanabelgola.



A *Jatra* scene at Ramanathapura. a well-known centre of pilgrimage on the bank of the Cauvery, in Arkalgud taluk.



An inside view of the Kothari Coffee Curing Works near Hassan town.

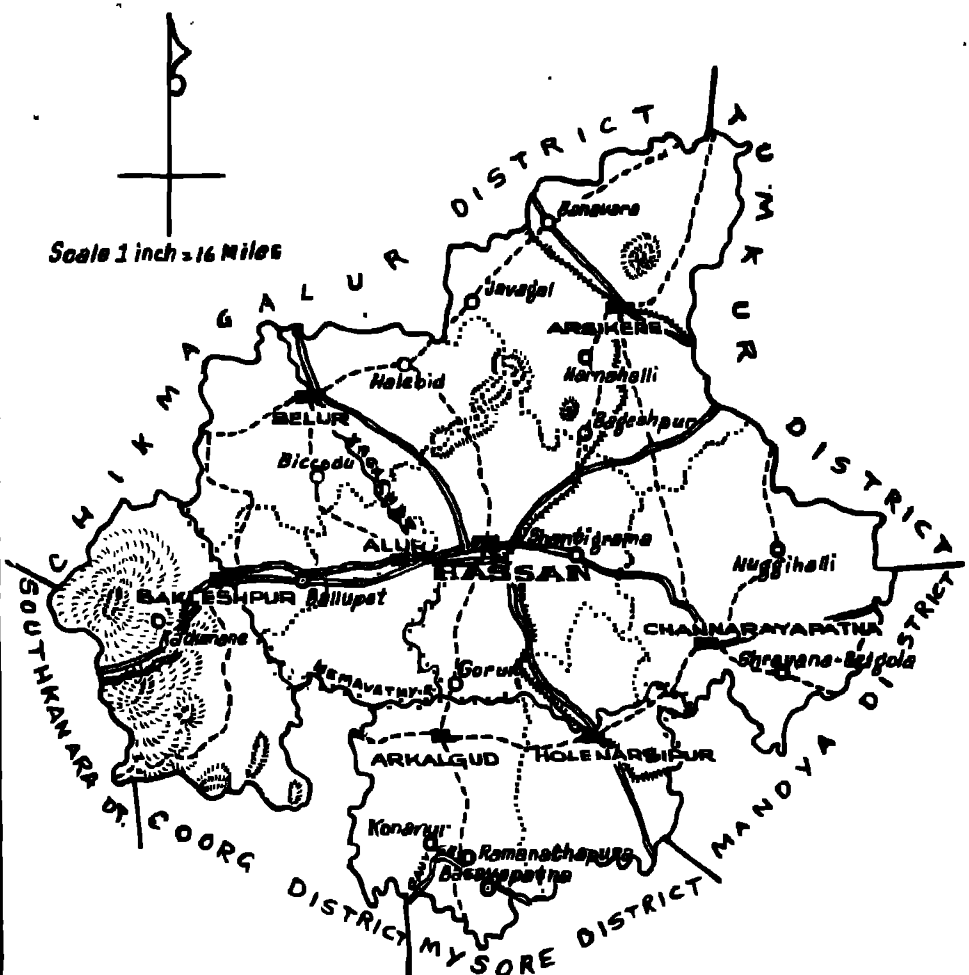


Inside view of a tunnel under construction on the Hassan–Mangalore railway line.



Front view of the imposing Government College building at Hassan.

HASSAN DISTRICT



REFERENCES		
1	District Boundary ----	
2	District Headquarters --	
3	Taluk Boundary ------	
4	Taluk Headquarters ---	
5	Other Places ------	O
6	State Highways ----	
7	Important Major District Roads	
8	Existing Metre Gauge Railway Lines	
9	Hassan-Mangalore Metre Gauge Railway Line under Construction	
10	Hills ----------	
11	Rivers --------	

1971

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(P.A. KEMBHAVI)
For Director of Survey Settlement and Land Records in Mysore Bangalore.

Prepared by. M. Dasappa
Compared by. G.K. Gopal.

INDEX

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W

Y

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

Page No.	Add
105 As footnote	A preliminary draft relating to the III Chapter had been prepared by Shri M. R. Krishnamurthy.
319 At the end of the third paragraph	There were 30 Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the district as on 1st April 1971.
419 At 15th line under 1947-48 and 1958-59	Rs. Rs.

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
v	Preface 8	Circmustances	Circumstances
1	8	architecutre	architecture
2	26	'Hassan'	'Hasana'
4	38	unedr	under
9	45	Khishnarajakatte	Krishnaraja-katte
10	38-39	(For more details, please see Chapter IV under Irrigation)	Omit the words
21	4	cats. civets,	cats, civets,
26	28	is	are
27	20	main	mean
29	First line	rainfal	rainfall
38	10	'Vahni Pushkarani'	'Vahni Pushkarini'
45	3	next seven	next six
56	19	'Panchamashabda'	'Panchamahashabda'
57	41 and 42	HN	Hn
62	44	1929	1923
63	1	hounded	bounded
63	4	'Strike Sala'	'Strike, Sala'
65	41	from	in
67	13	son Vinayaditya	son of Vinayaditya
67	32	indciate	indicate
70	1	territiry	territory
71	40	VI. IV,	IV,
72	30	princes	princess
73	43	hedquarters	headquarters
77	27	strated	started
78	24	conspicuouss	conspicuous
80	33	There were persistent	There were so persistent
81	6	*dharma* conformed	*dharma* which conformed
85	26	prauhda	praudha
91	28	litlte	little
91	34	himslef	himself
95	19	Vishnuvardhna	Vishnuvardhana
97	20	Hoysaleshavara	Hoysaleshvara
100	25-26	Someshavra	Someshvara
102	40	garbahgriha	garbhagriha
106	6	−1.75	−17.5
106	7	+1.95	+19.5
106	8	+1.11	+11.1

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
496	18	79,080	79,075
500	5	assigend	assigned
514	28	46	64
515	6	70	20
529	32	A. V. Varadarajulu	A. N. Varadarajulu
532	26	each :—	Omit the word
542	1	magzines	magazines
544	28–29	Achchaanna	Achchanna
546	3	Sanskrit and English	Kannada, Sanskrit and English
546	43	he was	he has
548	3	was	is
551	10	8,251	8,281
552	5	11,086	11,089
553	16	6,945	8,783
553	16	1,735	1,915
553	16	8,680	10,698
562	31	D.DiT.	D.D.T.
562	38	Figures	Figure
601	17	7,18,297	7,18,398
601	17	2,26,560	2,26,559
601	17	1,87,405	1,87,406
604	5	1,078 34	1,085 34
604	12	2,945 19	2,950 39
604	12	14,789 30	14,751 10
617	10	Adyatma	Adhyatma
617	14	presnt	present
622	5	costs	has cost
625	3	muic	music
625	30	paruance	pursuance
632	39	Vijaya	Vijayapura
634	42	reording	recording
636	41	entrials	entrails
641	14	a 11 feet	an 11 feet
646	39	burried	buried
649	26	Shiegada-gudda	Sheege-gudda
650	42	Mrkuli	Markuli
653	6	*stalapurana*	*sthalapurana*
653	7	was	had
653	32	Subrahmanayaswamy	Subrahmanyaswamy
653	41	yeasr	year
654	33	inadvertantly	inadvertently
657	14	diferent	different
661	1	Urban and Rural	Omit the words
662	5	29,002	20,002
662	5	+ 1,448	— 1,448
673	8	67,632	67,612
673	10	10,015	1,00,215
673	14	567,508	567,429
674	14	9,184	4,184
678	4	total population	total workers

WD P-7941—GPB—1,000